

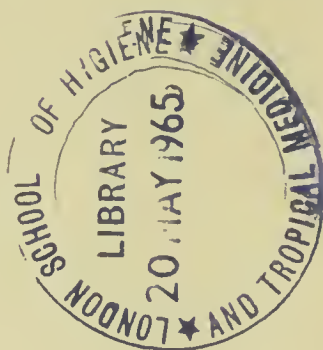
Report
of the
Medical Officer of Health
City of Glasgow



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THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW

61577





STUART IAN ALEXANDER LAIDLAW,
O.St.J., J.P., B.L., B.Sc., Ph.D., M.D., D.P.H., D.P.A., F.R.F.P.S.(G.).



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STUART IAN ALEXANDER LAIDLAW,
O.St.J., J.P., B.L., B.Sc., Ph.D., M.D., D.P.H., D.P.A., F.R.F.P.S.(G.)

Dr. Stuart Laidlaw, Medical Officer of Health of the City of Glasgow, died suddenly on 24th June, 1955, at the early age of 52 years after holding office for only nine years. Although born in Glasgow he received his early education at the City of London School, but returned to Glasgow for his medical training.

Before joining the Department in 1929, in which year he obtained the Diploma in Public Health, he had been Senior Assistant to the Professor of Public Health at Glasgow University. In 1930 he was appointed a Clinical Officer and in this capacity conducted one of his first investigations into the epidemiology of phthisis in young adults. In 1934 he was made a Divisional Medical Officer and in 1939 Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health in charge of the Tuberculosis Section. Tuberculosis was to remain one of his abiding interests, and in the following years he attacked many problems associated with this disease. Later he grasped eagerly the chance to develop B.C.G. vaccination as a means of prevention.

In 1950 smallpox in the City demanded his attention, and the successful limitation of the outbreak was due to his energetic direction of the preventive services. He also devoted much consideration to the aged and chronic sick and one of his last tasks was an investigation into Glasgow's Common Lodging-houses and the people living in them. During three years he visited every lodging-house in the City at all times of the day, and discussed with the inmates their lives, their problems and their future. Only a few days before he died he was awarded a Doctorate of Philosophy for his thesis based on this wide enquiry.

Dr. Laidlaw derived much satisfaction from securing additional qualifications. He regarded the effort required as a challenge to his power of application, which was phenomenal. He had an enquiring mind and his contributions to professional and lay journals ranged widely over public health and welfare. His association with the press was very happy, for he had a flair for succinct comment on matters of public interest.

A brilliant man with a clear intellect, he possessed a warm humanity and a sense of humour which were reflected daily in his handling of the many problems brought to his door. He was ever at the call of the citizens of Glasgow, prepared to waive rules and regulations if it meant comfort and happiness to children or distressed parents. He was at his best when dealing with people, and was kindness itself to those in trouble.

As an administrator he had the ability to delegate duties to his assistants, and was always willing to discuss and to advise upon any proposed course of action. He was keenly interested in research as his own writings clearly show, and gave generous recognition and appreciation to like efforts by his staff whose success gave him great pleasure.

He was especially fortunate in his married life. After the death of his first wife he remarried and found comfort and happiness again in a devoted wife and young son.

Dr. Laidlaw touched little that he did not adorn. His untimely passing has left a sense of grievous loss among his friends and colleagues.

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<i>School Health Service</i> ...	JAMES EWAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.P.A.
<i>General</i>	ARCHIBALD R. MILLER, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
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HARTLEY S. CARTER, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

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<i>South Western Division</i> ...	JOHN CLARK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.F.P.S.G.

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 WILLIAM O. THOMSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

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 JAMES P. STEWART, M.B., Ch.B.
 THOMAS J. McKAIL, M.B., Ch.B.
 PATRICIA O'KANE, L.R.C.P.(I.) L.R.C.S.(I.) L.M., D.P.M.

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GEORGE LAUDER	ALEXANDER EASTON
JOHN D. ARTON	WILLIAM RAE
WILLIAM EASTON	

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<i>Senior Smoke Inspector</i>	THOMAS M. ASHFORD, M.B.E.
<i>Superintendent of Health Visitors</i>			MISS CHRISTINA KEACHIE
<i>Supervisor of Midwives</i>	...	...	MISS AGNES B. HUNT
<i>Supervisor of Home Helps</i>	...		Mrs. JEAN DONALD
<i>Sister Tutor</i>	MISS JEAN ARMSTRONG

Port Health Authority

<i>Senior Inspector</i>	WILLIAM J. SMITH
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Administration

<i>Principal Administrative Officer</i>	...	THOMAS TINTO, A.S.A.A., D.P.A.
<i>Manager of Works</i>	...	WILLIAM BARRIE, O.B.E., M.I.C.E.

Assistant Administrative Officers

<i>Secretarial</i>	...	...	...	JOHN DUFFUS
<i>Finance</i>	...	...	...	GAVIN ANDERSON
<i>Welfare</i>	...	...	...	Mrs. RUBY S. LEARMONT

P R E F A C E

Owing to the death of the Medical Officer of Health the publication of the Annual Report has been somewhat delayed. In many respects 1954 has been a satisfactory year. The death rate, 11·75, was the lowest yet recorded in the City. The number of births has remained just over 20,000 for the past five years, the figure for 1954 being 20,977, an increase of 745. With further house building, and in spite of the demolition of unfit and dangerous houses, the number of occupied houses has increased by 4,500 to 312,323. Most of the building has taken place on the periphery, and there has been a considerable movement of families. The population showed a further slight decrease to 1,084,700, the result of continuing migration. Life tables calculated on the basis of the 1951 Census show that a male child born in Glasgow has an expectation of life of 10·7 years and a female child 11·1 years more than children born in 1931. The increased expectation of life at age 70, however, for both sexes does not exceed six months.

MATERNAL AND CHILD CARE.

The record low infant mortality rate of 35 per 1,000 births continues the trend of the past 10 years. Of 708 deaths of infants under one year, 495 occurred during the first month of life, 268 during the first day. The neo-natal rate, *i.e.*, the number of children who died during the first month per 1,000 births was 21 as compared with 22 in 1953. Mortality during the first four weeks of life is almost entirely due to the immaturity group of causes of death. The number of still births registered in the City during the year was 675 as compared with 599 in 1953, giving a rate per 1,000 live and still births of 29. The increase in the still birth rate from 27 in 1952 and 1953 to 29 in 1954 is not a welcome trend. Further, neither the infant nor neo-natal mortality rates can be regarded as satisfactory.

Emphasis must again be placed on the need for a high standard of ante-natal care and the teaching of the expectant mother of the importance of diet in the health of the infant. It is very much to be regretted that the attendance of mothers for ante-natal care at the maternity and child welfare centres is still falling. This decreasing attendance is a reflection on the break up of the maternity services which was brought about by the National Health Service Legislation. The care of the mother is divided between three administrative groups, and the need for mothercraft teaching is not being fully realised. It is essential that all concerned in the care of the expectant mother, the hospital and the general practitioner services and the local health authority, should co-operate to ensure that every mother receives adequate and effective teaching during her pregnancy.

The maternal death rate reached the record low figure of 0·74 per 1,000 live and still births. This compares with 1·06 in 1953. All the modern developments in obstetrics are now ensuring the prevention of death of the mother except in exceptional circumstances, but the service must be continuously directed to saving the mother from the occurrence of injury and illness and to ensure that she recovers completely from her pregnancy. Towards this end special post-natal sessions are provided at the maternity and child welfare centres, but attendances are not satisfactory and there is still much education of the public required as to the need for post-natal attention.

Further improvement has occurred in the health of young children between the ages of one and five. The number of children of this age group who have died was 92, giving a rate of 1·2, the lowest ever recorded. This compares with the 1900 figure of 2,754 children dying with a rate of 39·2. This striking improvement is due to the general rise in the standard of living and child care, and is a long term result of the child welfare and allied services. While the local authority maternity services available are not being fully used, the child welfare service, on the other hand, is very popular and attendances are improving. The need for continued education of parents and children is still an ever present need, and the work of the health visitors in the centres and at home is a vital part of the campaign to save infant and child life.

WELFARE FOODS.

The function of the Ministry of Food relating to the distribution of welfare foods was transferred to the local health authority on 28th June, 1954, on the closure of the local food offices. The foods concerned are National dried milk, orange juice, cod liver oil and Vitamin A and D tablets. Under the Department's administration, 25 distribution centres are still in operation, and the average weekly issues of each food for the last six months of the year were National dried milk, 21,348 tins ; cod liver oil, 2,819 bottles ; A and D tablets, 703 packets ; and orange juice, 9,325 bottles.

HOME NURSING SERVICE.

During the year the nursing staff paid 361,821 visits to home cases. Approximately 45 per cent. of the total nursing visits were paid to patients 65 years and over as compared with 50 per cent. in 1953. Tuberculosis has continued to demand an increasing proportion of the home nurses' time, and during the year 1,772 tuberculous patients received 47,271 visits as compared with 810 patients with 23,219 visits during 1953. This increase is due to the modern treatment of the disease by streptomycin and other drugs which can be carried out in the patient's own home.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

An ever increasing number of applications are received for assistance, and it has been necessary to curtail the amount of time

that can be given to individual cases. Applications for help in maternity cases numbered 2,810, almost the same as last year. It is regrettable that only a small proportion of expectant and nursing mothers take advantage of the scheme, and there seems to be an unwillingness on the part of many mothers to expend any of the increased maternity grant to this end.

While there was some slight decrease in the general scheme, applications falling from 3,073 in 1953 to 3,065 in 1954, almost 75 per cent. of the cases were over 60 years of age. In a large number of instances where there is no family or near relative to care for the applicant, it has been necessary to provide a special "E" scheme to give prolonged assistance. The number of such cases during the year totalled 1,166, a decrease on 1953. Any increases in the number of patients requiring help by means of the "E" scheme will, of course, tie up an increasing proportion of the available help.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year the incidence of dysentery, which has been rising steadily over the past eight years, has more than doubled. The disease is endemic in the City, and in 1954 took second place only to chickenpox as the most prevalent disease of the year. In spite of the very large number of cases, only six patients died, four of whom were also suffering from other illnesses. The exceptional prevalence has made heavy demands on hospital accommodation, and 62 per cent. of all patients were removed to hospital. The incidence of the disease within the City tends to vary. In 1954 the Public Health Divisions south of the river were more heavily affected than those north of the river, but every municipal ward was involved to some degree. The incidence was greatest where the density of population was well above the average but was not confined to families living under poor housing conditions. Extensive bacteriological analysis of home contacts of patients was undertaken as part of an endeavour to control the infection, and children who were neither ill nor known as contacts were found to be carrying one or other of the dysentery organisms. The spread of this disease can be limited only by strict attention to hygiene, particularly frequent hand-washing during the day and especially after using the lavatory and before serving food.

Scarlet fever reached an almost record low incidence bettered only in 1918. There were 562 fewer cases than in the previous year. Of the total number, 37 per cent. were cared for at home. This fact, combined with the overall low incidence is indicative of the prevailing mildness of the disease. For the second year in succession there were no deaths from scarlet fever in the City. This is in striking contrast to the 102 deaths which occurred in the outbreak of 1932.

The incidence of diphtheria has again dropped to a record low figure of 10 cases for the year. One death occurred in a non-immunised eight months old child. These figures compare with 5,190 cases in 1940, when there were 226 deaths. Of the 37 wards of the City, 33 were free from this disease. Intensive and complete immunisation of the

child population is essential if protection is to be secured against diphtheria. The percentage of children under five who are being immunised falls far below the optimum. The presence of virulent strains of the diphtheria bacillus in the City is sufficient evidence of the need for continued awareness.

The incidence of measles and whooping cough, which occur mainly but not wholly in young children, still continues at a high level. These diseases are no longer major causes of death, and during the year there were four deaths from measles and seven deaths from whooping cough, all under five years of age. Of the children who died from whooping cough, four were within the first six months of life. Twenty-five years ago both infections caused hundreds of deaths in young children each year.

During 1954 there were over 3,000 cases of primary pneumonia and 32 of influenzal pneumonia. Respiratory disease generally is a condition of autumn and winter months and in older patients is a very serious occurrence with a high fatality. Influenza, while not being a major cause of illness in the City during the year, resulted in 26 deaths from influenzal pneumonia.

While there were no cases of smallpox during the year, Glasgow's position as a major port leaves the City in a vulnerable position. At present the vaccination state of the population is unsatisfactory and, if smallpox does occur, potentially dangerous. A special plea is made for the protection of children under one year, at which age vaccination can be carried out with the least discomfort.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis has decreased slowly, and in 1954, while less than the preceding year was still 33 per cent. above the pre-war average. The death rate, however, continues to decline and in 1954 reached the lowest rate so far obtainable of 39 per 100,000 of the population. While the reduction is satisfactory, the death rate in Glasgow is still much higher than in any other city in Britain. The incidence of non-pulmonary tuberculosis continues to decline and is now 63 per cent. below the pre-war average. The non-pulmonary tuberculosis death rate is equivalent to 3.3 per hundred thousand.

Further extension of the use of B.C.G. vaccination was introduced this year. The school campaign covered all children aged 13 years and over with a potential total of some 21,000. The parents of 15,700 children (74 per cent.) gave consent to vaccination. Some 9,000 were negative to the Mantoux test, the test for sensitivity. These children were vaccinated in the school campaign for the year.

The total number of persons vaccinated with B.C.G. during the year was 14,814, comprising contacts, nurses, students, infants, school children and others. No dramatic effect on the incidence or death

rate of tuberculosis in the City can be expected from B.C.G. vaccination, but the foundations are being laid for the control of the disease in future years.

Early in 1954 the National Baby Welfare Council intimated that it had awarded the William Hardy Shield to Glasgow for the most meritorious performance in children's welfare during 1953. The award, which is conferred annually, was on this occasion made in recognition of the extensive campaign of B.C.G. vaccination carried out in 1953 among 13-year-old school children in Glasgow, and it was the first time the Council had awarded their trophy to any area in Scotland.

The X-ray unit attached to the Department continues to expand the scope of its work, and during 1954 there has been a 30 per cent. increase. Among other duties X-ray examination was carried out of some 5,000 teachers.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

The year saw a further reduction in the incidence of acute syphilis in both males and females, and it is now only a small fraction of the rates prevailing in pre-war and war years. There are signs, however, of an increase again for the first time since 1946, and continued vigilance is necessary. It is all the more to be regretted therefore that the Regional Hospital Board has not found it expedient to replace Dr. J. G. MacGregor Robertson, Consulting Venereologist.

As part of the adequate ante-natal care, blood tests are carried out on expectant mothers not only to detect possible traces of syphilis which may affect the unborn child but also for the Rhesus factor. The percentage of tests found positive has also reached the lowest figure so far obtained.

Acute gonorrhoea, while lower in incidence than in pre-war and war years, does not yet show a satisfactory downward trend.

PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY.

During the year 1,527 vessels from overseas and 5,746 coastal vessels arrived within the jurisdiction of the port, but no quarantinable diseases were reported on ships arriving at the port. Information was, however, received from the Boarding Station at Greenock that a member of the crew of a ship had reported sick with a rash which was thought to be chickenpox but might be smallpox. The vessel was allowed to proceed up river under conditions laid down in the Public Health (Ships) (Scotland) Regulations for quarantine. It was boarded by the Port Medical Officer on duty, a second opinion obtained and the case was then removed to hospital. Precautions similar to those taken in smallpox were imposed, members of the crew revaccinated and precautionary measures of surveillance carried out with regard to crew remaining on board. All infected bedding, etc., was removed for washing and disinfection, and disinfection of the infected quarters carried out. The final diagnosis was one of pustular dermatitis and the precautionary measures terminated.

The Public Health (Ships) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1954, came into operation on 12th June extending to the armed forces of all countries to which the Visiting Forces Act, 1952, applies the exemption from the Public Health (Ships) (Scotland) Regulations, 1952, already accorded to H.M. Armed Forces. Certain naval vessels are therefore exempt from the requirements of Section 2 of the Regulations which deal with the granting of "pratique"

During the year the port medical staff carried out immunisation against yellow fever of 3,127 seamen, members of the crews of vessels which were calling at the ports within the yellow fever zones.

The Merchant Shipping (Crew Accommodation) Regulations, 1953, came into operation on 1st January, 1954. They govern the crew accommodation to be provided in British ships registered in the United Kingdom and cover every aspect of the conditions which are encountered by seamen in respect of health, welfare, catering and recreation, and standards have been laid down for heating, lighting and ventilation and minimum floor area. The inspection of crew accommodation must be carried out at intervals not exceeding seven days and particulars of contravention of the regulations recorded in the ship's official log book. There is no doubt that this weekly inspection has been a major factor in improving the standards of hygiene in crew accommodation. The routine inspection of the crew accommodation of all vessels arriving at the port was carried out during the year, and the majority of defects and nuisances detected were found in the older type of vessel. Notices of structural defects in crew accommodation are sent to the Ministry of Transport inspectors who inspect the vessel and have the matter remedied. The degree of insect infestation of crew accommodation on vessels is being maintained at the minimum by the application of varied mixtures of insecticide. During the year the crew's accommodation on 56 vessels was treated by HCN gas in the course of fumigation and the store rooms of 66 vessels were treated with Gammexane, etc., by local firms.

Rodent control remains an important duty of the port health authority, and 462 International Deratting and Deratting Exemption Certificates were issued during the year. Very little evidence of rat infestation is found on the vessels engaged in the coastal trade, and the interest and co-operation of the local shipping companies and members of the crews has been a major factor in this respect.

The inspection and examination of food stuffs under the Public Health (Imported Food) (Scotland) Regulations, 1937-48, has been carried on during the year. Two consignments of frozen products from overseas were detained in store as the result of adverse bacteriological reports. Discussions took place with the importers and representatives of the overseas countries, and written undertakings were given by the respective parties that the consignment would be released for distribution to firms restricting its use to baking purposes only.

Attached to the section is a reprinting of Dr. Laidlaw's paper on "The Reconditioning of Damaged Food Products."

HOUSING.

During the year 527 dwellings were represented to the Housing Committee as unfit for human habitation. The closing or demolition of the worst houses in the City has proceeded at rather a slow pace since the end of the war, but there is likelihood of an increasing allocation being made available for this purpose. The Property Management Committee have agreed to the provision of housing accommodation sufficient to rehouse 1,000 families during 1955.

The Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954, came into operation on 30th August. Under Part I of the Act the local authority were required to submit to the Secretary of State within a period of one year proposals for dealing with houses which appeared to the authority unfit for human habitation. This return has been completed giving the estimated number of unfit houses in the City to be dealt with within the next ten years as 17,000. To implement the first stage of these proposals the Property Management Committee have been invited to make available 1,600 houses a year for the rehousing of tenants from the slums.

Part II of the Act permitted landlords to increase the rental in respect of controlled dwelling-houses on condition that they were in good and tenantable repair and not in any other respect unfit and that the landlord had carried out work to the extent laid down. Where the tenant is not satisfied that his house is in good and tenantable repair or is in some other way unfit for human habitation, he can apply to the local authority for a certificate. During the latter four months of the year the Department received many applications for certificates of disrepair on the grounds that the houses were not in good and tenantable repair. This phrase, however, was not defined, and there was considerable disagreement as to its real meaning. One case was taken by the owners to the Sheriff Court, and in view of the importance of the Sheriff's decision the interlocutor is given in full.

Proposals for the redevelopment of Hutchesontown and part Gorbals have been taken another stage forward by the decision of the Corporation to proceed on the understanding that an average net accommodation density development of 150 habitable rooms per acre will be adopted. In effect, this will mean that in some part of the area the density in persons per acre may reach as high as 270. These densities are far in excess of what has been customary, and it is difficult to believe that they will not have an adverse effect on the health of the rehoused community.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The number of examinations made by the Laboratory in 1954 rose to 110,079, an increase of about 1,200 on the total for 1953, which was itself a record. The principal group of examinations were those associated with gastro-intestinal infections, mainly dysentery. The rise in the incidence of dysentery has already been commented on, but it is further illustrated by the number of specimens found to be

positive for dysentery. Out of 30,926 specimens the Laboratory isolated the dysentery bacillus on 7,057 occasions.

There were fewer cases of illness attributed to food poisoning in the City during the year, and the total number of specimens examined fell from 6,223 in 1953 to 3,413.

The number of specimens examined for the presence of the diphtheria bacillus again decreased and at 3,200 was 1,287 less than the previous year.

Supplementary to the examination of food, which is an important function of the Department, was an investigation into the hygiene of restaurants and kitchens. Some 40 restaurant kitchens in the centre of the City were visited and samples from utensils were taken. From the findings it is clear that while some kitchens maintain a good standard, in others there is room for improvement.

FOOD INSPECTION.

There were 125 food poisoning incidents affecting 281 persons. The largest outbreak of 86 cases occurred in March and was associated with a factory canteen. The source of infection was a meat pie which had been reheated on two occasions. *Clostridium welchii* were recovered from five of the patients and the symptoms of the illness corresponded to food poisoning by this organism. The proportion of cases due to *Salmonella* infections decreased during the year, but there was an increase in the number caused by staphylococcal toxin.

There is much need for greatly improved catering and food handling hygiene. The powers contained in the Food and Drugs Bill at present before Parliament make provision for the notification of food poisoning for the first time in Scotland and for the improved control of catering establishments.

The supervision of milk and ice cream production and distribution was continued during the year, as was also the sampling of foods and drugs. Altogether 3,646 informal and 1,390 statutory samples were examined. Some 4.89 per cent. of the statutory samples were found to be adulterated.

During the year it was necessary to draw the attention of the Retail Butchers' Association to the excessive use of the preservative sulphur dioxide. In 32 instances court action was taken leading to the imposition of fines for an excess of preservative in sausages and mince.

An improvement noted in food handling has been the development of refrigerated cabinets and butchers' and fishmongers' window spaces, but the standard of structure and equipment in premises for the hygienic handling of food continues to improve only slowly.

AIR PURIFICATION AND SMOKE ABATEMENT.

During the year the Committee on Air Purification, under the chairmanship of Sir Hugh Beaver, issued its report, and the Government has placed before Parliament a Clean Air Bill. The main purpose of the Bill is to prohibit the emission of dark smoke, to prohibit the installation of new industrial furnaces unless they are capable, so far as is practicable, of being operated without emitting smoke, and to require that the emission of grit and dust from existing industrial furnaces shall be minimised and that new furnaces be provided with grit arresting equipment. There is also provision for smoke control areas. These proposals have rather delayed the implementation of the proposed smokeless zone in the central area of the City, as the new legislation will permit a local authority with the consent of the Secretary of State to declare a district or any part of its area to be a smoke control area without promoting a Provisional Order.

Observations on chimneys have been continued during the year, and considerable plant improvements noted. These improvements of a substantial nature, and at considerable expenditure, will all make their contribution towards smoke abatement.

The number of precipitation gauges, which for many years was nine, was reduced in 1933 to five. They have now been increased again to thirteen in order to give a more complete record of the deposition. The yearly deposit of total solids has been 237 tons per square mile, giving an average monthly figure of 19.72 tons per square mile. The highest deposition occurred during the months of January, February and March, and October, November and December, the least in the month of June.

Annual courses in boilerhouse practice, fuel economy and smoke abatement have been continued. These courses, which commenced in 1910, are an essential factor in the prevention of atmospheric pollution.

GENERAL SANITATION.

The reports of the Divisional Sanitary Inspectors describe a wide and increasing range of functions. Housing, as always, forms an important part in the work of the division, and the passing of the Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954, has resulted in a considerable extension of the work of housing inspection.

The demolition of unfit houses proceeds slowly, but there is reasonable expectation that an increasing number of unfit houses will be closed or demolished during the coming year.

Progress has been made in rodent control, and the use of the new poison "Warfarin" is permitting a speedier attack resulting in reduced infestation.

The abatement of nuisances occupied a large part of the inspectors' time, and, while the great majority are dealt with promptly, in many cases it has been necessary to obtain the issue of Notices and in an increasing number to proceed in the Sheriff Court against the owner.

Continued efforts are being made to reduce the emission of noxious effluvia from offensive trades, and experiments are being carried on in the elimination of odours.

The condition of burns and streams, particularly following heavy rains, is raising problems and with particular reference to the Mallsmire Burn.

The work of the Divisions is, of course, still limited by shortage of assistant sanitary inspectors, a shortage which is also being felt elsewhere. Until this shortage is met in some way the work of the Department cannot be covered as adequately as would be wished.

WELFARE SERVICES.

Residential accommodation for "persons who by reason of age, infirmity or any other circumstances are in need of care and attention which is not otherwise available to them" was further increased by the opening of two small Homes, "Fairfield," with 22 beds and "Macarthur House," with 14 beds.

There are now available in small homes 278 beds, and extension of this type of accommodation is in progress. During the year two properties adjoining "Scott House" were purchased to provide an additional 24 beds, and a site has been made available in the Merrylee Housing Scheme for the erection of a new hostel which will provide 40 beds. This will be the first home in Glasgow to be specially designed and built for this purpose since the coming into operation of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Special attention is being given to the handicapped and to their rehabilitation and employment.

I should like to express my gratitude to the members of the Health and Welfare Committee for their support and co-operation during 1954. In the preparation of this Report I have had the assistance of all sections of the Department, and in particular Miss Knox, the Librarian, to whom I am much indebted for preparing and collating the material. I wish to take this opportunity of thanking warmly all members of the staff for their work and loyal support during the year.

WM. A. HORNE.

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SECTION I.

POPULATION.

The Registrar General's estimate of the City's population shows a further reduction in 1954, but one smaller than in any of the three preceding years. The 1953 figure of 1,085,000 has now been reduced to 1,084,700, a difference of only 300. The actual loss of population, however, is very much greater than appears from this simple comparison as consideration of the natural increase each year will show. The excess of births over deaths has been increasing in recent years, from 6,496 in 1952 and 7,405 in 1953 to 8,227 in 1954. Added to the 1953 population of 1,085,000 this would have given in 1954 a population of 1,093,227—8,527 more than the Registrar General's estimate.

This loss of population is due partly to emigration abroad and partly to migration outwith the City to other areas of Scotland and the United Kingdom. While exact figures are not available, the Registrar General has estimated that in 1954 some 3,200 persons left Glasgow for destinations abroad and about 5,300 moved outwith the City to other parts of Scotland and the United Kingdom—8,500 persons in all. In 1953, the respective figures were 4,526 and 4,736.

This decrease in population is confirmed by the change in the number of local government electors as between October, 1953, and March, 1954, when the latter return showed a reduction of 5,743 voters. This number, multiplied by the ratio of population to voters established at the 1951 census, represents a loss of population of 8,530 persons. Briefly the estimate was arrived at as follows:—

Population as at December, 1953	...	...	...	1,085,000
Add Natural Increase, 1954	...	...	...	8,227
				<hr/> 1,093,227
Deduct loss from migration (based on decrease in Voters' Roll)	...	...	...	8,530
				<hr/> 1,084,697 <hr/>

This is almost identical with the Registrar General's estimate which has been used for the calculation of rates throughout the report.

In the 1951 census report on the City the Registrar General pointed out that "considerable numbers of the population of Glasgow, still linked to the City by employment and other ties and interests, have taken up residence in suburban areas which happen to be outside the City boundaries." Further information as to the extent of this "overspill" has since been made available by the publication, towards the end of 1954, of the Census Report on the County of Renfrew and some of the pertinent comment in that report may be usefully quoted here :—

"The landward area (of the County) showed a proportionately much higher increase of 26,821 (or 52·3 per cent.) over its 1931 population. This increase in the landward area was much heavier in that part of it adjoining the City of Glasgow than in the rest of the County. Six parishes are partly in the City of Glasgow and partly in the County and those parts within the County accounted for 19,660 (or 73·2 per cent.) of the total increase in the population of the landward area. This increase is no doubt in large part *attributable to movement of population out of Glasgow into adjacent areas in the County* Six of the non-burghal towns and villages with populations exceeding 1,000, namely, Thornliebank, Muirend, Netherlee, Stamperland, Giffnock and Clarkston, lie close together in a more or less urban cluster immediately to the south of Glasgow and accounted for 28,099 (or 71·7 per cent.) of the total population of such towns and villages in the area Compared with only 9·9 per cent. in 1931, 37,874 or 12·8 per cent. of the Scottish born population of the County were born in Glasgow."

EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

In the 1953 Annual Report the extent of the "dependency load," i.e., the ratio of children under 15 years and of old persons over 65 to the adult working population was discussed and it appeared that while the ratio of young persons to adults had fallen that of the aged had risen, presumably by reason of increased longevity. This conclusion, however, is not confirmed by the Scottish Life Tables, 1950-1952, which were published in 1954. Commenting on the expectation of life in Scotland as a whole, the Registrar General points out that "The chance of death in the first year of life is now less than one half what it was twenty years ago, and less than one-third of what it was at the end of last century. Nevertheless, the mortality risk is even now as great in the twelve months following birth as that of a man or woman who is "well on in the sixties" so there may still be scope for a considerable further reduction." Comparing the

expectation of life in the three periods 1871, 1931 and 1951, the Registrar General remarks that " during the eighty years covered by the table the expectation of life at birth has—as a result of the persistent decline in mortality—been increased by a quarter of a century ; but the extent of the decline at ages over 70 has been of such comparative meagre proportions as to add a mere fraction of a year to the expectation of life. *The growth in numbers of the aged population has been due not so much to any substantial lengthening of the period of old age as to the great increase in the numbers who survive to enter that period.*"

This is borne out by a comparison of the Expectation of Life tables for Glasgow for the three periods 1920-2, 1930-2 and 1950-2. The Scottish figures for 1950-2 are also shown :—

EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

Age		MALES				FEMALES			
		Glasgow		Scotland		Glasgow		Scotland	
		1920-2	1930-2	1950-2	1950-2	1920-2	1930-2	1950-2	1950-2
0	...	48·41	51·3	62·0	64·4	52·22	55·2	66·3	68·7
10	...	50·81	52·5	55·9	57·9	53·19	55·0	59·7	61·5
20	...	42·20	43·8	46·3	48·3	44·53	46·4	50·2	51·9
30	...	33·92	35·4	37·2	39·1	36·40	38·0	41·3	42·7
40	...	26·04	27·2	28·1	29·9	28·63	29·8	32·3	33·6
50	...	18·62	19·7	19·7	21·4	21·01	21·9	23·7	24·8
60	...	12·19	12·9	13·1	14·3	14·30	14·7	15·9	16·8
70	...	7·22	7·6	8·1	8·8	8·59	8·8	9·6	10·1
80	...	4·33	4·3	4·3	4·6	4·92	4·8	5·0	5·4

Ward Population.—Details of the population in each ward of the City are given in Appendix Table I and the distribution of the population in the five administrative divisions of the City is shown in Section XII—General Sanitary Administration, page 247. Ward populations are based on the Census ratio of population to local government electors and changes in the electoral register provide as accurate an index as any of the movement of population between wards.

There were decreases in population in all but nine of the 37 wards and these were all wards on the outer ring of the City where housing schemes are in progress. These increases were as follows :—Shettleston and Tollcross (5,076), Provan (4,381), Springburn (1,933), Maryhill (953), Ruchill (944), Knightswood (805), Cathcart (762), Pollokshields (353) and Langside (34). Wards showing the greatest decrease were Gorbals (1,176), Townhead (1,034), Dalmarnock (1,008), Mile End (991), Park (844), Calton (773), Cowcaddens (734), Hutchesontown (713), Exchange (708) and Anderston (706).

Institutional Population.—On 30th June each year a special census of persons resident in hospitals, institutions, hotels, etc., is taken by the district inspectors. Squatters are included in this return and in 1954 their number fell from 1,058 in 1953 to 857. The total institutional population in 1954 was 28,416, compared with 29,365 in 1953. This decrease of 949 was mainly due to changes in the hospital population and the decline in the number of squatters. The larger institutional populations were those of Exchange (4,037), where most of the hotels are situated, and Pollokshields (2,465). Hawkhead Mental Hospital and Crookston Home accounted for more than half the institutional population in this ward, while the remainder was distributed throughout the various nursing and residential homes (for children and for elderly persons) which to an increasing extent in recent years have become a feature of the older part of this ward. Springburn ward, which has two large hospitals, Robroyston and Stobhill, within its boundaries, had a total institutional population of 2,009, a decrease of 449 from the 1953 figure. Other reductions were Calton (162) due to fluctuations in the population of common lodging-houses and the closure of one; Provan (116) where there was some reduction in numbers resident in a hospital and a prison, and Pollokshaws (115) where the squatter population was considerably reduced during 1954. Increases in 13 of the wards were small; the largest, in Pollokshields (72), was due to the opening of three additional homes for aged persons and a private nursing home. Others were Govan (67), Mile End (47), Exchange (46), Kelvinside (43) and Camphill (35), due to increases in hotel and nursing home population, and in Kelvinside to an increase in hospital population.

The institutional population as at the 30th June, 1954, was accommodated as follows :—

	1954	1953
General Hospitals	2,985	3,310
Fever Hospitals	1,452	1,505
Mental Hospitals... ..	3,297	3,199
*Sanatoria and other Hospitals	6,614	6,780
Hotels	3,439	3,168
Common Lodging Houses	3,370	3,633
Hostels, Old Folks' Homes, etc.	2,612	3,007
Special Institutions (Barracks, etc.)	3,790	3,705
Squatters	857	1,058
	<u>28,416</u>	<u>29,365</u>

* Includes nursing homes.

Acres.—The area of the City remains unaltered at 39,725 acres. The following table shows the progress of the City's expansion since the beginning of the Century :—

1901	...	...	12,681 acres
1911	...	...	12,975 acres
1921	...	...	19,183 acres
1931	...	...	29,511 acres
1951	...	...	39,725 acres

The 37 wards of the City vary considerably in size, from the smallest, Woodside, with 170 acres to Provan with 4,846 acres. Cowcaddens, Woodside and Gorbals are the only three wards which have remained unchanged in area throughout the various extensions to the City and alterations in ward boundaries which have taken place since the wards were first "recast" in 1920.

Density.—The average density of the City remains unchanged at 27 persons per acre. Three of the oldest wards of the City, Townhead, Gorbals and Woodside, are still the most densely populated with densities in each case of over 100, well above those of the other 34 wards. The progressive reduction in the density of these wards over the past thirty years is shown as follows :—

			Woodside	Gorbals	Townhead
1921	...	...	222	207	171
1931	...	...	195	186	156
1951	...	...	158	145	116
1952	...	...	150	139	114
1953	...	...	148	136	112
1954	...	...	144	131	109

Wards with low densities were Provan (7), Cathcart (9), Knightswood (11), Pollokshields (13) and Pollokshaws (15). Fourteen wards in all had densities below the city average, and of these only four approached it, Ruchill with 26 and Parkhead, Whiteinch and Craigton, each with 25 persons per acre.

Occupied Houses.—The return of occupied houses as at Whitsunday, adjusted for inhabitant occupiers and shops, etc., is supplied by the City Assessor. The total for 1954 was 312,323 compared with 307,783 in 1953, an increase of 4,540. The distribution of these throughout the municipal wards of the City is shown in Appendix Table II and in the five administrative divisions of the City on page 248. The largest increase was in Shettleston and Tollcross ward where the new housing scheme of Barlanark is rapidly approaching completion and in 1954

was responsible for an increase of 1,968 houses. The three schemes of Cranhill, Ruchazie and Garthamlock in Provan ward increased the number of houses in 1954 by 907. The rapidly growing housing area of Drumchapel in the north-west portion of Knightswood ward added other 829 houses to that area. Housing schemes were also responsible for increases in Cowlairs (498), Ruchill (407), Maryhill (299), Cathcart (171) and Pollokshields (104). The largest decrease was 153 in Anderston, followed by 122 in Gorbals and 91 in Cowcaddens, due to closure and demolition of old properties under the Housing Acts and/or action by the Master of Works.

The number of occupied houses in the City, according to size, is as follows :—

		1954	Compared with 1953	
One apartment	... ..	34,492	Decrease	... 87
Two apartments	... ..	107,614	Decrease	... 631
Three apartments	... ..	90,878	Increase	... 3,140
Four apartments	... ..	54,894	Increase	... 1,858
Five apartments and over	... ..	24,445	Increase	... 260
		<hr/> 312,323 <hr/>	Increase	<hr/> ... 4,540 <hr/>

Unoccupied Houses.—There were 2,319 empty houses in the City as at Whitsunday, 1954, compared with 1,891 in 1953. This is a further increase of 428 and the table which follows shows the rapid increase in the number of houses falling vacant since 1949. In a City such as Glasgow where the housing shortage is so acute it would appear that the practice of offering houses in tenement properties for sale wherever there is a change of tenancy has resulted merely in a withdrawal of such houses “from circulation.” It may be too that prospective purchasers are becoming wary of buying a house in old property which may within a few years qualify for demolition.

Twenty-two per cent. of the total were houses of five apartments and over, compared with 27 per cent. in 1953. Kelvinside ward again had the highest number of empty houses, 208 compared with 210 in 1953, and of these 73 were houses of five apartments and over. In Partick East 74 of the 175 empty houses and sixty-three of the 171 empty houses in Park ward were of this size. In all three wards, 35 one-apartment houses, probably service flats, were unoccupied.

Increases in the number of houses falling empty occurred in all but five wards, especially in Cathcart (85), Park (41), Mile End (35), Langside (35) and Craigton (31). As shown in the following table,

most of the increase in 1954 was in the four apartments, of which there were 104 in Cathcart ward, 45 in Craigton, 40 in Park and 37 in Kelvinside. There were in all 147 *more* two-apartment houses standing empty in 1954—nineteen of them in Mile End, 19 in Whiteinch and 13 in Partick West.

NUMBER OF UNLET HOMES

			1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949
1 Apartment	...	...	371	320	206	169	117	107
2 Apartments	...	...	546	399	347	250	142	89
3 Apartments	...	...	412	372	301	218	144	86
4 Apartments	...	...	489	288	223	154	92	59
5 Apartments and over	...	...	501	512	400	253	157	100
			2,319	1,891	1,477	1,044	652	441

Dean of Guild Linings.—During the year ended 31st August, 1954, 8,652 linings were granted, an increase of 3,107 from the previous year and the greatest number ever granted in any one year. The previous record was 6,885 in 1928. Details of the numbers and size of house for which these were granted are given in Appendix Table III, with a comparison of the figures for the preceding years from 1919. Of the total linings granted, 6,026 were for three-apartments, 1,907 for four-apartments, and 390 for houses of five or more apartments. The 229 one apartment and 100 two-apartment houses were intended for occupancy by single and aged persons and the majority of them were located in the Drumchapel and Garthamlock Housing Schemes.

METEOROLOGY.

The weather in 1954 was notable for its exceptional rainfall. There was less sunshine than usual and temperatures were lower than usual with less variation than in previous years.

Snow showers occurred during January, February and early March, the considerable fall in January remaining on the ground for almost a fortnight.

The mean temperature for the year was 46·2°F. This is 2·4° below that of 1953 which, however, was higher than usual, the average for ten years 1940 to 1949 being 47·44°F., and for the three years 1950 to 1952, 46·6°F. The lowest mean temperature for any month was

35°F. in February ; maximum temperature on the 2nd of that month was no higher than 29°F. The mean temperature was well below the 40·4° recorded in February, 1953, and the lowest for the month since the 28·6°F. recorded in 1947. The first three months were the coldest and the last month, December, the mildest. August, with a mean temperature of 55·4°F. was the warmest of the summer months, although the highest day temperature, 73°F., was actually recorded at the end of May. The mean temperature for that month, 51·6°, though 2° lower than the preceding two years, was a little above the seasonal average. The mean temperature of 48·7°F. in October was the same as for 1953. Only April was warmer than in 1953 and with the exception of 1952 was the warmest April since 1949. The three summer months, June, July and August, were much cooler than usual. Apart from 1952 this was the coolest June since 1946. It was the coldest July since 1922, the mean temperature being almost 5° less than the average temperature for the period 1920-1949.

The comparatively favourable conditions from early March to mid June gave way to a prolonged spell of wet weather with much greater preponderance of wet days than normal. During the first six months there were 96 wet days, of which June had as many as February (18). In contrast there were 151 wet days in the second half of the year and successive dry days were few. December had only three dry days in all.

The total rainfall, 56·31 inches, was the highest annual total for over 50 years, the October measurement (9·69 inches) being the greatest for any month over the same period. For the country as a whole the excess rain of the Autumn quarter (September to November) was the highest on record. In Glasgow this excessive rainfall is the more remarkable in that it was concentrated in the same number of days (25) as July, which, however, had only 3·32 inches of rain. The other unusually wet months were November, August, January and September, in that order. In all there were 36·13 inches of rain in the second half of the year. April, with only 1·75 inches of rain, and March, with 2·37 inches, were the two driest months of the year, as although May shared with April the fewest number of wet days (12), rainfall was heavier in May and totalled 3·54 inches.

April was the best month of the year. Not only was it the driest, even having a period of drought, i.e., 15 successive days without rain, but it was also the sunniest, with 153·8 hours' sunshine compared with 119·3 hours in July. Sunshine was appreciably less on the whole,

only 1,030 hours in all compared with 1,078 in 1953 and 1,280 in 1952. It was the dullest year since 1944, when only 953 hours' sunshine were recorded. January, however, was unusually sunny and was the brightest since 1881. May and June were much duller than usual and August, the dullest since 1948, had 50 hours less sunshine than in 1953. December, with only 10·6 hours' sunshine was the dullest since 1942.

Fog was present on a few occasions in November and December.

The year as a whole was stormy, and winds of gale force were frequent during the last three months.

SECTION II.

VITAL STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal vital statistics of the City :—

SUMMARY

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Population	1,090,013	1,089,767	1,086,800	1,085,000	1,084,700
Acreage	39,725	39,725	39,725	39,725	39,725
Persons per acre	28	27	27	27	27
Number of Inhabited Houses	299,038	301,991	304,459	307,783	312,323
Deaths—Number registered	15,043	15,250	14,676	13,586	13,658
Deaths—After correction for Transfers	14,090	14,312	13,841	12,827	12,750
Births—Number registered	20,633	20,736	20,872	20,519	21,228
Births—After correction ...	20,031	20,091	20,337	20,232	20,977
Death rate per 1,000 living —All causes	12·93	13·13	12·74	11·82	11·75
Birth rate per 1,000 living	18·38	18·44	18·71	18·65	19·34
Deaths under One Year— After correction ...	879	922	831	723	736
Deaths under One Year— Per 1,000 births ...	44	46	41	36	35

Particulars of the causes of mortality together with the rates are given in Table VIII in the Appendix, and the age and sex distribution in Table IX.

BIRTHS.

There was an increase of 745 in the number of births in 1954, 20,977 compared with 20,232 in 1953, and 20,337 in 1952. This is 654 above the average for the preceding five years, 1949 to 1953. The following table shows the trend since 1930 :—

1930-34	22,433	1950	20,031
1935-39	22,042	1951	20,091
1940-44	21,302	1952	20,337
1945-49	22,580	1953	20,232
1954		20,977	

The rate was 19·34 per 1,000 compared with 18·65 in 1953 and 18·71 in 1952, and is above that of Scotland as a whole (18·0). The proportion of male births, 51·7 per cent. shows little change from that of 1953, 51·6.

Since 1948 the highest birth rate of all the 37 wards has been that of Gorbals. In 1954, however, Hutchesontown had the highest birth rate, 28·2, the rate itself remaining unchanged. The Gorbals rate was 25·9 and was exceeded by Townhead (26·8), Woodside (26·5), Exchange (26·4), Dalmarnock (26·2), Kingston (26·1) and Cowcaddens (26·1). In only two wards was the rate about the average for the city, Fairfield (19·27) and Partick West (19·0). Nineteen wards had rates lower than the city figure, the lowest being that of Craigton (11·1). Other low rates were those of Langside (11·5), Pollokshields (13·2), Yoker (13·5), and Kelvinside (13·7).

The unfavourable balance between births and deaths in the four wards, Kelvinside, Camphill, Langside and Cathcart, which has been commented on in previous reports, was, with one exception, repeated in 1954.

The first variation in this trend was recorded in 1953 when Langside had a small excess of *births* over deaths. This was not repeated, however, in 1954 and as shown in the table below, the excess of deaths was even greater this year. In 1954, for the first time, births were more numerous than deaths in the Cathcart Ward. In the other two wards the trend remained unchanged.

1954				Decrease			
		Births	Deaths	1954	1953	1952	(1948-51)
Kelvinside	...	251	299	48	51	71	104
Camphill	...	302	346	44	71	96	246
Langside	...	287	339	52	14*	13	90
Cathcart	...	326	306	20*	41	26	151

(* = Increase in italics).

Illegitimate Births.—During 1954, 1,023 births were registered compared with 1,019 in 1953. This is 4·9 per cent. of the total births, a decrease of 0·1. The number of illegitimate births in each municipal ward and the respective percentage of the total births are given in Appendix Table V. The highest ward rates were those of Exchange (9·3), Park (8·7), Gorbals (8·5), Calton (7·1), and Woodside (6·0). The lowest rate was that of Cathcart (1·2) followed by Kelvinside (2·0), Govanhill (2·0), Craigton (2·3), and Fairfield (2·3).

MARRIAGES.

There was a decrease in the number of marriages in 1954, 10,467 compared with 10,512 in 1953, and 10,281 in 1952. This represents a rate of 9·6 per thousand of the population as against 9·7 for the previous year. The following table shows the trend of the marriage rate since 1871 :—

MARRIAGES PER 1,000 PERSONS LIVING.

1871-1880	...	...	9·1	1931-40	...	...	9·7
1881-1890	...	...	9·3	1941-50	...	...	10·2
1891-1900	...	...	9·4	1951	...	...	9·6
1901-1910	...	...	8·8	1952	...	...	9·5
1911-1920	...	...	9·7	1953	...	...	9·7
1921-1930	...	...	8·9	1954	...	...	9·6

DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered in the city during the year was 13,658, but after adjustment for inward and outward transfers the figure was reduced to 12,750, 77 fewer than in 1953. Glasgow with 21·1 per cent. of the population of Scotland accounted in 1954 for 20·8 per cent. of all the deaths. The death rate, which has fallen steadily in the past four years, was the lowest yet recorded, 11·75 in 1954. This is in contrast to the rate for the whole of Scotland which rose from 11·5 in 1953 to 12·0 in 1954. Excluding the years 1940 to 1946, when the rates were not strictly comparable, this is the first time that a death rate lower than that for the country as a whole has been recorded in Glasgow.

The following table shows the trend of the city death rate from 1881 to date :—

GLASGOW—ALL CAUSES—DEATH RATE PER 1,000 LIVING.

1881-1890	...	...	24·22	1936-1940	...	...	14·75
1891-1900	...	...	21·53	1941-1945	...	...	13·62
1901-1910	...	...	19·56	1946-1950	...	...	13·15
1911-1920	...	...	16·36	1951	...	...	13·13
1921-1925	...	...	15·49	1952	...	...	12·74
1926-1930	...	...	15·04	1953	...	...	11·82
1931-1935	...	...	14·17	1954	...	...	11·75

For the previous four years Camphill had the highest death rate of all the 37 wards, but in 1954 Kelvinside took precedence with a rate of 16·3. The rate for Camphill was 16·2. These two wards have consistently shown an excess of deaths over births for several years past, due no doubt to the constitution of their population which at the 1951 census contained a higher proportion of persons over 65 and relatively fewer women of child bearing age than any of the other wards of the city. Other wards with high death rates were Calton (14·8), Partick East (14·3), Park (14·1) and Govanhill (14·0). Seventeen wards in all had rates above that of the city as a whole. Knightswood, which in 1953 had a rate a little below the city average had exactly the same rate as the city in 1954 (11·75). Pollokshaws continues to have the lowest rate of all the wards, 7·4 (compared with 7·8 in 1953 and 8·0 in 1952). Other wards with low rates were Springburn (8·3), Pollokshields (8·5), Ruchill (9·1), Govan (9·7) and Fairfield (9·8).

Age and Sex Distribution.—The proportion of female deaths, 46·6 per cent. remains unchanged. There is little variation in this figure from year to year.

Details of the age and sex distribution of deaths according to the International Classification of Causes of Death (Short List) are given in Appendix Table IX.

RATE PER 1,000 DEATHS AT ALL AGES.

Year	—1 Year	—5 Years	—15 Years	—20 Years	—25 Years	—65 Years	65+ Years	All Ages
1932 ...	158	65	32	21	25	371	328	1,000
1942 ...	127	29	23	24	24	369	404	1,000
1949 ...	73	14	13	12	21	357	510	1,000
1950 ...	62	14	8	9	16	361	530	1,000
1951 ...	65	12	9	6	10	347	550	1,000
1952 ...	60	10	7	7	9	340	567	1,000
1953 ...	57	9	9	6	7	343	569	1,000
1954 ...	58	7	7	5	7	347	569	1,000

While male deaths in the age group over 55 years were about the same as in 1953, 4,937 compared with 4,956, female deaths in this age group increased from 4,583 in 1953 to 4,651 in 1954. The proportion of male deaths at all ages remained practically unchanged, 72·5 in 1954 as against 72·4 in 1953 and 73·2 in 1952. For females this proportion increased from 76·7 in 1953 to 78·2 in 1954.

Relative Frequency of Causes of Death.—A comparison is made in the following table of the commonest causes or groups of causes, of death which together were responsible for over 78 per cent. of all deaths in 1954 and 1953.

				1954		1953	
				Number	Per cent. of all Causes	Number	Per cent. of all Causes
Heart Disease	...	...	...	3,427	26·88	3,517	27·42
Malignant Neoplasm	...	...	...	2,238	17·55	2,228	17·37
Vascular Lesions of the Central Nervous System	...	...	...	1,866	14·64	1,734	13·52
Violence (Suicide, Road Traffic, Accidents, etc.)	...	...	...	599	4·70	598	4·66
Bronchitis	...	...	...	545	4·27	627	4·89
Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early Infancy	...	...	...	519	4·07	508	3·96
Pneumonia	...	...	...	432	3·39	428	3·34
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	420	3·29	471	3·67
				<u>10,046</u>	<u>78·79</u>	<u>10,111</u>	<u>78·83</u>

A decrease in the number of deaths from bronchitis rather than any increase in the violent causes group has resulted in the latter moving up to fourth place on the above table. Pulmonary tuberculosis changed places with pneumonia to become last on the list although as recently as 1951 it ranked fifth.

An analysis of the causes of death for the whole of Scotland shows a similar grouping of the major causes of death, but with bronchitis and congenital malformations in reverse order, i.e., ranking fifth and sixth respectively. Together the eight causes account for a somewhat higher proportion of the total deaths, 79·54 compared with the city figure of 78·79. In only two groups, heart disease and vascular lesions, were the proportions lower for the city, those of the other six being slightly higher. Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis amounted to 3·29 per cent. of all deaths in the city compared with the figure for Scotland of 1·65.

Causes of Death.—The following table is a summary of the causes of death as shown in Appendix Table VIII, arranged in the principal groups according to the International Classification adopted in 1950.

SUMMARY OF DEATH RATES PER MILLION FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES.

	1952	1953	1954
General Diseases—			
(a) Infectious (including Dysentery)	94	81	72
(b) Tuberculosis—			
(1) Respiratory	525	434	387
(2) Non-Respiratory	66	40	32
(c) Malignant (Cancer, etc.)	2,055	2,053	2,063
Diseases of the Nervous System (including Mental Disorders)	1,958	1,789	1,964
Diseases of the Circulatory System	4,027	3,907	3,724
Diseases of Respiratory System (including Influenza)	1,357	1,138	1,029
Diseases of Digestive System	378	352	355
Congenital Defects and Diseases of Early Infancy	511	468	478
Violence	541	552	552
All Other Causes	1,224	1,008	1,098
	<u>12,736</u>	<u>11,822</u>	<u>11,754</u>

There was a further, though slight reduction in the mortality from infectious disease in 1954. Including dysentery, the rate was 72 compared with 81 in 1953 and 94 in 1952. Of the 78 deaths in this group a little less than half, 33, were due to diarrhoea and enteritis in children under two years of age. The rate for this cause has been steadily falling and in 1954 was only 30 compared with 41 in 1953 and 53 in 1952. Deaths from dysentery numbered 6 in all compared with 4 in 1953 and 2 in 1952, and of these two were children—one under six months and one under two years. Of the 16 deaths from meningococcal infections 13 were children under one year of age and the rate, 15 in 1954, compares with 11 in 1953 and 9 in 1952. Poliomyelitis accounted for 3 deaths, two children under 10 years and an adult female under 35. There were 6 deaths from acute infectious encephalitis. With the much reduced prevalence of whooping cough in 1954 deaths were fewer and numbered only 7 compared with 15 in 1953. The four deaths from measles were all children under 5 years of age, one of them an infant under 6 months. There were no deaths from scarlet fever and only one, a female infant under 9 months, from diphtheria. Chickenpox in association with acute appendicitis in one instance and with aplastic anaemia in the other was responsible for the death of two females of 6 and 8 years of age.

Tuberculosis.—The decline in deaths from tuberculosis was continued in 1954 when there were only 420 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis compared with 471 in 1953 and 571 in 1952. Of these, four were in the age group under 1 year—(two under 6 months, one under 9 and one under 12) and one under 2 years. The mortality rate, 387 per million, is the lowest rate yet recorded for the city and is already less than half (44 per cent.) the rate of 874 recorded as recently as 1950.

There has been a steady decline in the rate since 1949 when it was as high as 1,028. The following table shows the age distribution of the deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis (stated as a percentage of the total).

		—15	—20	—25	—35	—45	—55	—65	65+	All Ages
MALES—										
1954	...	1.1	1.8	1.1	10.3	14.8	21.4	29.2	20.3	100.0
1953	...	1.3	0.6	3.9	12.1	13.0	22.8	29.0	17.3	100.0
1952	...	3.8	0.3	4.4	12.3	17.3	21.7	21.7	18.5	100.0
1951	...	2.1	2.8	5.8	13.1	16.1	20.7	24.9	14.5	100.0
1950	...	4.1	3.0	8.5	14.6	18.2	21.9	18.7	11.0	100.0
FEMALES—										
1954	...	1.3	2.7	8.1	28.2	20.1	11.4	11.4	16.8	100.0
1953	...	3.6	7.9	11.0	25.0	22.6	12.2	10.4	7.3	100.0
1952	...	5.7	7.8	16.1	26.1	20.4	9.6	9.1	5.2	100.0
1951	...	5.7	9.0	18.1	23.0	18.5	9.1	8.7	7.9	100.0
1950	...	4.5	9.9	22.2	32.5	15.5	6.9	5.1	3.4	100.0

This sex difference in the age distribution of mortality from the pulmonary form of the disease should be compared with the following table in which the rates for each sex and age-group are based on the respective Census populations :—

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS :

RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION IN EACH AGE GROUP.

		—15	—20	—25	—35	—45	—55	—65	65+	All Ages
MALES—										
1930-32	...	0.17	0.95	1.35	1.22	1.54	1.59	1.21	0.76	0.96
1950-52	...	0.10	0.24	0.73	0.74	0.95	1.36	2.02	1.49	0.82
FEMALES—										
1930-32	...	0.26	1.47	1.41	1.11	0.79	0.62	0.60	0.23	0.75
1950-52	...	0.12	0.67	1.40	1.08	0.66	0.35	0.39	0.30	0.55

Mortality from the non-pulmonary forms of T.B. is still falling and in 1954 was 32 per million compared with 40 in 1923 and 66 in 1952.

Meningeal tuberculosis accounted for 19 deaths (13 males and 6 females), of which only 4 were under 5 years of age. There were 4 deaths from abdominal tuberculosis, all adults, and 12 deaths were attributed to other forms of tuberculosis. Of this number, one was an infant less than 3 months old.

Diseases of the Nervous System.—There were more deaths in this group in 1954, with a rate of 1,964 compared with 1,789 in 1953 and 1,958 in 1952. Vascular lesions, which now ranks third on the list of major causes of death, was responsible for 1,866 or 88 per cent. of the 2,130 deaths in this group. Deaths from non-meningococcal meningitis increased in 1954 and were more than double the number in 1953—16 compared with 7. Certain mental diseases allotted to this group accounted for 35 deaths compared with 29 in 1953 and 34 in 1952. Deaths from a variety of other nervous diseases numbered 213 in all, compared with 171 in 1953.

Diseases of the Circulatory System.—Deaths in this group totalled 4,039, a decrease of 200 from the previous year. This is 32 per cent. of the deaths from all causes compared with 33 per cent. in 1953. Deaths from arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease formed a higher proportion of all the deaths in this group, 74 per cent. in 1954 as against 72 per cent. in 1953, although actually fewer in number, 3,017 compared with 3,075. The proportion of these deaths classified as coronary thrombosis has risen still further, from 44 per cent. in 1952 and 47 per cent. in 1953 to 50 per cent. in 1954. The deaths from this form of circulatory disease numbered 1,513. There were 17 deaths from angina pectoris (compared with 14 in 1953). Deaths from chronic rheumatic heart disease were again fewer, 214 as against 236 in 1953 and 251 in 1952, and of these only 8 were in the younger age group 15 to 20 years (9 were over 75 years of age). Three hundred and forty-five deaths resulted from hypertension compared with 350 in 1953 and other diseases of the heart accounted for 196 deaths as against 206. Two hundred and sixty-seven deaths were due to a variety of circulatory disorders now shown on the short list as “Other Diseases of the Circulatory System.” This is 105 less than in 1953 and about the 1952 figure of 261.

Diseases of the Digestive System.—The death rate from this group of causes showed little change from the previous year, 355 compared with 352 in 1953. About one-third of the deaths in this group are due to ulcer of the stomach and duodenum and in 1954 these numbered 116

compared with 122 in 1953. The rate has fallen steadily and at 107 is the lowest for the past five years. Mortality from appendicitis continued its slow decline from 21 per million in 1952 and 18 in 1953 to 17 in 1954. Deaths from intestinal obstruction and hernia were also fewer, 78 as against 81 in 1953, the rate falling from 75 in 1953 to 72 in 1954. There were 4 deaths from gastritis and duodenitis, 2 less than in the previous year. Enteritis and colitis (over 2 years of age) showed a slight increase with 10 more deaths than in 1953 (28) and a rate of 35 compared with 26 in that year. There was also some increase in deaths from cirrhosis of the liver, mortality from which had been falling steadily since 1951. In 1954 deaths from this cause numbered 41 compared with 32 in 1953, and the rate, 38, was not far off that of 1952 (35). The number of deaths due to various other digestive diseases was about the same as in 1953, 90 and 93 respectively.

Deaths from Violence.—This group of causes now ranks fourth as one of the major causes of death, though in actual number there was only one more death than in 1953, 599 as against 598. This is 144 more than the deaths due to all forms of tuberculosis. The rate, which has been rising steadily in recent years, remained stationary in 1954 at 552. The age and sex distribution of the deaths since 1945 are shown in the following table :—

Year	MALES						FEMALES					
	—5	—15	—45	—65	65+	Total	—5	—15	—45	—65	65+	Total
1945	37	67	77	99	80	360	25	19	24	39	86	193
1946	29	43	81	105	96	354	28	10	28	40	93	199
1947	47	39	91	89	98	364	21	13	24	39	91	188
1948	38	36	96	89	86	345	24	10	26	44	95	199
1949	44	40	101	76	76	337	29	14	35	36	96	210
1950	40	23	92	95	86	336	19	13	20	38	123	213
1951	37	38	83	85	95	338	32	9	29	36	123	229
1952	44	32	88	91	104	359	33	7	23	45	121	229
1953	49	38	88	104	103	382	30	16	29	38	103	216
1954	38	27	89	102	121	377	27	10	28	47	110	222

Reference is made in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of this report to the high proportion of deaths in children aged 1 to 5 years, due to accidents in the home. The Registrar-General has estimated that no less than 62 per cent. of all the fatal accidents occur

in the home, the proportion of accidental deaths among females (85 per cent.) being very much greater than among males (44 per cent.). At ages over 65, domestic accidents are decidedly more frequent than non-domestic even in males, while in elderly females domestic accidents are about 10 times as frequent as those originating outside the home. These figures, of course, refer to Scotland as a whole. In 1954 32 per cent. of all male deaths from violent causes, in Glasgow, were over 65 years of age and 54 per cent. of female deaths were in this age group. The respective figures for 1953 were 27 and 48 per cent.

An analysis of 121 male deaths and 110 female deaths over 65 years shows the following distribution of violent causes :—

						Percentage of Total Deaths from Violent Causes at ages 65+	
						Males	Females
Road Accidents	...	...	...	...	...	22·3	18·1
Poisoning (gas, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	14·9	5·5
Falls	...	...	...	...	...	42·1	68·2
Burns	...	...	...	...	...	6·6	4·6
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	5·8	—
Other Violence (gunshot wounds, drowning, etc.)						8·3	3·6
						100·0	100·0

Excluding falls on stairs, 49·6 per cent. of the male deaths occurred at home, but this proportion rose to 56·2 per cent. if falls on stairs are taken into account. For females the respective proportions were 71·8 per cent. and 73·6 per cent. Of the 18 male deaths from accidental poisoning 14 were due to inhalation of carbon monoxide gas.

Cancer.—There was an increase of ten deaths in the group malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues, which in 1954 accounted for 2,238 deaths. The rate was 2,063 compared with 2,053 in 1953 and 2,055 in 1952. Cancer ranks second as a major cause of death and was responsible in 1954 for 17·55 per cent. of deaths from all causes compared with 17·37 per cent. in 1953.

The following table, which relates the deaths from cancer to the total deaths from all causes for each sex and in each age group, shows the increasing importance of cancer as a cause of death in recent years :—

DEATHS FROM CANCER AS PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES
FOR EACH SEX AND IN EACH AGE GROUP.

		—15	—25	—35	—45	—55	—65	—75	75	All Ages
MALES—										
1930/32	...	0.17	1.83	2.78	6.80	12.79	17.95	15.38	8.12	8.73
1950/52	...	1.38	6.93	12.76	16.76	22.07	22.24	18.34	11.96	16.10
1953	...	1.90	11.83	13.16	23.96	26.06	24.78	21.48	11.39	16.35
1954	...	2.35	10.84	12.24	16.54	25.21	23.61	21.04	14.47	18.35
FEMALES—										
1930/32	...	0.12	0.65	3.91	11.76	21.41	21.69	15.31	8.19	10.24
1950/52	...	0.98	3.43	8.94	22.76	27.05	25.02	17.36	9.24	15.11
1953	...	1.50	3.89	14.39	24.62	29.68	27.60	18.01	9.24	16.24
1954	...	2.44	8.69	11.96	27.27	33.07	24.54	17.89	10.29	16.63

Mortality from this disease is higher among males, the proportion of male to female deaths showing a steady increase since 1941. In 1954, however, this trend was halted and there was a slight reduction in the ratio of males to females.

RATIO : MALES TO 100 FEMALES.

1931	...	...	97	1952	...	...	121
1941	...	...	103	1953	...	...	129
1951	...	...	113	1954	...	...	126

This male preponderance obtains throughout the age groups with the exception of the 35 to 44 age period when deaths from cancer of the breast and the genital organs increase the mortality among females.

MALE DEATHS AS A RATIO OF 100 FEMALE DEATHS.

		—15	—25	—35	—45	—55	—65	—75	75+	All Ages
1930-32	...	114	271	60	66	76	102	111	68	92
1950-52	...	180	150	120	83	126	123	118	106	116
1953	...	183	367	100	105	137	142	140	99	129
1954	...	144	150	129	68	124	143	132	188	126

In the age period 45-55 there occurs in both sexes a sharp rise in the number of cancer deaths. As will be seen from the table on page 45, the heaviest mortality (in both sexes) is in the age groups 55 to 75, with some reduction in the over 75's. In 1954 56.1 per cent. of all the male deaths occurred between the ages of 55 and 75, and 20.6 at over 75. In 1953 the respective ratios were 59.1 and 15.5. In females there was a slight reduction in the younger age group, 68.7 compared with 54.5, and the increase in the over 75 age-group was not

so great as for the males, 22.0 only compared with 20.1 in 1953. The following table shows the age distribution as a percentage of the total cancer deaths in each sex :—

	1954	—15	—25	—35	—45	—55	—65	—75	75+	All Ages
Males ...	1.0	0.7	1.4	3.5	16.7	26.4	29.7	20.6	100.0	
Females	0.9	0.6	1.4	6.4	17.0	23.4	28.3	22.0	100.0	

Reference has been made in previous reports to the steady and pronounced increase in male mortality from cancer in recent years but in 1954, for the first time since 1951, there was a slight *decrease* in the number of male deaths, 1,249 as against 1,257 in 1953. This is in contrast to an increase in the female deaths, from 971 in 1953 to 989 in 1954.

In 1954 cancer of the respiratory organs, to which most of this increase in male mortality has been due, showed a small decrease, the first since 1951. The trend of this form of cancer in males is clearly shown in the following table where the male and female deaths from cancer of the Respiratory and of the Digestive Organs are compared over a period of some years :—

	1932/41	1942/51	1952	1953	1954
MALES—					
Respiratory Organs	96	244	421	486	460
Digestive Organs ...	491	554	522	496	487
FEMALES—					
Respiratory Organs	38	69	73	84	83
Digestive Organs ...	429	473	468	459	454

In 183 of the 487 male and 149 of the 454 female deaths from cancer of the Digestive Organs, the site of the disease was located in the stomach and small intestine. This is a decrease of 79 from the 1953 figure of 208 male and 203 female deaths. The deaths from cancer of this site are compared, as follows, with the average for each of the two preceding ten-year periods :—

DEATHS FROM CANCER OF THE STOMACH AND INTESTINE.

	1932/41	1942/51	1952	1953	1954
Males	190	219	207	208	183
Females	161	179	176	203	149

Cancer of the rectum accounted for 122 deaths, exactly the same number as in 1953, but with 13 fewer male deaths offset by an equal increase in the female deaths.

An increase of 20 in cancer of the liver and biliary passages was largely due to an increase in the female deaths, 33 in 1954 compared with 16 in 1953. This, however, is really a reversion to the previous rate, the number of such deaths never having previously been lower than 33. The sub-group "Other Digestive Organs" was responsible for 32 more deaths in 1954 than in 1953, almost equally divided between males and females.

Cancer of the Buccal Cavity and Pharynx was responsible for 81 deaths in 1954 compared with 49 in 1953. Here, too, the apparent increase was really a reversion to the annual average and most of it was due to a rise in the male deaths, from 37 in 1953 to 65 in 1954. For males the average for the period 1942/51 was 57.

Cancer of the breast, the second most common site of the disease in females, was responsible for 153 deaths in 1954 compared with 162 in 1953 and 169 in 1952, and the average for the period 1942/51, of 155. In addition, there were two male deaths from cancer of the breast as against one in 1953 and 2 in 1952. Deaths from cancer of the Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues numbered 92 (55 males and 37 females), compared with 87 in 1953 (49 males and 38 females).

Details of the age and sex distribution of cancer with respect to the site of the disease are given in the table on the opposite page. The totals, for both sexes, for certain earlier years, are shown for comparison.

Transfer Deaths.—Deaths occurring in the City and transferred to other authorities numbered 1,636 and inward transfers 728, compared with the respective figures of 1,503 and 744 for the previous year. Details are given in Appendix Table VII.

GLASGOW, 1954—DEATHS FROM CANCER IN THE DIFFERENT SITES AS GIVEN IN THE INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

SITE OF LESION	MALES										FEMALES										BOTH SEXES	Both Sexes			
																						Total	All ages		
	—15	25	—35	—45	55	—65	75	75+	Total	—15	—25	—35	45	—55	65	75	75+								
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx ...	—	—	1	—	4	9	19	32	65	—	—	—	1	2	3	3	7	16	81	49	77	94			
Digestive Organs and Peritoneum—																									
(a) Oesophagus ...	—	—	—	1	2	9	10	15	37	—	—	—	1	1	6	9	5	22	59	54	45	56			
(b) Stomach and small Intestine including																									
Duodenum ...	1	—	2	4	30	48	61	37	183	—	1	1	5	19	21	62	40	149	332	411	371	309			
(c) Rectum ...	—	—	1	2	7	16	19	23	68	—	—	—	3	8	14	18	11	54	122	122	127	101			
(d) Liver and Biliary Passage ...	—	—	—	2	7	—	9	4	22	—	—	1	2	4	7	7	12	33	55	35	71	91			
(e) Pancreas ...	—	—	—	3	4	11	16	4	38	—	—	—	—	2	6	13	11	32	70	67	73	45			
(f) Peritoneum ...	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	4	9	4	11	2			
(g) Other Digestive Organs ...	—	—	2	4	13	25	38	52	134	—	—	1	6	18	30	46	59	160	294	262	310	235			
Respiratory Organs ...	1	2	3	20	105	161	125	43	460	—	1	—	7	12	26	20	17	83	543	570	221	111			
Uterus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	31	28	17	7	95	95	107	122	111			
Other Female Genital Organs ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	16	20	10	3	54	54	39	29	38			
Breast ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	2	18	33	40	39	21	153	155	163	143	123			
Male Genito-Urinary Organs ...	—	—	1	1	1	6	29	25	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	65	46	68			
Skin ...	—	—	—	1	—	4	3	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	5	15	22	33	18			
Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues ...	4	6	5	2	13	13	5	7	55	6	2	3	4	5	6	8	3	37	92	87	172				
Other or Unspecified Organs ...	7	1	2	3	20	26	37	11	107	3	2	3	2	16	22	25	19	92	199	171					
Totals ...	13	9	18	43	208	330	371	257	1,249	9	6	14	63	168	231	280	218	989	2,238	2,228	1,851	1,537			

SECTION III.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

INTRODUCTION.

During the year 1954 there have been further expansions of the clinic facilities. A new maternity and child welfare centre was opened in a villa adapted for the purpose in the Milton Housing Scheme and the mobile clinic was established in the Carntyne area. During the year 3,790 child welfare sessions were held and attendances of infants increased. It is gratifying that the infant mortality rate fell a point and was 35 compared to 36 in 1953. The neonatal death rate was 21, which is still practically 60 per cent. of the total infant mortality rate. Most of the neonatal deaths were premature. A disturbing feature is that the still-birth rate actually rose to 29 from 27 in 1953. There has been little reduction in the rate in the past five years. Many of these neonatal deaths and still-births were preventable, and progress lies in improving the standard of ante-natal care and the education of the expectant mother. Reference was made in the Annual Report of last year to the insufficient co-operation between the hospitals, the Local Health Authority clinics, and the general practitioners in the field of mothercraft teaching. Renewed efforts are being made to secure some co-ordinated scheme for this most important educational work. Attention must be continuously drawn to the paramount importance of good ante-natal supervision and instruction in mothercraft. Without this it is unlikely that reduction in the numbers of still-births and premature births will take place. It is regrettable to have to report a still further decline in the number of expectant mothers attending the Local Health Authority ante-natal clinics. The number was 5,774 compared with 6,292 in 1953 and 12,752 in 1947. Attendances at the post-natal clinics are slowly improving, 1,609 compared to 1,372 in 1953, but much education is still required to convince mothers of the necessity for thorough post-natal supervision.

The number of infant deaths between one month and one year was again lower. It is gratifying to report a substantial decrease in the number of deaths from violence from 58 in 1953 to 38 this year. Twenty-two of the deaths were due to asphyxia from regurgitation of food or inhalation of vomit, and 11 were due to overlaying or suffocation from bedcovers, pillows, etc. These facts disclose ignorance and

carelessness on the part of many parents and emphasise the continued need of the educative work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Service.

The Home Help Service has been extremely busy. The demand on it by the public is as great as ever. It is regrettable that only a small proportion of expectant and nursing mothers take advantage of the scheme. There seems to be an unwillingness on the part of many mothers to expend any of the increased maternity grant to this end.

The Home Nursing Service continues to give most skilled domiciliary nursing care. Comment must be made on the part played by the Service in the field of tuberculosis. An increasing number of tuberculous patients are being treated at home and the district nurses are co-operating magnificently. The number of these patients attended during the year was 1,772 with 47,271 visits, as against 810 patients with 23,219 visits during 1953.

The functions of the Ministry of Food relating to the distribution of Welfare foods have been transferred to the Local Health Authorities and have become part of their duties under the National Health Service Act. The service was taken over in Glasgow on 28th June, 1954, on the closure of the Local Food Offices.

As in previous years the staff, both medical and health visiting, addressed many and various meetings on topics of health and social welfare, and assistance was given to the Girl Guides, Girls' Training Corps, and the British Red Cross Association in their schemes of training in child care.

INFANT MORTALITY.

One result of the higher birthrate in 1954 was a slight increase in the number of infant deaths, 736 in 1954 compared with 723 in 1953. The mortality rate, however, was little changed and even fell slightly to 35 per 1,000 births compared with 36 in 1953.

The sex differentiation in infant mortality was again emphasized in 1954 by an increase in the male rate, from 40.2 in 1953 to 40.6 in 1954, and a decrease in the female rate, from 30.9 in 1953 to 29.2 in 1954.

The following table shows the trend in infant mortality over the past thirty years :—

1925-29	...	...	105	1950	...	...	44
1930-34	...	...	102	1951	...	...	46
1935-39	...	...	93	1952	...	...	41
1940-44	...	...	95	1953	...	...	36
1945-49	...	...	64	1954	...	...	35

There was no change in the rate for Scotland, which, as in 1953, was 31.

Infant Mortality in Municipal Wards.—The deaths under 1 year and the infant mortality rates for 1954 and 1953 for each ward of the City are shown in the Appendix Table X.

The highest rate was that of Calton Ward, 56, followed by 55 in Gorbals, 49 in Anderston and 47 in both Dalmarnock and Woodside. Fourteen wards in all had rates above the city average and only one, Springburn, had the same rate as the city. Kelvinside again had the lowest rate of all the 37 wards, 12 (compared with 13 in 1953). Other wards with low rates were Partick (16), Cathcart (21), Provan (21), Camphill (23), Dennistoun (24) and Govanhill (24).

Details of the cause of death for each sex and each quarter of the first year of life are given in Appendix Table XI. The information there given is summarised in the following statement which compares the rate for this and preceding years :—

MALES—		Rate per 1,000 Births					
<i>Causes of Death</i>		1941-45	1946-50	1951	1952	1953	1954
I and II. Immaturity ...		42.3	33.2	30.6	26.9	26.9	27.1
III. Diseases of Respiratory System ...		17.6	10.7	6.2	5.4	4.8	3.9
IV. Diseases of Digestive System ...		24.2	14.5	3.8	4.3	2.4	2.5
V. Diseases of Nervous System ...		5.5	2.6	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.8
VI. Tuberculous Diseases ...		1.3	1.0	0.3	0.6	—	0.3
VII. Infectious Diseases ...		4.0	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.4	1.1
VIII to XI. All other causes ...		4.9	3.8	5.5	5.0	5.3	4.9
All causes ...		99.8	67.1	49.1	43.7	40.2	40.6

FEMALES—		Rate per 1,000 Births					
<i>Causes of Death</i>		1941-45	1946-50	1951	1952	1953	1954
I and II. Immaturity ...		34.5	26.5	26.0	24.9	19.2	19.0
III. Diseases of Respiratory Systems ...		14.0	7.8	5.3	4.4	2.8	4.3
IV. Diseases of Digestive System ...		16.1	10.0	2.7	2.2	2.4	1.3
V. Diseases of Nervous System ...		4.5	1.9	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.4
VI. Tuberculous Diseases ...		1.3	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.2
VII. Infectious Diseases ...		4.2	1.5	1.2	0.5	1.4	0.7
VIII to XI. All other causes ...		3.3	3.3	6.0	4.0	4.8	3.3
All causes ...		77.9	51.9	42.5	37.7	30.9	29.2
Ratio—Males to 100 Females		128	129	115	116	130	139

There was an increase in mortality from respiratory diseases during 1954, wholly due to the greater number of deaths from this cause in female infants, 44 compared with 27 in 1953. Male deaths were fewer, 42 as against 50 in 1953. Of the 86 deaths in all, 33 male and 37 female were due to pneumonia, 4 male and 3 female to bronchitis, one male to influenza, and 4 male and 4 female to "Other Respiratory Diseases." Mortality from this group of diseases is now only a fifth of what it was in the decade 1931/40.

Deaths from Disease of the Digestive System were fewer in 1954 and the rate for males showed little change, 2.5 compared with 2.4 in 1953. The female rate, however, which had remained fairly steady around 2 per 1,000 in the three preceding years, fell to 1.3 in 1954. There were in all forty deaths (27 male and 13 female) in this group, of which 20 male and 10 female were attributed to Diarrhoea.

Diseases of the Nervous System accounted for 13 deaths (9 male and 4 female) and the rates for each sex, though still low, showed an increase over those of 1953, for males 0.8 as against 0.4, and for females 0.4 as against 0.2.

Deaths from Tuberculosis were slightly more numerous, 5 in 1954 compared with only one in 1953. Of these, two males and two females died from pulmonary tuberculosis. The other, a male infant of less than 3 months, was due to Miliary Tuberculosis.

There were 20 deaths in 1954 in the Infectious Disease group of causes, one more than in 1953. Male deaths numbered 13 compared with 5 in 1953 and female deaths, 7 compared with 14. Of these, 13 were due to cerebrospinal fever, 4 to whooping-cough and 1 to measles. One female infant of 8 months died from Diphtheria and a five-month old male from Sonne dysentery.

Violent causes were responsible for 38 deaths (20 males and 18 females), twenty fewer than in the previous year. More than half (22) were due to asphyxia following the inhalation of vomit or regurgitation of food. There were 3 deaths from overlaying and 8 from suffocation by bedcovers, pillows, etc. Lack of attention at birth resulted in the death of two infants and two, found abandoned, had died from fracture of the skull. There was one death from burns.

Immaturity is still the major cause of death, 487 of the 736 deaths under 1 year being attributed to this group. In 1954 the rate for males rose again, from 26.9 in 1953 to 27.1 in 1954. The rate for females, however, fell slightly, from 19.2 to 19.0. The rate for both sexes together was 23.2, the same as in 1953.

Neonatal Mortality.—The neonatal rate was 21 per 1,000 births, compared with 22 in 1953. The male rate was 24.99 (26.23 in 1953) and the female rate 17.66 (17.88 in 1953) was the lowest yet recorded. The rate for the city is the same as that for the country as a whole, though at this figure (21) the Scottish rate is slightly higher than in 1953. Mortality in the first four weeks of life is almost entirely due to the Immaturity group of causes of death.

The rates for the past five years of the four chief causes of death in this age group are compared with the rate for the preceding ten-year period, 1939-1948, as follows :—

			1939-1948	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Premature Birth ...	...	M.	19.18	6.70	7.24	5.91	5.55	4.52
		F.	15.80	5.22	5.96	5.69	3.99	5.03
Atelectasis ...	...	M.	2.35	5.65	5.41	5.33	5.74	6.08
		F.	1.75	3.44	4.31	4.78	4.29	3.85
Injury at Birth ...	...	M.	4.01	6.03	5.12	4.00	4.79	4.89
		F.	2.80	4.07	4.00	4.07	2.66	1.78
Congenital Malformations		M.	3.55	2.97	3.19	3.52	3.83	4.15
		F.	3.44	3.23	2.98	3.96	3.47	4.05

ANALYSIS OF INFANT AND NEONATAL DEATHS

The number of deaths of children under 1 year showed a slight increase, the figure being 736 compared with 723 in 1953 and 831 in 1952.

Of this number 512 took place in the first four weeks of life—a percentage of 69.5 against 70 per cent. in the previous year.

An analysis of the 736 deaths was made. No information was available in 28 cases so that 708 fell to be investigated.

The commonest causes of death were as follows :—

Congenital abnormality ...	...	...	128 = 18.1 per cent.
Prematurity (unqualified) ...	...	...	110 = 15.5 per cent.
Prematurity associated with some other cause ...	...	...	91 = 12.8 per cent.
Pneumonia ...	...	...	90 = 12.7 per cent.
Birth injury ...	...	...	41 = 5.8 per cent.
Atelectasis ...	...	...	22 = 3.1 per cent.
Gastroenteritis ...	...	...	30 = 4.2 per cent.
Suffocation (Overlaying, etc.) ...	...	...	32 = 4.5 per cent.
Convulsions ...	...	...	32 = 4.5 per cent.
Rh. factor ...	...	...	17 = 2.4 per cent.

Deaths from gastroenteritis again show a considerable decrease—30 compared with 49 in 1953. In all but 2, the children were on artificial feeding.

There were fewer cases of accidental suffocation—32 compared with 51 in 1953.

Of these 708 deaths, 495 occurred during the first month of life:—

1 day	268	} 383
2 days	...	...	...	...	38
3 days	...	...	...	...	27
4 days	...	...	...	...	18
5 days	...	...	...	...	14
6 days	...	...	...	...	10
1 week	8	} 112
2 weeks	...	...	...	...	35
3 weeks	...	...	...	...	12
4 weeks	...	...	...	...	65

A further analysis of the 383 deaths occurring during the first week of life gave the following results:—

Ante-Natal Care.

General Practitioner	...	...	...	...	184
Corporation Clinic	...	...	...	...	84
Hospital Clinic	...	...	...	...	101
None	...	...	...	...	14
					<hr/> 383 <hr/>

Cause of death according to certification of death and place of confinement.

	Institution	Domiciliary
Prematurity (unqualified)	72	34
Prematurity associated with some other cause	78	16
Congenital abnormality	54	9
Birth injury	23	16
Atelectasis	11	9
Asphyxia	12	14
Rh. factor	14	3
Pneumonia	5	2
Difficult labour	1	—
Meningitis	2	—
Gastroenteritis	—	1
Septicemia	—	1
Peritonitis	—	1
Convulsions	1	—
Sclerema	1	—
Post-maturity	—	1
Respiratory failure	—	2
<hr/> 274 <hr/>		<hr/> 109 <hr/>

Illegitimate Mortality.—There were fewer deaths among illegitimate children in 1954, 36 only compared with 56 in 1953. Illegitimate births numbered 1,023, which gives a mortality rate of 35·19 compared with 54·95. This compares with 697 deaths among 19,954 legitimate births and a rate for 1954 of 34·93. In 1953 the legitimate mortality rate was 34·72. There were in addition 3 deaths in respect of which legitimacy was not stated.

Stillbirths.—The number of stillbirths registered in the City during the year was 675 compared with 599 in 1953 and 635 in 1952. There were 77 outward transfers and 38 inward transfers so that the total for the City was 636 against 551 and 572 respectively. The rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths was 29, two per 1,000 higher than in 1953. From information obtained under the Notification of Births Act, it appears that 17 per 1,000 of all births attended at home by doctors were still births and of those attended in institutions and nursing homes, 38 per 1,000. Among non-medically attended births, the corresponding rate was 9.

ANALYSIS OF STILLBIRTHS, 1954.

An analysis of the 636 cases was made as follows. In 9 cases no information was available so that 627 fell to be investigated.

Ante-Natal Supervision.

General Practitioner	...	...	289
Hospital Clinic	...	...	185
Corporation Clinic	...	...	144
None	...	...	9
			<hr/> 627 <hr/>

There were 228 stillbirths in primigravida. There were 6,999 first babies born in the City so that the percentage of stillbirths in this group was 3·2 per cent. In the 2-4 parity group, there were 277 with 11,077 births, giving a percentage of 2·5. In the group 5 + there were 122 stillbirths and a total of 3,171 births, giving a percentage of 3·8.

*Cause of death analysed according to place of confinement
and certification.*

	Institution	Domiciliary
Abnormality in Foetus	121	19
Conditions associated with cord ...	44	14
Haemorrhage in mother	72	7
Macerated Foetus	29	10
Asphyxia	36	13
Toxaemia in mother	34	7
Prolonged or difficult labour	15	6
Conditions associated with placenta ...	34	10
Maternal Disease	5	—
Birth injury (including cerebral haem.)	22	1
Rh. factor	17	1
Prematurity	24	9
Atelectasis	6	4
Post-maturity	1	—
Malpresentation	7	9
Congenital debility	1	2
Precipitate labour	1	2
Cause unknown	27	10
Accident to mother	2	—
Rupture of uterus	5	—
	<u>503</u>	<u>124</u>

MORTALITY AMONG TODDLERS.

There were fewer deaths in this age group in 1954, 92 compared with 118 in the previous year. Accidental and violent deaths, by far the most common cause of death in this age group, continue to increase and numbered 27 compared with 21 in 1953 (29 per cent. of all deaths in this age group). The relative proportion in 1953 was 17 per cent. Of these 27 deaths, 18 were male and 9 female. About half the male deaths and a third of the female deaths were the result of road accidents, while accidents at home (burns, falls, asphyxia and poisoning by drugs) resulted in the death of 6 males and 5 females. There was one death under an anaesthetic and one child was caught in the machinery of a tractor. In four deaths information as regards the cause of the accident was not available.

The next largest cause of death was Malignant Neoplasms, which in 1954 accounted for 6 male and 6 female deaths. Pneumonia deaths were one fewer than in 1953, 5 male and 4 female. There was only one death from pulmonary tuberculosis but 4 from tubercular meningitis.

Congenital malformations were responsible for only 5 deaths this year, compared with 15 in 1953. Measles, whoopingcough and diarrhoea each accounted for three deaths.

There were no deaths from Diphtheria.

The following table compares the infant mortality rate with that of toddlers and shows the progressive reduction in both since 1900 :—

Year			Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births	Deaths 1-5 Years : Actual Number	Rate per 1,000 Population at Ages 1-5 Years
1900	...	...	153	2,754	39.2
1911	...	...	139	1,862	26.7
1921	...	...	106	1,494	19.2
1931	...	...	105	1,341	17.2
1938	...	...	87	753	9.8
1943	...	...	82	394	5.3
1946	...	...	67	276	3.6
1947	...	...	77	296	3.7
1948	...	...	56	219	2.7
1949	...	...	49	203	2.4
1950	...	...	44	191	2.2
1951	...	...	46	171	2.1
1952	...	...	41	140	1.8
1953	...	...	36	118	1.5
1954	...	...	35	92	1.2

CHILD WELFARE SCHEME.

Two new clinics were opened in 1954, Milton Clinic, 20 Liddlesdale Road, on the 8th November and the Carntyne Mobile Unit on the 16th of that month.

The total number of weekly sessions has been further increased by the establishment of post-natal clinics and there are now 48 ante-natal 22 post-natal, 17 consultative, 80 child welfare, and 4 ultra-violet ray treatment sessions. In addition, three child welfare clinics still continue to be held at the Royal Maternity and Women's Hospital.

The time-table of the clinics as now organised is as follows :—

WELFARE CENTRES FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Clinics for Children and Nursing Mothers	Clinics for Expectant Mothers	Consultative Clinics and Clinics for Post-natal Mothers
20 COCHRANE STREET—		
Thursday, 9 a.m.	---	---
33 RICHARD STREET—		
Monday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 9 a.m.	Monday, 9 a.m.
Wednesday, 9 a.m.	Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	†Thursday, 1.30 p.m.
Thursday, 9 a.m.	---	---
Friday, 9 a.m.	---	---
12 SANDY ROAD—		
Monday, 9 a.m.	Monday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 1.30 p.m.
Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	Thursday, 9 a.m.	†Friday, 9 a.m.
Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	---	---
18 PLEAN STREET—		
Monday, 1.30 p.m.	Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.
Tuesday, 9 a.m.	---	†Thursday, 1.30 p.m.
Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	---	---
Wednesday, 9 a.m.	---	---
BLACKWOOD STREET—		
Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	Wednesday, 9 a.m.	Wednesday, 9 a.m.
---	---	†Friday, 1.30 p.m.
ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN—		
Tuesday, 9 a.m.	---	---
Friday, 1.30 p.m.	---	---
15 GLENBARR STREET—		
Monday, 9 a.m.	Monday, 1.30 p.m.	Thursday, 1.30 p.m.
Wednesday, 9 a.m.	Thursday, 9 a.m.	†Tuesday, 9 a.m.
Friday, 9 a.m.	---	---
Friday, 1.30 p.m.	---	---

WELFARE CENTRES FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND
CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE—*Continued.*

Clinics for Children and Nursing Mothers	Clinics for Expectant Mothers	Consultative Clinics and Clinics for Post-natal Mothers
194 FERNBANK STREET—		
Monday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 9 a.m.	Monday, 9 a.m.
Tuesday, 9 a.m.	Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	†Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.
Thursday, 9 a.m.	—	—
101 DENMARK STREET—		
Monday, 1.30 p.m.	Friday, 9 a.m.	Friday, 9 a.m.
Wednesday, 9 a.m.	—	†Wednesday, 9 a.m.
Friday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
120 LIDDESDALE ROAD—		
Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 9 a.m.	Monday, 9 a.m.
614 DOBBIES LOAN—		
Monday, 9 a.m.	Monday, 1.30 p.m.	Friday, 9 a.m.
Tuesday, 9 a.m.	Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	†Wednesday, 9 a.m.
Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	Friday, 9 a.m.	—
Thursday, 9 a.m.	—	—
Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
Friday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
60 AVENUEPARK STREET—		
Monday, 1.30 p.m.	Tuesday, 9 a.m.	Friday, 1.30 p.m.
Wednesday, 9 a.m.	Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	†Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.
Friday, 9 a.m.	—	—
106 ORR STREET—		
—	Monday, 9 a.m.	Monday, 9 a.m.
—	Tuesday, 9 a.m.	†Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.
—	Wednesday, 9 a.m.	—
—	Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	—
—	Friday, 9 a.m.	—
10 REDAN STREET—		
Monday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
Wednesday, 9 a.m.	—	—
Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
Thursday, 9 a.m.	—	—
Friday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
150 WELLSHOT ROAD—		
Monday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 9 a.m.	Friday, 9 a.m.
Tuesday, 9 a.m.	Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	†Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.
Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	—
Wednesday, 9 a.m.	Friday, 9 a.m.	—
Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
Friday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
MOBILE UNIT, CARNTYNE—		
Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	Tuesday, 9 a.m.	—
Friday, 1.30 p.m.	Friday, 9 a.m.	—
26 FLORENCE STREET—		
Monday, 9 a.m.	Monday, 9 a.m.	Tuesday, 9 a.m.
Monday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 1.30 p.m.	†Friday, 1.30 p.m.
Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	—
Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	—
Friday, 9 a.m.	—	—
FAULDHUSE STREET—		
Thursday, 9 a.m.	Wednesday, 9 a.m.	Wednesday, 9 a.m.

WELFARE CENTRES FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND
CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE—*Continued.*

Clinics for Children and Nursing Mothers	Clinics for Expectant Mothers	Consultative Clinics and Clinics for Post-natal Mothers
39 BENGAL STREET—		
Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	Friday, 1.30 p.m.	Tuesday, 9 a.m.
Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	—	†Friday, 9 a.m.
46 BALVICAR STREET—		
Monday, 9 a.m.	Friday, 1.30 p.m.	Friday, 1.30 p.m.
Monday, 1.30 p.m.	—	†Friday, 9 a.m.
Thursday, 9 a.m.	—	—
MOBILE UNIT, HOUSEHILLWOOD—		
Monday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 9 a.m.	—
Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	Thursday, 9 a.m.	—
MOBILE UNIT, POLLOK—		
Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	Wednesday, 9 a.m.	—
PROSPECTHILL ROAD, MOUNT FLORIDA—		
Monday, 1.30 p.m.	Friday, 9 a.m.	Friday, 9 a.m.
Tuesday, 9 a.m.	—	—
Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
132 WEIR STREET—		
Tuesday, 9 a.m.	—	—
Thursday, 9 a.m.	—	—
2 SUMMERTOWN ROAD—		
Tuesday, 9 a.m.	Monday, 9 a.m.	Thursday, 1.30 p.m.
Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	Thursday, 9 a.m.	†Monday, 1.30 p.m.
Friday, 9 a.m.	Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	—
20 ARKLET ROAD—		
Monday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 9 a.m.	Friday, 9 a.m.
Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	Tuesday, 9 a.m.	†Thursday, 9 a.m.
Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	—
Friday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
74 BERRYKNOWES ROAD—		
Friday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 9 a.m.	Monday, 9 a.m.
—	—	†Monday, 9 a.m.
CRAIGMUIR ROAD—		
Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 1.30 p.m.	Monday, 1.30 p.m.
Thursday, 9 a.m.	Wednesday, 9 a.m.	—
Friday, 1.30 p.m.	—	—
MATERNITY HOSPITAL—		
*Monday, 9 a.m.	Monday, 1.30 p.m.	—
*Wednesday, 9 a.m.	Tuesday, 1.30 p.m.	—
*Friday, 9 a.m.	Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.	—
—	Thursday, 1.30 p.m.	—
—	Friday, 1.30 p.m.	—
—	Saturday, 9.30 a.m.	—

* Clinics for infants under One Year of Age.

† Consultative Clinics.

INFANT CONSULTATIONS.

There was an increase of 129 in the number of sessions, 3,790 in 1954 compared with 3,661 in 1953.

The total number of primary attendances of all children was 13,015 and subsequent attendances 105,919 compared with the corresponding figures of 12,953 and 106,787 in 1953. Despite the decreased numbers recorded at some of the clinics primary attendances of children under one year of age were on the whole higher, 9,752 against 9,678 in 1953, but subsequent attendances, 85,729 were less by 1,229, an increase of 0.7 and a decrease of 1.4 per cent. respectively.

The following table gives the attendances at each consultation centre during 1954, with the corresponding total figures for the previous year :—

ATTENDANCES AT INFANT CONSULTATIONS, 1954.

	Con- sulta- tions held	Children —1 year No. of Prim. Sub.		Children year No. of Prim. Sub.		Total No. of Attendances		1953—Total No. of Attendances	
		Prim.	Sub.	Prim.	Sub.	Prim.	Sub.	Prim.	Sub.
<i>Central—</i>									
Cochrane Street ...	52	92	724	25	252	117	976	121	1,021
Richard Street ...	201	427	3,284	283	962	710	4,246	715	4,294
Partick ...	150	478	3,567	145	581	623	4,148	491	4,044
Blawarthill ...	114	395	3,723	219	704	614	4,427	406	3,625
Royal Hospital for Sick Children ...	101	126	1,428	91	374	217	1,802	204	2,074
Netherton ...	52	199	1,509	67	250	266	1,759	282	1,761
<i>North—</i>									
Provan ...	243	633	3,888	203	649	836	4,537	856	5,238
Springburn ...	150	433	4,219	76	560	509	4,779	492	4,788
Denmark Street	146	374	3,375	41	224	415	3,599	510	3,954
Milton ...	7	19	135	4	6	23	141	—	—
Cowcaddens ...	302	532	4,391	193	1,625	725	6,016	904	7,378
Maryhill ...	149	520	4,268	171	1,532	691	5,800	758	5,724
<i>East—</i>									
Redan Street ...	303	1,154	9,191	191	1,968	1,345	11,159	1,372	10,632
Shettleston ...	303	861	7,180	220	2,184	1,081	9,364	935	9,431
Mobile Unit, Carntyne ...	13	38	162	17	45	55	207	—	—
<i>South-East—</i>									
Gorbals ...	247	626	4,769	201	1,038	827	5,807	889	7,229
Pollokshaws ...	104	206	1,908	82	387	288	2,295	276	2,486
Balvicar Street	144	304	3,916	142	1,304	446	5,220	421	4,529
Oatlands ...	52	179	1,690	45	289	224	1,979	252	2,129
Mount Florida ...	150	387	5,248	106	1,533	493	6,781	643	5,177
Mobile Unit— Househillwood	98	275	2,088	89	403	364	2,491	478	3,186
Mobile Unit— Pollok ...	52	127	948	30	240	157	1,188	1	13
<i>South-West—</i>									
Weir Street ...	104	194	1,468	59	267	253	1,735	257	2,078
Govan ...	155	375	3,347	185	857	560	4,204	541	4,370
Elderspark ...	199	491	5,637	195	1,050	686	6,687	650	6,633
Penilee ...	153	190	2,559	109	650	299	3,209	299	3,429
Berryknowes ...	46	117	1,107	74	256	191	1,363	200	1,564
	3,790	9,752	85,729	3,263	20,190	13,015	105,919	12,953	106,787

Infant consultations are also held in the Maternity Hospital and here too attendances have fallen off from 2,140 in 1953 to 1,727 in 1954.

“*Health of Mother and Child.*”—This booklet continued in demand at the centres and 3,190 copies were sold during the year. Large numbers continued to be supplied to other Local Authorities in Scotland and in England. Requests for copies continued to be received from all parts of the world.

Ante-Natal Consultations.—Sessions at ante-natal clinics numbered 2,334 compared with 2,269 for the preceding year. The total attendances were 46,190 compared with 48,718 in 1953; primary attendances were 5,774, or 518 less than the previous year (1953), subsequent attendances numbered 40,416, a decrease of 2,010. Consultations and attendances at each of the Centres are shown in the following table :—

ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS, 1954.

			Number of Attendances		
		No. of Clinic Sessions	Primary	Subsequent	Total
Richard Street	...	99	287	1,763	2,050
Partick	...	98	259	2,013	2,272
Blawarthill	...	61	189	1,411	1,600
Netherton	...	52	80	588	668
Provan	...	98	200	1,194	1,394
Springburn	...	98	161	1,082	1,243
Denmark Street	...	103	179	1,107	1,286
Milton	...	8	2	38	40
Cowcaddens	...	149	205	1,273	1,478
Maryhill	...	104	331	2,292	2,623
Orr Street	...	252	694	5,420	6,114
Shettleston	...	201	453	3,075	3,528
Mobile—Carntyne	...	13	5	49	54
Gorbals	...	197	548	3,544	4,092
Pollokshaws	...	50	98	697	795
Balvicar Street	...	51	84	654	738
Oatlands	...	52	120	843	963
Mount Florida	...	51	104	797	901
Mobile—Househillwood	...	98	201	1,267	1,468
Mobile—Pollok	...	52	39	420	459
Govan	...	150	777	4,833	5,610
Elderpark	...	150	541	4,298	4,839
Penilee	...	98	140	1,313	1,453
Berryknowes	...	49	77	445	522
		2,334	5,774	40,416	46,190

ATTENDANCES AT POST-NATAL AND CONSULTATIVE CLINICS, 1953.

		No. of Consultations		Primary		Subsequent		Total	
		Post- natal	Consult- ative	Post- natal	Consult- ative	Post- natal	Consult- ative	Post- natal	Consult- ative
Richard Street	...	46	44	109	128	23	24	132	152
Partick	...	50	46	102	147	42	34	144	181
Blawarthill	...	52	49	64	117	21	76	85	193
Netherton	...	52	12	48	27	23	1	71	28
Provan	...	52	35	92	61	48	18	140	79
Springburn	...	46	48	15	60	5	83	20	143
Denmark Street	...	51	49	53	74	39	100	92	174
Milton	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Cowcaddens	...	51	47	39	111	14	74	53	185
Maryhill	...	49	51	123	199	144	41	267	240
Orr Street	...	46	40	143	215	172	89	315	304
Shettleston	...	50	41	132	125	76	61	208	186
Mobile Unit— Carntyne	...	6	—	5	—	1	—	6	—
Gorbals	...	52	49	135	225	85	115	220	340
Pollokshaws	...	52	42	167	229	99	84	266	313
Balvicar Street	...	51	49	43	67	21	55	64	122
Oatlands	...	52	—	58	—	22	—	80	—
Mount Florida	...	51	—	77	—	37	—	114	—
Govan	...	52	46	47	460	44	152	91	612
Elderpark	...	51	52	78	372	223	96	301	468
Penilee	...	46	—	62	—	23	—	85	—
Berryknowes	...	48	6	17	22	3	—	20	22
		1,007	706	1,609	2,639	1,166	1,103	2,775	3,742

MATERNAL DEATHS.

In attendance at the ante-natal clinics were 6,017 patients whose pregnancy (excluding abortions) terminated in 1954. Among these, 6 deaths occurred, giving a death rate of 0.99 per thousand births compared with 0.63 in 1953. Causes of death among these 6 women were as follows :—

Delivery complicated by other trauma	...	...	...	1
Delivery with other complications of childbirth	...	...	...	1
Sepsis of childbirth and the puerperium	...	...	...	1
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	...	...	...	1
Suicide	...	...	...	1
Other violent causes	...	...	...	1

Excluding the three deaths which had little association with the puerperal state, the maternal death rate of mothers attending the clinics was 0.50 compared with 0.74 for the *city* as a whole.

The following table, based on figures supplied by the Registrar General, compares the rates from each cause for the *whole city* with those of previous years.

STATEMENT SHOWING MATERNAL DEATHS AND RATES PER 1,000 BIRTHS IN GLASGOW AND SCOTLAND IN THE YEARS 1950-1954.

	Deaths					Rate per 1,000 (live and still) Births				
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Accidents of Pregnancy ...	5	3	4	6	6	0.24	0.15	0.19	0.29	0.28
Puerperal Haemorrhage ...	1	7	10	4	2	0.05	0.34	0.48	0.19	0.09
Puerperal Septicaemia, including Post-abortive Sepsis	4	5	5	5	3	0.19	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.14
Toxaemia of Pregnancy, Albuminuria Convulsions	5	1	6	5	4	0.24	0.05	0.29	0.24	0.18
Other Puerperal Diseases	6	4	2	2	1	0.29	0.19	0.09	0.10	0.05
Totals— Glasgow ...	21	20	27	22	17	1.02	0.97	1.29	1.06	0.74
Scotland ...	106	99	92	85	70	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.7

THE PROBLEMS CLINIC.

This clinic was started in November, 1952, in an attempt to extend the Maternity and Child Welfare Service into the field of preventive mental health. The great importance of this aspect of child care is becoming increasingly recognised.

The clinic is held in one of the large child welfare centres and is staffed by a child welfare medical officer who has had special experience in adult and child psychiatry. The medical officer spends six sessions at this clinic and the rest of her time is still devoted to the work of the ordinary child welfare clinic. It is thought that she should maintain a balance between the two sides of the work of child welfare.

The method of treatment is usually through play therapy unless the child is too young, in which case help is given entirely indirectly through the mother. The procedure is briefly as follows. The mother attends alone for the first visit, when a full case history is taken, and then the mother and child attend for appropriate treatment. In many cases the child's father is also interviewed. Weekly sessions of 20 minutes, with at least 10 minutes' interview with the mother, are given in most cases. Where the disturbance is serious and the mother is actually requiring therapy herself, the case is referred for specialist

advice. Since the initiation of the clinic only five or six such cases have been so referred. Most of these types of cases are sufficiently mild to be treated at the clinic. The mother attends regularly for treatment at sessions other than those which she attends with her child. It is evident, therefore, that the clinic is supplying a most valuable preventive service, and it would appear that if extension of the work is possible, many of the states of anxiety and strain in families, at present too frequent, will be entirely prevented.

Reference should be made to the important part that the Nursery School Service is playing in co-operating with this clinic. In a large percentage of the children seen, the conditions were due to lack of proper social contacts with children and too close contact with the adult world, and they have benefited greatly by attendance at a nursery school. Similarly, in cases of an older child with a younger sibling, after some individual therapy the child appreciates the relative independence of a nursery school and the opportunity to have his or her own friends. Quite a number of mothers who suffer from anxiety states have been able to deal with their tensions by the respite of having the child admitted temporarily to a nursery school.

It is now three years since the inception of the clinic and it is considered that a follow-up of cases dismissed would be of interest. Such a scheme is now being adopted and results will be available for the next Annual Report.

Number of Cases Referred in 1954	...	...	...	...	105
Number of Cases Dismissed Symptom-Free with Good Adjustment	...	...	...	...	61
Cases Referred for Psychiatric Opinion	...	...	...	...	1

Cases Referred.—Enuresis, 29 ; behaviour disorders, 25 ; feeding difficulties, 7 ; temper tantrums, 6 ; night terrors, 5 ; speech defects, 5 ; soiling, 4 ; masturbation, 4 ; morbid fears, 3 ; asthma, 2 ; mental deficiency, 2 ; constipation, 1 ; emotional disturbances in the antenatal and postnatal periods, 9 ; dyspareunia, 3.

DENTAL TREATMENT OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS.

Under the provisions of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, dental treatment was again made available to expectant and nursing mothers on application and free of cost to the patient.

During 1954, more new cases were seen than in any previous year since 1949 ; total attendances were correspondingly increased. The numbers of extractions performed and dentures supplied were also, in each instance, the most numerous since the year 1949, but fillings were fewer than in either of the years 1953 and 1952. Below is a summary of the work during 1954 with some comparative statistics for each of the previous years from 1950.

		1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
Total Attendances	...	3,491	3,352	3,158	3,062	2,988
First Attendances	...	711	668	618	673	645
Extractions	... ..	3,779	3,316	3,305	3,722	3,321
Fillings	... ..	355	414	371	209	312
Dentures Completed	...	523	513	515	490	487

Scalings totalled 100 and other operations amounted to 841.

WELFARE FOODS.

The functions of the Ministry of Food relating to the distribution of welfare foods have been transferred to the Local Health Authorities and have become part of their duties under the National Health Service Act. The service was taken over in Glasgow on 28th June, 1954, on the closure of the Local Food Offices.

The Local Health Authority is responsible for distribution only. Bulk supplies of the foods to Local Health Authorities are arranged by the Ministry of Food and documents of entitlement are issued to beneficiaries by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance on application.

The foods concerned are National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, Cod Liver Oil, and Vitamin " A " and " D " Tablets.

Under the Ministry of Food there were 25 centres. Under this Department's administration 25 centres are still in operation—15 of these are in the same premises as formerly and the other 10 were closed and the service transferred to premises owned or rented by this Department.

The following are the average weekly issues of each food at the centres administered by this Department and cover the period 28th June, 1954 (date of transfer of service) to 31st December, 1954.

Welfare Foods—Average Weekly Issues.

Distribution Centre	National Dried Milk (tins)		Cod Liver Oil (bottles)	“A” and “D” Tablets (packets)	Orange Juice (bottles)
	Full Cream	Half Cream			
City Hall, Candleriggs, C.1	3,223	91	428	105	1,266
551 Dumbarton Road, W.1	1,370	38	202	65	751
12 Lancefield Street, C.3	416	8	54	16	158
325 Sauchiehall Street, C.2	157	3	28	9	118
40 Munro Place, W.3 ...	242	5	59	11	221
Community Centre, Dykebar Avenue, W.3	47	1	12	2	32
60 Avenuepark Street, N.W.	1,391	30	193	61	642
205 St. George's Road, C.3	1,188	17	168	41	593
17 Queenshill Street, N.1	1,462	32	195	58	605
89 Killearn Street, N.2 ...	704	7	58	14	182
72 Edinburgh Road, E.1	436	7	78	17	291
152 Wellshot Road, E.2 ...	378	8	42	8	152
1335 Gallowgate, E.1 ...	1,191	28	126	26	437
10 Redan Street, S.E. ...	2,035	47	180	37	569
258 Nitshill Road, S.W.3	97	1	16	4	62
12 Fauldhouse Street, C.5	109	1	16	3	44
132 Kingsbridge Drive, S.4	43	—	18	3	63
183 Prospecthill Road, S.2	342	4	108	27	374
22 Skirving Street, S.1 ...	961	29	197	48	769
90 Hospital Street, C.5 ...	1,623	23	171	38	465
Melville Street School, S.1	19	—	5	1	23
891 Govan Road, S.W.1 ...	1,931	39	227	51	700
27 Govan Road, S.W.1 ...	707	9	72	13	214
561 Mossspark Bvd., S.W.2	626	17	139	40	507
1 Brockburn Road, S.W.3	200	5	27	5	87
Average Weekly Issue for Whole of City	20,898	450	2,819	703	9,325

The following table shows the entitlement of mothers and young children to welfare foods :—

National Dried Milk—

At the welfare price of 10½d. per tin.

Expectant mother—in lieu of liquid milk, 1-20 oz. tin weekly.

Child up to 2 years—in lieu of liquid milk, 1-20 oz. tin weekly. The following additional amounts are obtainable for a child under 1 year of age, according to child's age at date of application.

Child up to 10 weeks old—31 tins.

Child 10 to 17 weeks old—28 tins.

Child 18 to 21 weeks old—24 tins.

Child 22 to 25 weeks old—20 tins.

Child 26 to 29 weeks old—16 tins.

Child 30 to 33 weeks old—12 tins.

Child 34 to 40 weeks old—8 tins.

Child 41 to 44 weeks old—4 tins.

Child 44 to 48 weeks old—2 tins.

Child 49 to 52 weeks old—1 tin.

Orange Juice—

At the welfare price of 5d. per bottle.

Expectant mother—1-6 oz. bottle of concentrated orange juice every 9 days.

Young child under 6 months—1-6 oz. bottle of concentrated orange juice every 4 weeks.

Young child over 6 months—1-6 oz. bottle of concentrated orange juice every 2 weeks.

Expectant mother—1-6 oz. bottle of cod liver oil compound* every six weeks.

Young child—1-6 oz. bottle of cod liver oil compound every six weeks.

Cod Liver Oil—

Free.

Vitamin "A" and "D" Tablets—

Free.

Expectant mother—1 packet of 45 vitamin tablets* every six weeks.

Mother of newly born child—5 packets of 45 vitamin tablets.

* An expectant mother may be supplied with either cod liver oil or vitamin "A" and "D" tablets.

ULTRA-VIOLET RAY CLINICS.

It is still necessary and desirable to continue the arrangements for light treatment of certain children. The housing of the city is such that large numbers of families are living in a bad environment, and ultra-violet light treatment is most beneficial in the prevention or early treatment of rickets and malnutrition.

RECORD OF ATTENDANCES AND CONSULTATIONS DURING 1954.

	Number of Clinics held	Children —1 year Number of Attendances		Children +1 year Number of Attendances		Mothers Number of Attendances		Total Number of Attendances	
		Prim.	Sub.	Prim.	Sub.	Prim.	Sub.	Prim.	Sub.
Provan	99	3	82	146	3,496	1	—	150	3,578
Govan	101	33	195	177	2,303	—	—	210	2,498
	200	36	277	323	5,799	1	—	360	6,076

STUDENT HEALTH VISITORS' TRAINING COURSE, 1953-1954.

A total of 39 students, 19 assisted—20 non-assisted, took the Health Visitors' Training Course in 1953-1954, and all were successful candidates in the Royal Sanitary Association Examination.

Year by year there is a noticeable decrease in the number of students desirous of taking the Course. This diminishing response is not peculiar to Glasgow but is general throughout the country and is undoubtedly due to the rather vexed issues concerning salaries and conditions of service.

It is to be hoped that the recommendations of the Working Party, which was set up in 1953 to investigate the Recruitment, Function and Training of the Health Visitor, will give some guidance with regard to the alleviation of the existing situation and so stimulate recruitment.

HEALTH VISITING SERVICE.

The number of health visitors, including the administrative staff and two sister tutors, was increased to 98 during 1954. This is two more than in 1953. This number is insufficient to carry out adequately the responsible duties of health visitors in the Maternity and Child Welfare Service. In present circumstances, with the general shortages of nurses, it is difficult to recruit additional staff.

INFANT VISITATION.

Under the scheme of infant visitation every birth is visited and the following table shows the record of those visited, together with certain information obtained :—

	1954	1953	1952	1951
Inquiry cards returned ...	21,552	20,982	21,049	20,830
Full information obtained	21,235	20,672	20,713	20,449
Others	317	310	336	381
<i>Of those for whom full information was obtained :</i>				
Legitimate	20,485	19,886	20,122	19,668
Illegitimate	804	792	619	669
Born at full term ...	19,653	19,230	19,138	18,795
Premature births ...	1,636	1,448	1,603	1,542
<i>Nature of Feeding at First Visit :—</i>				
Breast	8,481	9,157	9,495	9,391
Artificial	10,922	9,484	9,282	9,068
Breast and Artificial ...	851	1,085	954	828
Still-born	637	556	582	568
Dead at First Visit ...	403	406	436	482

VISITATION BY NURSES.

Altogether the health visitors made 271,390 home visits during the year, compared with 261,280 during the preceding year. Of these totals the respective numbers for infants under one year of age were 112,069 and 111,034. First visits numbered 21,201. In addition 75,509 visits were made to houses in respect of toddlers, while 21,028 other toddlers were seen during the course of routine visitation of infants. Other visits were made for special enquiries, etc., as shown in the following table :—

VISITS MADE BY NURSES.

	1954	1953
Infants under one year—Primary visits	21,201	20,770
Infants under one year—Subsequent visits	90,868	90,264
	<hr/> 112,069	<hr/> 111,034
Children one to five years	75,509	72,803
Children seen while visiting infants	21,028	17,808
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	348	529
Puerperal Fever	470	472
Maternal Deaths Enquiries	20	44
Infants Death	341	331
Ante-natal Visits	2,261	2,358
Venereal Diseases	15	33
Light Treatment	128	241
Pneumonia	3	—
Other Visits	5,768	4,420
Houses Shut	38,435	37,047
Final Visits	14,995	14,160
	<hr/> 271,390	<hr/> 261,280

HOME NURSING SERVICE.

On 31st December, 1954, the nursing staff numbered 145. In this figure are included the Senior Superintendent of the Home Nursing Service, 5 Superintendents of District Homes, 6 Assistant Superintendents, 73 Queen's Nursing Sisters on General Nursing duties, 21 as Midwives, 14 Student District Nurses in training for the Queen's Roll Examination, 5 Pupil Midwives undertaking Part II Midwifery training, 6 State Registered General Nurses (Non-Queen's) employed full-time and 14 Registered General Nurses employed part-time on General Nursing duties.

The majority of the staff are housed in District Nurses' Homes throughout the city. Approximately 45 including 3 male nurses reside in their own homes.

There is an overall increase of 319 in cases and 33,995 in visits over the year 1953. This is accounted for by an increase in midwifery, medical and tuberculosis cases. The surgical work has remained stationary.

Approximately 45 per cent. of the total nursing visits were paid to patients 65 years and over, as against 50 per cent. in 1953.

The nursing work in the Tuberculosis field continues to increase. The number of patients attended during 1954 was 1,772 with 47,271 visits as against 810 patients with 23,219 visits during 1953. These patients are chiefly in the new Housing Schemes but there are also a fair number in the more congested areas of the city.

The number of nursing appliances issued on loan during the year was 2,863 showing a very slight decrease from the previous year. 112 wheel chairs were on loan to patients for long and short periods many being out for the summer months only. A new venture has been the purchase of a number of "Warral Sticks." These are made locally: are three legged and very light in weight, and are most useful in assisting aged persons to walk again after having been confined to bed for a long period. Up to date 35 have been issued on loan. A small fee is charged for the use of all nursing appliances.

During the year 46 Students completed district training and were successful in the Queen's Roll examination, 45 are employed on the staff of the Association and 1 on a district outwith Glasgow.

This Association is recognised by the Central Midwives Board for Scotland as a Training Centre for the Part II Midwifery Examination, 3 Pupils completed the six months' training and were successful in the examination.

Under the scheme of co-operation with the Western Regional Hospital Board, 18 Pupil Midwives from Cresswell Maternity Hospital, Dumfries, and 16 from the County Maternity Hospital, Bellshill, took extern training under the supervision of the senior midwives on our staff. In addition 293 district cases were taken by the Pupils of the Glasgow Royal Maternity Hospital under supervision.

The Senior Superintendent attended the Annual Conference for Superintendents of Key Training Homes. One Superintendent attended

a Course for Administrators, and 2 nurses attended a Refresher Course for District Nurses. Two Midwives attended a Refresher Course at Dumfries organised by the Royal College of Midwives (Scottish Branch). A number of nurses also attended the Refresher Course, held in Glasgow in September, organised by the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. This was a most important Refresher for our staff owing to the large amount of Tuberculosis work undertaken.

Motor transport for gas and air appliances, and for midwives at night, is supplied by the Corporation.

The Glasgow District Nursing Association now have a total of 19 bicycles in use and in addition two Cyclemasters, one in use at Anniesland and one used by a male nurse working from the Central Home. These are all most useful especially in the new housing areas.

Record of Work for Year ended 31st December, 1954.

Cases on books at 1st January, 1954	...	...	...	...	2,036
Number of new cases added	...	...	...	...	12,549
Number of cases dismissed	...	...	...	...	12,274
Number of cases remaining at 31st December, 1954	...	...	...	...	2,311
<i>Dismissed—</i>					
Convalescent	...	...	...	...	6,976
Hospital	...	...	...	...	1,617
Died	...	...	...	...	1,644
Removed	...	...	...	...	266
Total number of visits paid by Nursing Staff	...	...	...	...	361,821
Number of Teaching Rounds paid with Students with	...	...	...	...
Administrative Staff	...	...	...	...	371
Number of Inspections of Nurses	...	...	...	...	173

Analysis of all cases attended during 1954.

Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	947
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	322
Cardiac	...	...	...	...	863
Arthritis	...	...	...	...	303
Hemiplegia	...	...	...	...	893
Senility	...	...	...	...	929
Carcinoma	...	...	...	...	615
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	467
Puerperial Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	11
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	16
Gynaecological	...	...	...	...	106
Other medical	...	...	...	...	4,318
					<hr/> 9,790
Operations	...	...	...	...	127
Post Operation Surgical	...	...	...	...	337
Other Surgical	...	...	...	...	744
					<hr/> 1,208
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	1,730
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	25
Surgical Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	17
					<hr/> 1,772
Midwifery	...	...	...	...	1,730
					<hr/> 1,730

Analysis of Cases receiving Injections.

Insulin	461
Penicillin	2,155
Streptomycin T.B.	1,699
Streptomycin Others	45
Liver Extract	695
Diuretics	456
Other injections	260
	<hr/> 5,771

Patients 65 years and over.

Males	1,891
Females	3,808
	<hr/> 5,699

NURSING HOMES REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1938.

Two Certificates of Registration were granted during 1954. One in respect of premises which had had a change of management and the other for premises which had hitherto been registered as an Old Persons' Home.

One registration was cancelled owing to change of management.

Three Homes were granted exemption under the Act.

The position of the Nursing Homes at 31st December, 1954, was as follows :—

Registered	30
Exempted	3
	<hr/> 33

NURSES' AGENCIES (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1945.

At the end of 1953 six agencies were on the roll. During 1954 only five of these made application for renewal.

In addition, two new agencies applied for licences.

In each case the premises were visited, found suitable for their purpose, and the licences granted.

The number of agencies on the roll at 31st December, 1954, was therefore seven.

DAY NURSERIES (INCLUDING 24-HOUR NURSERIES) AS AT END OF YEAR.

(1)	(2) State whether approved for training	No. of Approved Places		No. of Children on register at end of year		Average daily attendances during year		Waiting lists at end of year	
		Under		Under		Under		Under	
		2 yrs. (3)	5 yrs. (4)	2 yrs. (5)	5 yrs. (6)	2 yrs. (7)	5 yrs. (8)	2 yrs. (9)	5 yrs. (10)
<i>Nurseries Provided by the Authority—</i>									
Cowcaddens, 91 Dunblane St., C.4	Yes	15	30	13	29	13	26	75	23
Bridgeton, 106 Orr St., S.E. ...	Yes	20	30	23	30	14	23	68	150
Kingston, 132 Weir St., C.5 ...	No	8	32	3	35	35	31	18	37
42 Bedford Street, C.5 ...	No	10	30	11	24	7	20	16	45
7 Broompark Circus, Dennistoun, E.1	Yes	25	35	27	36	16	29	50	25
3 Clutha Street, Ibrox, S.W.1	Yes	20	30	20	30	15	23	30	15
60 Crail Street, Parkhead, E.1	Yes	15	35	16	36	14	26	38	46
Elderpark, Arklet Rd., S.W.1	No	10	30	8	33	7	24	11	38
1107 Gt. Western Road, W.2	Yes	15	25	16	27	10	31	46	57
101 Ellesmere Street, Hamilton- hill, N.	Yes	20	30	17	27	14	27	42	16
77 Holmlea Road, Langside ...	Yes	20	30	18	28	18	24	53	51
7 Onslow Dr., Dennistoun, E.1	Yes	20	40	20	38	14	28	42	23
11 Greenbank St., Pollokshaws	No	10	30	5	37	1	31	4	14
Quarrybrae, Pharonhill Street, Parkhead, E.1	Yes	21	—	21	—	15	—	32	—
1 Sandyford Place, Sauchiehall Street, C.3	Yes	22	28	24	30	18	30	100	46
6 Westercraigs, Dennistoun, E.1	No	15	25	15	25	8	18	10	23
Total		266	460	257	465	219	391	635	609

Hamiltonhill Nursery was transferred from 69 to 101 Ellesmere Street on 4th October, 1954, and now accommodates ten more children under two years of age.

Total attendances numbered 134,525 compared with 132,602 attendances in 1953.

Each nursery is visited routinely every fortnight by a medical officer of the Child Welfare Staff and any emergency visits are dealt with by medical staff from the Central Office.

RESIDENTIAL HOMES.

SCOTSTOUN HOUSE.

During 1954, Scotstoun House has again been fully occupied with convalescent and debilitated children under 5 years of age who have been recommended for admission by the medical officers of Child Welfare clinics. The demand for admission is always high and the waiting list is now very long.

The number of admissions during 1954 was 157 of whom 26 were under 1 year of age.

The average duration of stay in the Home is about 2 months, and the improvement in the general health of the children is very marked.

RESIDENTIAL SHORT-STAY HOMES.

The two Homes at 9 Winton Drive and at Glenrosa, 47 Maxwell Drive, continue to accommodate children under 5 years of age, whose mothers are in hospital for a period not exceeding 4 weeks. The demand for admission has again been heavy except for a short period towards the end of the year.

During 1954, 414 children were admitted to Winton Drive and 417 to Glenrosa, 47 Maxwell Drive.

MILLBRAE HOME.

During 1954, this Home has again been used for segregation of children under one year of age who are contacts of tuberculosis, requiring B.C.G. vaccination.

The total number of admissions for 1954 was 202. Of these, 99 were admitted from the maternity units of various hospitals, and 103 were admitted from their own homes, where they had been in contact with tuberculosis. The waiting list is now very short and admission can usually be arranged shortly after recommendation.

The number of children vaccinated before admission was 82 and the number vaccinated in the Home was 108.

CARNBOOTH HOME.

During 1954, this Home has again accommodated children aged 1 to 5 years who are contacts of tuberculosis at home. The waiting list is now reduced to a minimum and children are being admitted within a few days of being recommended.

The number of admissions during 1954 was 84. Of these 76 received B.C.G. vaccination and 8 were found to be unsuitable after admission. The average duration of stay in the Home was 10 to 12 weeks.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT HOMES.

In the following Homes maintained by the Children's Department, i.e., Eglinton, Lochgarry, Eversley and Castlemilk, the medical care of children is carried out by members of the Child Welfare staff. As well as the personal health of each child, the community health of the Homes receives every attention to minimise the incidence of infection.

Vaccination immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough, and investigation of possible tubercular infections are carried out in all suitable cases.

Arrangements are made for the children to receive B.C.G. vaccination if this is found necessary.

In co-operation with the Western Regional Hospital Board, dental treatment is carried out at Stobhill Hospital.

Emergency visits to the Homes at night and week-ends and medical examination of children requiring admission outwith office hours are carried out by doctors of the Child Welfare staff.

TRAINING OF NURSERY STUDENTS.

The scheme of training was continued during 1954 and approximately 102 students were in the various stages of the two years' course of training for the Nursery Nurses' Certificate. During the year 45 students sat their examination.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS.

The Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act which came into operation in August, 1948, provides for the regulation of certain nurseries and of persons who for reward receive children into their homes to look after them.

No new applications were received in 1954. The nursery classes at 3 Doune Gardens and 12 Bruce Road were discontinued during the year so that the number registered at the end of the year was reduced to nine.

The following were registered prior to 1954 and were still in operation at the end of the year :—

29 Oakfield Avenue, W.2	...	...	Nursery Class.
68 Overnewton Street, C.3	...	...	Toddlers' Playcentre.
3 Belgrave Terrace, W.2	...	...	Nursery Class.
30 Burnbank Gardens, N.W.	...	...	Nursery School.
40 Clouston Street, N.W.	...	...	Nursery.
24 Regent Park Square, S.1	...	...	Nursery School.
Black Institute, Black Street, C.4	...	...	Toddlers' Playground.
St. Mark's, Lancefield Street, C.3	...	...	Toddlers' Playcentre.
Jewish Nursery School, 15 Queen Mary Avenue	...	...	Nursery School.

DOMESTIC HELPS.

There are now 1,000 women enrolled in this service, all too few in comparison with the ever increasing number of applications received for this assistance. To cope with this demand the time given to individual cases has had to be considerably curtailed. The maximum period has been cut from ten weeks to eight; fifty per cent. of the full-time helps attend two cases, and 35 per cent. three. In some instances only two hours daily help can be provided.

Applications for help in maternity cases were fewer in 1954, 2,810 compared with 2,813 in 1953. Of these 2,180 were completed, 357 cancelled and 273 continued into 1955. Of the 1953 cases still outstanding 132 were completed in 1954 and 70 were cancelled.

There was again some decrease in the General scheme applications, 3,065 compared with 3,073 in 1953. Of these 465 were cancelled, leaving 2,600 cases to be dealt with compared with 2,643 in 1953. Almost seventy-six per cent. of the cases were over 60 years of age.

In a large number of instances there is no family or near relative to care for the applicant who is so incapacitated by illness or infirmity as to require assistance for a more prolonged period than that permitted by the general scheme (eight weeks). A special "E" scheme was devised to provide assistance for the duration of such person's incapacity. The number registered under this scheme in 1954 was 480 of which 19 were cancelled. The total cases dealt with during the year totalled 1,166 as there was in addition one case continued from 1947, five from 1948, 13 from 1949, 44 from 1950, 91 from 1951, 183 from 1952 and 368 from 1953. 1,063 or 91·2 per cent of these cases were over 60 years of age compared with 91·8 per cent. in 1953 and 975 of them were unable to pay more than the minimum charge of 1s. a half-day.

It should be noted that as the number of the "E" scheme rises, as it inevitably does, more helps are permanently employed on these long-term cases which means that fewer are available for the general cases. This position leads to difficulties at certain periods of the year when intercurrent illness occurs in the population, particularly respiratory infections.

Owing to the peculiarly crippling nature of their disability a similar long-term scheme of assistance had to be arranged for cases of disseminated sclerosis. At the end of 1954 there were 44 cases in this group. 8 under 40, 23 of them between 40 and 60 and 13 over 60. Twenty-six were unable to pay more than the lowest charge of 1s. per half-day.

A tuberculosis scheme of domestic helps came into operation in 1949 and 45 helps were specially enrolled to provide domiciliary care for tuberculous patients who are being nursed in their own home while awaiting admission to hospital, or after dismissal. There are now 50 home helps giving this specialised assistance. They must be over the age of 40 and no children under 15 years must be resident in their home. Each recruit undergoes a complete medical examination, including X-ray examination, and has a routine medical check-up every six months. One hundred and thirty-two cases of tuberculosis applied for help. One hundred and three were assisted and 29 applications were cancelled. Of the 159 cases attended during the year, 98 cases were under 40 years, 45 were 40-60 years, and 16 were over 60.

The following table shows the illness or other conditions in respect of which applications for Home Helps under the general scheme were made.

Diseases	General and " E " Schemes			
	—40 yrs.	40-60 yrs.	+60 yrs.	Total
Influenza	4	25	42	71
Cancer	2	20	65	87
Diabetes	—	3	55	58
Intracranial Vascular Lesion	—	28	270	298
Valvular Disease of the Heart	14	93	561	668
Circulatory	9	54	364	427
Respiratory	22	51	309	382
Digestive	2	19	87	108
Kidney Disease	2	8	46	56
Accident	8	36	214	258
Post Operative	37	108	188	333
Debility Post Illness	4	10	287	301
Nervous Diseases	6	28	93	127
Hemiplegia	1	11	52	64
Paraplegia	1	3	8	12
Paralysis Agitans	—	7	9	16
General Paralysis	—	10	16	26
Rheumatism	8	69	249	326
Senility	—	—	96	99
Disseminated Sclerosis	4	16	5	25
All Other Causes	5	7	15	27
	<u>129</u>	<u>606</u>	<u>3,031</u>	<u>3,766</u>

MIDWIVES (SCOTLAND) ACTS.

During 1954 there was an increase of 3 in the number of midwives who notified their intention to practise, so that there are now 133 on the register. The number of those entitled to registration by examination is 131, while the number of those registered as having been in practice in 1914 is now 1. There is also 1 with other recognised qualifications. The number who notified their intention to practise for the first time was 21.

On 31st December, 1954, there were 85 domiciliary midwives in full-time employment of the Corporation and approximately 20 Queen's nurses engaged full-time in midwifery. The Corporation midwives paid 32,568 ante-natal visits to their patients; 79,844 visits were also carried out during the puerperium. The Queen's nurses paid 45,607 visits. In addition the domiciliary midwives are responsible for the domiciliary training of the pupil midwives from the various ex-Corporation Hospital Maternity Units and a certain number of pupil midwives from the Glasgow Royal Maternity and Women's Hospital. During the year 168 pupil midwives were so trained. The scheme provides that there is always a domiciliary midwife and/or one of the non-medical supervisors with the pupil midwife at each confinement. For this training 50 of the midwives are approved by the Central Midwives Board.

The following table shows the record of work :—

- (i) Total number of births *occurring in the area* during year—that is before correction for mothers' residence :—
Live Births 20,966. Still Births 637. Total 21,603.
- (ii) Total number of births in (i) occurring in institutions (including private maternity homes) 13,921.
- (iii) Total number of births in (i) occurring at home 7,682.
- (iv) Number of births in (iii) classified to show nature of attendance at birth :—

	Cases dealt with under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.				Other domiciliary cases.			Total
	Doctor present at actual confinement (2)	Doctor present at any time during Labour (3)	Doctor not present at any time (4)	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged) (5)	Doctor and midwife engaged (6)	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged) (7)	Without doctor or midwife (8)	
(1)								
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority (including those engaged on a fee-per-case basis)	2,281	607	1,312	807	—	—	—	5,007
(b) Midwives employed by voluntary organisations	1,184	461	63	—	—	—	—	1,708
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Boards of Management	54	361	414	—	—	—	—	829
(d) Private practising midwives	—	—	—	—	131	7	—	138
(e) Totals	3,519	1,429	1,789	807	131	7	—	7,682

Note—Emergency cases under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1951, should *not* be included in the cases in which a doctor has been "engaged."

(v) *Medical Aid.*

Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1951, by a Midwife :—

(i) for Domiciliary Cases	...	...	...	...	Total
(ii) for Institutional Cases	...	...	...	...	369
					—

(vi) *Administration of Analgesics.*

(a) No. of domiciliary midwives in the area qualified to administer gas and air analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board for Scotland (including superintendents, non-medical supervisors of midwives, midwife teachers, midwives employed by the local health authority and by voluntary organisations, private practising midwives, and hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases under arrangements made by the local health authority and the Regional Hospital Board but <i>excluding</i> pupil midwives undergoing training on the district)	...	Total
	...	196

(1) No. in (a) employed on local health authority work	...	...	...	...	196
(2) No. in (a) not employed on local health authority work	...	...	...	...	—

(b) No. of domiciliary midwives who receive their training during the year	2
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

(c) No. of sets of Apparatus for the administration of gas and air in use in the area at 31st December, 1954	...	38
--	-----	----

(1) No. in (c) in use by domiciliary midwives employed on local health authority work (including those in use by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases)	...	38
---	-----	----

(2) No. in (c) in use by domiciliary midwives not employed on local health authority work	—
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

(d) No. of sets on order at 31st December, 1954	—
---	-----	-----	---

(e) No. of cases in which gas and air was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases)	4,050
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

(1) When doctor was not present at delivery	1,049
(2) When doctor was present at delivery	1,689
(3) When doctor was present during labour	839
(4) Midwife alone	473

(f) No. of cases in which pethidine was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases)	3,127
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

(1) When doctor was not present at delivery ...	393
(2) When doctor was present at delivery ...	1,811
(3) When doctor was present during labour ...	700
(4) Midwife alone ...	223

(vii) No. of cars in use by midwives at 31st December, 1954	...	—
---	-----	---

Fees to doctors attending emergency cases amounted to £548 6s.

CASES OF PUERPERAL FEVER OCCURRING IN THE PRACTICE OF MIDWIVES.

Year	Midwives	Cases Notified
1939	45	62
1940	42	61
1941	31	41
1942	24	31
1943	29	39
1944	31	39
1945	31	38
1946	28	42
1947	42	63
1948	27	33
1949	14	14
1950	13	15
1951	8	9
1952	5	5
1953	7	8
1954	3	4

MATERNITY BUNDLES.

Bundles to the number of 286 were supplied, in respect of which part payment received amounted to £1 14s. 8d.

MATERNITY OUTFITS.

These are available for all women who are to have a home confinement and who make application for an outfit. The cost of each outfit in 1954 was 14s. 8d. and 7,958 were issued. No part of the cost is borne by the applicant.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

The number of notified cases of ophthalmia neonatorum again shows a decrease—there being only 76 cases compared with 100 in 1953. The remarkable drop in the incidence of the disease will be more appreciated when it is realised that in 1944, 532 cases were notified.

All cases were analysed with the undernoted result :—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	27
Purulent conjunctivitis	...	...	...	...	27
Simple conjunctivitis	...	...	...	...	16
Dacryocystitis	...	...	...	...	1
N.A.D.	...	...	...	...	5
					<hr/> 76

The cases were classified according to the age at onset :—

—12 hours	...	...	...	...	...	5
—4 days	...	...	...	...	...	13
—8 days	...	...	...	...	...	20
+8 days	...	...	...	...	...	33
N.A.D.	...	...	...	...	...	5
						<u>76</u>

The attendance at birth was as follows :—

General practitioners	...	...	...	...	26
Institutions	...	...	...	...	38
Midwives	...	...	...	...	12
					<u>76</u>

Bacteriological examination of the discharge, when present, was made with the following result :—

Gram pos. diplococci	...	...	...	...	20
Diphtheroids	...	...	...	...	12
Gram. pos. diplococci with diphtheroids	...	...	...	...	8
Gonococci	...	...	...	...	3 (3·9%)
Koch weeks	...	...	...	...	2
Streptococci	...	...	...	...	2
Staphylococci	...	...	...	...	1
Gram. neg. diplococci (not g.c.)	...	...	...	...	1
No organisms	...	...	...	...	15
No material	...	...	...	...	12
					<u>76</u>

Seventeen cases were admitted to Baird Street Hospital for treatment. Three of these were positive and all cases cleared up satisfactorily with no impairment of vision. No cases were admitted from outside areas.

In addition 7 cases attended hospital for treatment as out-patients and made 42 attendances.

The remainder were treated in their own homes by health visitors who made 348 visits.

The Wassermann test was carried out in all hospital cases—all were negative.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

During the year there were registered 177 cases of puerperal fever and 146 cases of puerperal pyrexia compared with 202 and 126 respectively for the preceding year. All but two cases of puerperal fever and all but 4 pyrexias were removed to hospital or other institution.

Deaths associated with cases of puerperal fever *notified* during the year numbered 2. This is equal to a fatality rate of 1.13 per cent. compared with 0.99 for the preceding year.

SECTION IV.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

There was, on the whole, less infectious disease in 1954 when 31,070 cases were registered compared with 33,003 in 1953. This overall reduction, however, conceals increases in chickenpox, measles and dysentery in that order. The increase in the first two calls for no particular comment, being consistent with the normal pattern of periodic prevalence. Dysentery, however, which was commented on in this section of last year's report, not only continued to rise but in 1954 was more than twice as prevalent as in 1953. The following table compares the incidence of dysentery with that of enteric and paratyphoid fever from 1947 when it was responsible for only 0·9 per cent. of all cases of infectious disease, to 1954, when this proportion rose to 20·1 per cent.

NUMBER OF CASES.

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Enteric and Paratyphoid ...	36	15	10	18	52	22	18	29
Dysentery	277	1,178	1,401	2,372	1,550	2,293	2,722	6,242
Dysentery—Percentage of total cases of Infectious Disease	0·9	3·7	5·7	6·9	4·9	8·1	8·3	20·1

Dysentery in 1954 took second place to chickenpox as the most prevalent disease of the year.

There is some reason to think that there is a considerable amount of illness due to infections, such as gastroenteritis and food poisoning, which are spread in a somewhat similar manner. At present neither of these infections are notifiable although an endeavour is being made to include in the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Bill, now under discussion, a clause which will require cases of food poisoning to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health. Until this becomes law, it is not possible to estimate the incidence of these two infections or to compare their prevalence with that of dysentery.

The City Bacteriologist in Section IX of this Report, discusses the variable prevalence, in recent years, of the dysentery bacillus and stresses the high infectivity of this disease. The necessity for the most scrupulous personal hygiene in all persons engaged in the preparation

of food, whether in the home or elsewhere, becomes obvious when it is realised that "the disease is spread from case to case by way of *contaminated hands* which may infect food, eating utensils, cutlery, etc., drinking vessels, door knobs—indeed almost any object that is in daily use among associated people."

The exceptional prevalence of dysentery makes heavy demands on hospital accommodation as the housing conditions of only too many of the cases are such that hospital isolation is essential. During 1954, 3,855 (62 per cent.) of all dysentery cases were removed to hospital, a proportion somewhat less than that of 1953 (65 per cent.), but equivalent to 29 per cent. of all (notified) cases of infectious disease admitted. Dysentery in this respect outstripped pneumonia, of which 85 per cent. of the cases were removed to hospital. These cases, however, formed only 21 per cent. of all hospital admissions.

In general, there were more admissions to hospital during 1954, 13,337, compared with 12,231 in 1953. This was due partly to the increase in dysentery and partly to an increase in the number of cases removed to hospital and ultimately diagnosed as non-infectious disease. These numbered 2,931 in 1954, as against 2,773 in 1953.

Details of notifiable and non-notifiable diseases are given in Appendix Table XIV, while Appendix Table XV illustrates their seasonal prevalence. Appendix B, includes the tables relative to admissions, dismissals and deaths in the four fever hospitals, together with a short report on the year's work.

IMMUNISATION CENTRE.

This centre situated at 20 Cochrane Street provides intending travellers from the West of Scotland with immunisation against yellow fever and certain other infectious diseases likely to be met with in a foreign country. Since the centre was established in 1947, 22,420 intending travellers have been inoculated against yellow fever, 5,124 being inoculated during 1954. These figures include the crews of several ships. In the case of a large crew where it is not feasible for them to attend at one time at the centre, arrangements are made for a medical officer and assistant to visit the ship and carry out the necessary inoculations on board.

In 1950 the services of the centre were extended to cover also inoculations against enteric, plague, typhus, cholera and smallpox, where the traveller's own doctor was not available. In 1954, 1,313 persons received 1,902 inoculations against these diseases.

GLASGOW: INFECTIOUS DISEASE—CASE RATES PER MILLION
1934—1954

	YEAR.																				
	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
A.—Notifiable—																					
Typhus Fever	—	169	—	65	52	54	320	73	63	40	28	35	40	33	14	9	16	48	—	—	—
Enteric Fever and Paratyphoid B	41	—	200	4	3	5	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	5	7	7	3	6	4	7	4
Continued and Undefined Fever	2	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	569	542	460	492	483	398	384	33	359	382	309	264	280	284	229	176	140	212	191	186	163
Puerperal Pyrexia	293	233	203	303	264	276	233	252	200	253	189	187	176	131	112	105	103	96	97	116	135
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	5,473	3,711	3,960	5,153	3,703	2,711	1,715	1,752	2,837	2,853	3,130	3,131	3,145	3,270	3,584	2,138	1,742	2,102	2,495	1,762	1,245
Diphtheria and Membranous Group	2,435	2,272	1,801	2,143	2,596	2,877	4,751	3,698	3,045	2,674	2,178	1,805	1,336	460	262	141	79	123	79	46	11
Erysipelas	1,021	932	899	955	886	763	600	615	668	650	517	481	441	434	440	281	259	207	218	203	195
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	87	76	68	97	81	74	418	374	181	113	118	119	208	121	89	93	105	116	93	113	83
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	738	691	649	732	711	653	565	497	614	570	487	300	312	280	241	121	160	171	131	92	70
Trachoma	16	17	12	14	14	9	6	9	9	3	10	7	13	1	4	—	5	2	3	5	—
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	7	13	12	27	7	5	3	6	4	8	3	4	5	4	5	4	1	2	2	2	2
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	1	1	—	2	17	1	2	5	2	4	2	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	8	2	24	1	38	4	30	43	5	2	22	6	2	272	5	26	260	50	32	46	36
Acute Primary Pneumonia	5,934	5,302	5,359	5,391	4,882	3,221	5,049	5,664	4,826	6,163	5,204	4,468	5,638	4,947	4,331	4,126	3,244	3,403	4,845	3,609	3,040
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	276	372	191	517	105	209	282	144	83	173	82	71	201	81	32	70	38	115	114	138	30
*Whooping Cough	5,457	1,148	3,903	8,018	3,776	5,776	801	10,059	1,076	5,119	3,381	2,543	2,499	5,002	1,562	3,620	4,938	6,673	1,296	6,083	3,050
Malaria	22	12	13	13	10	10	46	23	26	14	15	23	60	29	26	13	8	13	27	22	15
Dysentery	61	124	220	251	240	149	383	292	250	401	1,153	1,351	524	254	1,080	1,285	2,176	1,422	2,110	2,509	5,755
Infective Jaundice	—	—	2	3	1	1	1	—	—	3	—	4	—	—	2	7	3	1	2	2	—
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	4	2	—	2	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1,513	1,616	1,515	1,522	1,599	1,440	1,747	1,892	2,128	2,544	2,527	2,420	2,575	2,535	2,545	2,595	2,244	2,025	2,083	2,182	2,029
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	622	620	654	591	640	513	612	605	654	673	615	509	466	469	342	358	339	326	277	272	222
B.—Not Notifiable—																					
Measles	22,622	821	18,576	2,090	14,492	1,338	10,095	1,477	7,604	7,184	5,831	5,509	8,887	3,878	7,457	3,698	6,272	3,934	6,323	4,496	5,298
German Measles	163	387	1,502	190	447	3,470	598	214	385	3,618	658	542	1,001	1,032	201	249	3,027	588	242	1,599	296
Chickenpox	5,157	5,310	6,300	5,727	5,805	3,533	1,874	3,748	7,549	5,124	6,885	4,831	4,473	5,091	6,305	3,394	6,426	7,390	5,474	6,771	6,847
Others—																					
Mumps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum	20	63	70	45	42	25	301	120	110	57	146	69	62	111	55	44	43	83	57	135	90
Leprosy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	52,537	30,437	46,595	34,346	40,881	27,514	30,765	31,893	32,708	38,626	33,492	28,681	32,347	28,746	28,931	22,562	31,656	29,111	26,217	30,416	28,644

* Whooping Cough became notifiable as from 1st January, 1950

SMALLPOX AND VACCINATION.

There was no case of smallpox during 1954. Compulsory vaccination or declaration of conscientious objection ceased with the coming into operation on 5th July, 1948, of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act. Provision, however, was made for the notification of vaccination by medical practitioners, and in 1954 notifications were received of 5,290 primary vaccinations and 3,460 re-vaccinations. In addition 3,716 primary vaccinations were done at Child Welfare Clinics, so that altogether, 9,006 primary vaccinations were done during the year. This compares with 8,313 in 1953, 8,101 in 1952. No comparison is possible in respect of 1950 because of the mass vaccination of the population in that year following an outbreak of smallpox in the city.

The proportion of children under one year vaccinated at the Child Welfare Clinics prior to and since the inception of the present arrangements under the National Health Service are as follows :—

				No.	Percentage of Births
1947	...	...	...	4,928	19.1
1948	...	...	...	3,499	15.7
1949	...	...	...	2,644	12.6
1950	...	...	...	Figures not comparable.	
1951	...	...	...	3,193	15.9
1952	...	...	...	3,055	15.0
1953	...	...	...	3,455	17.1
1954	...	...	...	3,716	17.7

Figures for 1954 show an encouraging increase in the number of children vaccinated, but as a proportion of the births this is still too low in an age of air travel which daily brings to these shores travellers from Far Eastern and other countries where smallpox is rife.

The age distribution of the vaccinations done in 1954 was as follows :—

				Primary	Re-vaccinations
Under 5 years	...	...	...	8,612	126
5 and over	...	...	...	382	3 283
Not stated	...	...	...	12	51
				<u>9,006</u>	<u>3,460</u>

LEPROSY.

Under the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations of 1951, this disease became compulsorily notifiable from 1st September, 1951. This means that every medical practitioner must notify the Medical Officer of Health of any case of leprosy coming to his notice.

This is a disease of rare occurrence in this country and such cases as have been found in Glasgow were foreign seamen or students from tropical countries where this disease is prevalent. In the past twenty years only five cases have come to the notice of this Department. One case was notified during 1954, a woman of 53 admitted to the Glasgow Royal Infirmary with a neural infection later diagnosed as Leprosy.

MALARIA.

This disease, like smallpox and leprosy usually occurs in servicemen returning to the City from abroad or foreign visitors. During 1954 there were 16 cases as against 24 in 1953. Incidence in recent years was as follows :—

(Average) 1930-38	...	...	15
1939-45	...	...	24
1946-50	...	...	30
1951	...	...	14
1952	...	...	29
1953	...	...	24
1954	...	...	16

All but two cases were male, and 13 were in the age groups 20 to 35.

ENTERIC AND DYSENTERY.

Typhoid.—Cases continue to be recorded, but only in very small numbers. During the year under review an Oriental sailor arrived in the port suffering from typhoid contracted overseas; and a Glasgow girl, aged 1, was registered as a case. She had been infected by her grandmother, aged 58, who lived at a different address in the City. This woman had suffered from enteric in 1924; and had infected her son in 1930 and a female lodger in 1948. On the latter occasion she was sent into hospital for antibiotic treatment. On the present occasion steps were taken to provide her with a more suitable house.

Paratyphoid.—The number of cases was a little higher than in the previous year. There were three institutional cases, not infected in their Glasgow homes, and 23 home infections. These included three familial groups of two persons; and a group of six persons from two separate addresses. One of the groups consisted of a boy aged 15 and a missed case, his brother aged 13, whose date of sickening was the earlier by eleven days. In each of the other groups there was only a single clinical case; the other infections in the groups were of relatives who carried the organism for a short period without reporting

symptoms. It was again noted that a majority of the year's cases were children and young persons and that a majority were females ; but no connection could be traced between any of the foci of infection.

Bacillary Dysentery.—The enormous incidence in the last quarter of 1953 was maintained during the following year. The number of cases registered was 6,242, more than double the total recorded in 1953, which was itself unprecedented. The table shows the number of domiciliary and of institutional cases and their seasonal distribution ;

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
Home Infections ...	1,356	2,280	1,154	1,172	5,962
Institutional ...	84	74	59	63	280

It is seen that the epidemic was still in progress at the end of the year.

The Southern Divisions were more heavily affected than the Northern but every municipal ward was involved. Calton and Mile-End were particularly affected ; other wards with over 300 cases were Shettleston and Tollcross, Dalmarnock, Townhead, Cowcaddens, Woodside, Ruchill and Gorbals. The wards of Kelvinside, Langside, Camphill and Cathcart escaped with fewer than twenty cases each and there was also a low incidence in Pollokshields, Fairfield, Yoker, Partick East and Knightswood.

The seriously affected wards varied widely in size of population. With the exception of Ruchill, however, they were all wards with a density of population well above the average while the lightly affected wards were wards of low or moderate density. The number of secondary cases, including temporary carriers, was found to be approximately half that of primary cases. The proportion was a little higher in Social Classes IV—V but this difference was not related to the circumstance of a shared water closet.

The duration of the residence in hospital of mild or recovered cases has had to be further curtailed, but the dismissals of infective cases continue to be intimated to this Department. Bacteriological examination of notified cases and of associated clinical cases is also carried out. Home contacts are bacteriologically examined only in special circumstances, but specimens from contacts in institutions are examined on an extensive scale.

At the present level of incidence a substantial proportion of Glasgow children are exposed to infection. As several cases and carriers also go unconfirmed or undetected, the true incidence must exceed

the recorded figures. Indeed it is now a frequent occurrence for children who are neither ill nor known as contacts to be found carrying one or other of the dysentery organisms. All these considerations point to the importance of hand washing as a method of prevention and advice to this effect has been advertised to the public.

The number of institutional cases can again be considered low. Forty-four institutions were concerned. In several of these only a single case was registered, but in others there were considerable outbreaks. A Home for healthy children yielded 41 registrations; 32 of these occurred in January, comprising two staff cases, seven children clinically affected and 23 children found to be symptomless Sonne carriers. The resident population of the Home consisted of 66 children and 17 staff. All those involved in the outbreak were removed to fever hospitals and the duration of the outbreak was limited to three weeks. In another Home, with 30 cots for infants and a staff consisting of the Matron and 26 non-residents, 34 cases were registered. These included 23 Sonne cases in May and 8 in August. The former outbreak consisted of 6 non-resident staff and 17 infants. None of the children was removed to hospital; sulphaguanidine was administered to the cases and the Home was free from infection in just over four weeks from the onset of the first case. Among the children who escaped infection were all nine of the younger or bottle-fed babies. A large Children's Hospital and a large General Hospital also notified several cases. These included Flexner and Sonne infections and were distributed widely throughout the year without giving rise to troublesome outbreaks.

The following table shows the age distribution of the cases and their fatality:—

	—1	—5	—15	—55	55+	
	year	years	years	years	years	Totals
Home Infections ...	471	2,700	1,612	1,019	160	5,962
Institutional ...	27	97	70	61	25	280
Deaths ...	1	1	—	1	3	6

Although the dysenteries have become much more infective, they continue to select mainly children, especially those below five years of age. The infections remain mild. Only two deaths were due to dysentery occurring in otherwise healthy persons; in the other four deaths the patients were already weak from other causes.

SCARLET FEVER.

In 1954 there were 1,350 cases registered compared with 1,912 in 1953. With the exception of 1918 when the figure was 1,327, this

is the lowest number of cases recorded in the annals of the City and a reduction of 562 from the previous year.

The total number treated in hospital was 850, while 500 were cared for at home. The proportion nursed at home, viz., 37 per cent. is gradually increasing. This fact, combined with an over-all low incidence, is indicative of the prevailing mildness of the disease and represents a tangible saving to the community both economically and in nursing personnel.

The age distribution maintains a constant pattern, 36 per cent. of the cases occurring in children under 5 years, 60 per cent. in children between 5 and 15 years, and only 3·4 per cent. beyond the age of 15 years.

The seasonal incidence of the disease is shown in Appendix Table XV. The heaviest incidence was recorded in Gorbals ward with 71 cases followed by Hutchesontown with 66 cases, while the lowest was Parkhead with only 13 cases.

For the second successive year it can be recorded that no death from scarlet fever occurred in the City. In all during the past 5 years from 1950-54 inclusive, only 3 deaths have been registered. These figures are in striking contrast to the 301 deaths recorded in 1892 and more recently the 102 deaths which occurred during the epidemic in 1932.

ERYSIPELAS.

The decrease in the incidence of this disease continued during 1954, 212 cases compared with 220 in 1953. Female cases were again more numerous, 123 as against 89 males. In 1953, the respective figures were 121 and 99. There were no deaths.

The decline in mortality in recent years is as follows :—

Deaths				Deaths			
1929	...	...	52	1951	...	...	—
1930-39 (average)	...	46		1952	...	...	2
1940-45 (average)	...	8		1953	...	...	1
1946-50 (average)	...	6		1954	...	...	—

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA.

As in previous years these conditions have been discussed in the section "Maternity and Child Welfare" (page 82). As a result of alterations in the International Classification of Causes of Deaths, deaths from these two infections no longer appear under separate heading in the "Short List" but are now included in the group "Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium."

DIPHTHERIA.

The number of cases of diphtheria registered in the City during 1954 was 10, a decrease of 40 from the previous year. One death occurred in a non-immunised child of 8 months. The following table shows the case incidence and mortality since 1940, the year when the intensive diphtheria immunisation campaign began :—

Year				Cases	Deaths
1940	...	...	...	5,190	226
1941	...	...	...	4,039	155
1942	...	...	...	3,325	90
1943	...	...	...	2,919	81
1944	...	...	...	2,377	62
1945	...	...	...	1,970	33
1946	...	...	...	1,458	37
1947	...	...	...	502	13
1948	...	...	...	286	8
1949	...	...	...	148	5
1950	...	...	...	86	—
1951	...	...	...	130	4
1952	...	...	...	86	7
1953	...	...	...	50	—
1954	...	...	...	10	1

Of those affected with the disease, there were five males and five females, and the age incidence ranged from 18 months to 26 years. All but one of the cases occurred in children of school age and under, seven of them being non-immunised.

It would appear in view of the past history of diphtheria and bearing in mind the City's population, that the occurrence of 10 cases is of little importance. That it is not so is only too obvious. The very existence of the disease and the fact that the single death was caused by a Gravis type of organism should serve both as a warning and a reminder. The only known protection against diphtheria is immunisation and the public should be made continually aware of this fact.

The seasonal incidence of the disease is given in Appendix Table XV and shows a predominance of cases occurring in the colder months of the year.

With regard to the distribution of the disease, three cases occurred in different institutions with the remarkable result that 33 of the City's 37 wards were free from the disease throughout the year.

Immunisation.—The following table shows the progress of the immunisation campaign during the past nine years :—

	No. of Children Immunised				No. of Reinforcing Doses			
			Age not	Total			Age not	Total
	—5 yrs.	+5 yrs.	Stated		—5 yrs.	+5 yrs.	Stated	
1946	8,745	3,734	—	12,479	61	1,723	—	1,784
1947	10,560	10,143	—	20,703	32	4,809	—	4,841
1948	12,701	9,819	16	22,536	691	6,959	7	7,657
1949	11,403	6,106	—	17,509	24,283	65	—	24,348
1950	7,624	5,771	28	13,423	84	19,758	3	19,845
1951	11,864	7,832	1	19,697	130	23,851	—	23,981
1952	9,859	7,375	1	17,235	76	17,794	—	17,870
1953	11,053	8,074	—	19,127	95	21,657	—	21,752
1954	11,380	9,515	—	20,895	99	23,839	—	23,938

Birthday letters are sent to parents of children who have reached their first birthday and to parents of toddlers known to Health Visitors to be unprotected.

	Letters Sent			Number Immunised under 5 years of age
	Infants	Toddlers	Total	
1946	5,686	5,814	11,500	8,745
1947	6,846	8,210	15,056	10,560
1948	7,490	8,972	16,462	12,701
1949	6,204	10,030	16,234	11,403
1950	5,044	8,371	13,415	7,624
1951	5,296	9,114	14,410	11,864
1952	4,462	7,720	12,182	9,859
1953	3,352	6,108	9,460	11,053
1954	2,852	5,326	8,178	11,380

The figures for 1950 and 1951 are not comparable as those of 1950 are for only eight months of that year. Acute poliomyelitis was very prevalent from July to October, 1950, and the immunisation campaign was discontinued, as a precautionary measure, during that period.

The number of children immunised during 1954 showed some increase on the 1953 figure, 20,895 as against 19,127. Most of this increase was in the "over five" age group, of whom 9,515 were immunised in 1954 compared with 8,074 in 1953. There was only a slight increase in the number immunised in the "under five" age group, 11,380 compared with 11,053 in 1953.

By the end of 1954 little more than half the population under five years of age had been given some measure of protection from this disease. The Department of Health points out that at least 75 per cent. of pre-school children should be protected against the disease if it is to be kept under control, and it is, therefore, to be regretted that so small a proportion of the "under fives" in Glasgow have been given this protection.

The City Bacteriologist in Section IX of this report comments on a considerable change in incidence of the various strains of the diphtheria bacillus during 1954, only 10 virulent strains being isolated in the laboratory compared with 48 in 1953. These virulent strains, however, were all of the potentially more dangerous types, gravis and intermedius, and so long as these persist there can be no relaxation in the effort to eradicate this disease.

DISEASES OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Cerebro-spinal Fever.—There were fewer cases of this disease in 1954, 90 compared with 123 in 1953, and almost equally divided between the sexes. Seventy-eight were children in the following age groups :—

		—1 year	—2 years	—5 years	—10 years
Males ...	...	19	12	13	3
Females	...	13	7	8	3

The cases were fairly evenly distributed throughout the City ; the two wards with the highest incidence were Dennistoun with 18 cases and Gorbals with 7. Shettleston and Dalmarnock wards each had 6 cases. The seasonal incidence was as follows :—

		1954	1953	1952	1951
1st Quarter ...	...	26	38	35	43
2nd Quarter...	...	31	32	20	29
3rd Quarter ...	...	19	24	16	22
4th Quarter ...	...	14	29	30	32
		<hr/> 90	<hr/> 123	<hr/> 101	<hr/> 126

On the Short List of Causes of Death this infection appears under the heading “Meningococcal Infections.” During 1954, 16 deaths were so recorded, compared with 12 in 1953 and 10 in 1952.

POLIOMYELITIS.

Poliomyelitis has recently been much in the news because of the campaign of protective vaccination in the United States and the possibility of a similar campaign in this country. As with other endemic infections there is a considerable naturally acquired immunity to poliomyelitis in the population. In certain countries the great

majority of the children are immune by about five years of age. But in America and probably in Britain this immunising process is slower and many remain without natural protection in the older age groups. For this reason there is a very real need for artificial immunisation and there now seems hope that an effective and safe vaccine will be available soon. It would seem that the best time to launch a campaign of inoculation would be say, between January and March, when the fewest cases of the disease occur.

Behind this question of vaccination lies a great deal of research particularly regarding the causation of the disease. It is now known that there are three main and distinct types of polio virus which give rise to paralytic poliomyelitis throughout the world ; types 1, 2 and 3. A few paralysed cases do not yield any of these types but appear to be due to rarer but related viruses called in America " orphan viruses." When we come to the non-paralytic cases often called " Benign lymphocytic meningitis " but notified in most places as non-paralytic poliomyelitis the position is not so clear cut. Slightly less than half of a series of such cases examined in America in 1954 were found to be excreting a polio virus. There are two possible explanations of this. In the less serious case without paralysis there is probably a lighter infection and the virus is less likely to grow in a laboratory culture. On the other hand a greater proportion of the non-paralytic cases may be due to viruses other than polio virus of the " orphan virus " type.

One hundred and three cases of poliomyelitis were notified in Glasgow during the year. After admission to hospital the diagnosis was altered in 52 of these cases. Many had milder infectious ailments such as tonsillitis and influenza. Rheumatic fever, the final diagnosis in eight cases, was again prominent. In the remaining 51 cases the diagnosis remained poliomyelitis and of these 32 showed some degree of paralysis and 19 were non-paralytic.

The numbers of paralytic cases are given for the past eight years :—

1947	...	...	262	1951	...	...	31
1948	...	...	6	1952	...	...	25
1949	...	...	27	1953	...	...	31
1950	...	...	212	1954	...	...	32

The remarkably constant level for the past four years is noticeable.

There was one death from poliomyelitis, a boy of six years, one of the two cases who required treatment in a respirator.

The monthly notifications of cases subsequently confirmed were as follows :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Paralytic ...	4	1	—	1	—	2	8	4	6	6	—	—
Non-paralytic	2	—	—	2	2	1	2	3	5	1	—	1
Total ...	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1</u>

The seasonal trend was typical of poliomyelitis with the highest incidence in the summer and autumn months. The January cases were all notified in the first half of the month and in fact some of them experienced their initial symptoms in the last week of December, 1953. Although included in the 1954 figures these cases really belonged to the "epidemic" year of 1953 which continued somewhat later than usual.

Tabulation according to age and sex gave the following :—

		—1	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40+	Total
Paralytic	{ M.	3	8	1	2	3	—	—	2	—	19
	{ F.	—	5	3	—	1	—	2	2	—	13
Non-paralytic	{ M.	1	4	2	3	1	—	1	—	—	12
	{ F.	—	—	1	—	2	1	3	—	—	7
All cases	{ M.	4	12	3	5	4	—	1	2	—	31
	{ F.	—	5	4	—	3	1	5	2	—	20

The numbers are somewhat small to warrant comment, but it will be noted that males outnumber females, which is the usual finding. More interesting is the age distribution with 28 of the 51 cases, (55 per cent.) under 5 years of age, and 40 of the cases (78 per cent.), under 15 years. This is possibly the age group which would require immunisation.

There was no very striking difference in the incidence in the various wards or divisions. The incidence was slightly higher in the South West Division and this might be related to the cases which occurred in the adjacent area beyond the boundary. The Eastern Division, as in 1953, was rather lightly affected.

Two cases, one paralytic and one non paralytic, were notified in one family. In another family two boys were removed to hospital with non paralytic infections.

Of the 32 patients who showed some degree of paralysis 21 were transferred from the isolation hospital to an orthopaedic unit for further treatment. One of these patients, mentioned above, died leaving twenty with some degree of disability. This again corresponds closely to the 1953 experience when twenty required in-patient orthopaedic treatment. Seven of the 1954 patients are left with only minimal disability. The remaining thirteen are the unfortunate ones who retain the signs of their illness, eight of them having a moderate disability, and of these four having weakness of one arm and four weakness of one leg. Of the five severely disabled, one has a practically useless arm and in four the lower limbs are affected. Thirteen disabled persons is not a very large number in a city of Glasgow's size but more are added to the total disabled each year and the possibility that this crippling disease may soon be preventable is a happy thought.

ENCEPHALITIS.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—There have been only sporadic cases of this infection since the small outbreak which occurred in 1937. During 1954, there were two cases, one male and one female, both in the age group 35 to 45. There were six deaths during the year.

Post Encephalitis Lethargica.—A group of cases, 26 in number, the remaining survivors of a Glasgow Epidemic which affected 70 persons in all, has been under the continuous supervision of Dr. Ashie Main since 1923, and the following tables show the physical capacity of these cases as at the beginning of 1955 :—

PHYSICAL CONDITION.

			Males	Females	Total
Fit for housework	...	...	—	8	8
Fit for employment	...	...	7	3	10
Unfit but going about	...	...	—	—	—
Bedridden at home	...	...	1	1	2
Cases in General Hospital	...		3	—	3
Cases in Mental Hospital	...		2	—	2
Cases untraced	...	...	1	—	1
			—	—	—
			14	12	26
			—	—	—

There has been little change in the condition of these patients in recent years. There were no deaths among this group in 1954.

		Spring 1954		Spring 1955	
Group I.	Recovery complete		4		4
Group II.	Recovery incomplete :—				
	Class A. Mental Retardation ...	2		2	
	Class B. Mental Instability ...	1		1	
	Class C. Nervous Instability ...	11		11	
		—	14	—	14
Group III.	Perversion of Conduct ...		—		—
Group IV.	Parkinsonians :—				
	Class A. Normal Mentality ...	2		2	
	Class B. Abnormal Mentality ...	6		6	
		—	8	—	8
Group V.	Died		—		—
			—		—
			26		26
			—		—

MEASLES.

The registered cases of measles in 1954 numbered 5,747 of which 600 were treated in hospital, a percentage of 10·4.

There were four deaths, one under a year, two between one and two years, and one between two and five years.

During the past four years the annual number of deaths has varied but little, seven in 1951, six in 1952, eight in 1953 and four in 1954. In the table which follows the registered cases, deaths, and fatality rates are given in quinquennial periods for the past 25 years.

Period	Registered		Fatality per cent.
	Cases	Deaths	
1930-34	58,906	1,387	2·35
1935-39	40,662	607	1·49
1940-44	35,151	220	0·63
1945-49	32,102	94	0·29
1950-54	28,621	40	0·14
1954	5,747	4	0·07

Unlike recent years, the maximum incidence has been in the second half of the year. In the first quarter of the year the incidence was low, subsequently rising to reach a peak in November, 74·6 per cent. of the cases being registered in the last quarter of the year, this change in incidence probably heralding a return to the biennial periodicity of the pre-war years.

QUARTERLY INCIDENCE OF MEASLES, 1952, 1953 and 1954.

		1952		1953		1954	
		Registered Cases	Per-centage of Total	Registered Cases	Per-centage of Total	Registered Cases	Per-centage of Total
1st Quarter	...	2,897	42.2	1,796	36.8	130	2.3
2nd Quarter	...	3,403	49.5	2,831	58.0	528	9.2
3rd Quarter	...	143	2.1	132	2.7	799	13.9
4th Quarter	...	429	6.2	119	2.4	4,290	74.6
		<u>6,872</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>4,878</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>5,747</u>	<u>100.0</u>

MEASLES.

PROPORTIONATE MORTALITY UNDER FIVE YEARS.

Period		Deaths from all causes under 5 Years	Measles Deaths under 5 Years	Proportionate Mortality Per Cent.
1950-54	...	4,801	39	0.81
1954	... ..	828	4	0.48

Rubella or German Measles.—There were only 321 cases of rubella in 1954 compared with 1,735 in 1953. Seasonal incidence was heavy from March to June. The age distribution was as follows :—

Age	...	...	—5	—10	—15	—35	—45	Total
No. of Cases	...	...	39	231	40	11	—	321

Eight cases were women of child bearing age. The association between rubella in pregnant women and congenital malformations in the children they bear is the subject of a special investigation undertaken by the Maternity and Child Welfare Department and referred to in the relative section of the Annual Report for that year. It will be some time before the result of this investigation is known.

WHOOPIING COUGH

There were 3,308 notifications of whooping cough during the year, of which 270 were treated in hospital

Seven deaths occurred, four within the first six months of life and three between one and five years.

The registered cases, deaths and fatality rates in quinquennial periods for the past 25 years are shown in the following table, the fatality rate showing a steady fall :—

Period	Registered Cases	Deaths	Fatality per cent.
1930-34 ...	32,049	1,220	3·8
1935-39 ...	31,169	917	2·94
1940-44 ...	22,316	460	2·06
1945-49 ...	16,607	160	0·96
1950-54 ...	23,972	63	0·26
1954 ...	3,308	7	0·21

As previously, the incidence of whooping cough was greater in the first half of the year during which time about two thirds of the total cases for the year were notified.

QUARTERLY INCIDENCE OF WHOOPING COUGH—1952, 1953 and 1954.

		1952		1953		1954	
		Notifi- cations	Per- centage of Total	Notifi- cations	Per- centage of Total	Notifi- cations	Per- centage of Total
1st Quarter	...	475	33·7	1,321	20·0	1,034	31·3
2nd Quarter	...	443	31·4	2,833	42·9	1,205	36·4
3rd Quarter	...	236	16·7	1,628	24·7	516	15·6
4th Quarter	...	255	18·1	818	12·4	553	16·7
		<hr/> 1,409	<hr/> 100·0	<hr/> 6,600	<hr/> 100·0	<hr/> 3,308	<hr/> 100·0

PROPORTIONATE MORTALITY UNDER FIVE YEARS.

Period	Deaths from all Causes under 5 Years	Whooping Cough Deaths under 5 Years	Proportionate Mortality per cent.
1950-54 ...	4,801	62	1·29
1954 ...	828	7	0·85

CHICKENPOX.

Chickenpox was slightly more prevalent in 1954, when 7,427 cases were registered compared with 7,347 in 1953. The incidence of this disease in recent years is shown as follows :—

1930-39 (average) ...	6,354
1940-49 (average) ...	5,377
1950 ...	7,004
1951 ...	8,053
1952 ...	5,949
1953 ...	7,347
1954 ...	7,427

Cases are removed to hospital only in special circumstances, e.g., when occurring in institutions, children's homes, etc. During 1954, 256 cases were removed to hospital. The disease is probably much more prevalent than the bookings indicate, for it is mostly on information obtained from school attendance officers that cases are registered. The distribution throughout the City was as follows:—

East	...	...	...	...	1,767
North	...	...	...	...	1,164
Central	...	...	...	...	1,796
South-East	...	...	...	...	1,351
South-West	...	...	...	...	1,204
Institutions and Harbour	...	...	...	...	145
					<hr/> 7,427 <hr/>

The wards chiefly affected were Shettleston and Tollcross (421 cases), Pollokshaws (394), Mile-End (379), Yoker (350), Whiteinch (325), Pollokshields (301) and Provan (285). The incidence was heaviest in the second quarter of the year. (See Table XV of the Appendix). There were two deaths.

DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS.

There was a further decrease in mortality from this cause in 1954. There were only 34 deaths compared with 49 in 1953, and of these all but four were of children under one year of age. The mortality rate per 1,000 births was 1.6. Mortality in infants under a year is greater among males as the following table indicates:—

	Males		Females		Total	—1 year per 1,000 Births
	—12 year	—2 years	—1 year	—2 years		
1945	225	16	138	6	363	12
1946	166	6	117	6	283	12
1947	339	5	221	9	574	22
1948	156	5	86	3	250	11
1949	100	13	57	6	176	7
1950	50	2	39	3	94	4
1951	37	2	27	1	67	3
1952	42	1	24	1	68	2
1953	27	—	22	—	49	2
1954	20	2	11	1	34	1.6

Flies play an important part in the spread of this disease, so that any factor which results in a reduction in the fly population tends to limit its extent. Weather conditions are naturally very important, hot dry summers encouraging the breeding of flies. The exceptional

rainfall, lower temperature and lack of sunshine in 1954 would appear to have had some effect on the prevalence of this disease. The following table shows the deaths occurring each month and the average temperature, compared with those of the previous year. The Department's fly control unit continues to be active. These factors combined with active health propaganda have brought about a marked reduction in the morbidity and mortality from this disease.

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR ACCORDING TO MONTH OF DEATH.

1954		1953		1954		1953	
Deaths Temp.		Deaths Temp.		Deaths Temp.		Deaths Temp.	
January	3 36.4	8 38.7	July ...	2 54.7	3 57.7		
February	7 35.0	4 40.4	August ...	3 55.4	3 58.5		
March...	2 39.9	7 42.3	September	5 51.1	3 55.5		
April ...	2 45.4	4 43.0	October ...	1 48.7	1 48.7		
May ...	2 51.6	3 53.9	November	2 41.3	6 45.5		
June ...	1 54.1	5 57.7	December	1 41.3	2 41.6		

PEMPHIGUS NEONATORUM.

There were 21 cases during 1954 compared with 55 in 1953 and 12 in 1952. Cases were almost equally divided between the sexes, 10 males and 11 females.

RABIES.

No cases of rabies is known to have occurred, but throughout the year numerous instances of persons having been bitten by dogs or other animals were reported by the police for investigation.

During 1954, 294 persons were bitten by dogs, 12 seriously enough to require stitching of the wound. This compares with 357 in 1953, 305 in 1952 and 380 in 1951.

TRACHOMA.

During the year one new case was notified as suffering from trachoma but the diagnosis was not verified. In the table below is shown the number of cases notified and the number verified each year for the past ten years.

Year				No. of New Cases Notified	Definite	Doubtful
1945	...	...	...	13	13	—
1946	...	...	...	14	13	1
1947	...	...	...	1	1	—
1948	...	...	...	4	3	1
1949	...	...	...	—	—	—
1950	...	...	...	8	8	—
1951	...	...	...	2	2	—
1952	...	...	...	5	3	2
1953	...	...	...	6	4	2
1954	...	...	...	1	—	1

Four cases died, nine were discharged well, and two were discharged to other areas, thus the total number of cases on the register at the end of 1954 was 88 as compared with 103 at the end of 1953.

NUMBER OF CASES ON REGISTER.

Year				Definite Cases	Doubtful Cases	Total
1944	...	...	...	142	6	148
1945	...	...	...	145	6	151
1946	...	...	...	144	6	150
1947	...	...	...	133	3	136
1948	...	...	...	116	1	117
1949	...	...	...	106	—	106
1950	...	...	...	114	—	114
1951	...	...	...	108	—	108
1952	...	...	...	99	2	101
1953	...	...	...	103	—	103
1954	...	...	...	88	—	88

Patients attending the clinic made a total of 1,175 attendances and during the same period the nurse made 143 home visits. No home contacts developed the disease during the year. One patient was treated in Stobhill Hospital.

INFECTIVE JAUNDICE.

During the year one notification of Leptospirosis was received by the Department from a hospital within the City. This patient, however, had been admitted to hospital from an address in Argyllshire.

An investigation into the illness of a sewerman brought to light a missed case of Leptospirosis which had occurred during 1953. In February, 1953, this man had been off work for three weeks on account of Jaundice and had been treated at home. Bloods withdrawn for serological examination in February, 1954, were reported as positive to titres of 1 : 1,000 for *L. icterohaemorrhagiae*. It can therefore be assumed that the sewerman had suffered from Infective Jaundice in 1953.

LEPTOSPIRO CANICOLA INFECTION.

No cases of this disease were brought to the notice of this Department during 1954.

ANTHRAX.

One case of Anthrax was reported to the Department during 1954. The patient, a woman of 27 years of age, developed a small boil on the right side of the face just above the angle of the mouth. It was suggested that she be admitted to an infectious diseases hospital but she requested to be treated as an outpatient. This woman was employed as a wool-blender in a very modern carpet factory.

By an oversight one case of Anthrax was omitted from the 1953 Annual Report. The patient, a man of 41 years, developed an eschar surrounded by vesicles on the external aspect of his right elbow just above the epicondyle. He was admitted to a fever hospital and the diagnosis was confirmed bacteriologically. This man was employed in the liming department of a tannery.

As anthrax is an ever present hazard in this factory, occasional cases having occurred over the past few years, there is full cognisance and appreciation of the danger by both employers and employees and accordingly every effort is made to minimise the possibility of infection.

SCABIES.

Throughout the City 267 cases occurred in 158 families, thus the number of cases has fallen by 87 and the number of families involved by 51.

The following table shows the position in each of the five public health divisions :—

Division	No. of Families	No. of Cases
Central	17	24
Northern	50	82
Eastern	43	78
South-Eastern	28	54
South-Western	20	29
	<u>158</u>	<u>267</u>

RESPIRATORY DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1954, 3,298 cases of primary pneumonia and 32 cases of influenzal pneumonia were notified.

The notifications of primary pneumonia distributed according to certain age-groups, together with the number and percentage treated in hospital, are shown in the following table :—

NOTIFICATIONS OF PRIMARY PNEUMONIA AND
THE NUMBER TREATED IN HOSPITAL—1954.

Age in Years		Notifications of Primary Pneumonia	Number treated in Hospital	Percentage treated in Hospital
Under 1 year	...	431	380	88.7
1-5 years	...	518	449	86.7
5-45 years	...	1,011	877	86.7
45-65 years	...	759	640	84.3
Over 65 years	...	579	467	80.7
All Ages	...	<u>3,298</u>	<u>2,813</u>	<u>85.3</u>

Notifications of primary pneumonia are heaviest in first quarter of the year and lightest in the third quarter.

QUARTERLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFICATIONS OF
PRIMARY AND OF INFLUENZAL PNEUMONIA.

Period of Time		Primary Pneumonia Notifications	Per Cent. of Total	Influenzal Notifications	Pneumonia Per Cent. of Total
First Quarter	...	1,139	34.5	21	65.6
Second Quarter	...	781	23.7	3	9.4
Third Quarter	...	464	14.1	4	12.5
Fourth Quarter	...	914	27.7	4	12.5
Total	...	<u>3,298</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>100.0</u>

The recorded deaths from pneumonia and bronchitis, as shown in the following table, fell by 78 from the 1953 figure, while only 26 deaths were recorded as due to influenza. Deaths from "other respiratory diseases" numbered 113, an increase of 7 over the 1953 figure.

				1946-1954		
Year				Pneumonia and Bronchitis	Influenza	" Other Respiratory Diseases "
1946	...	...	...	1,055	160	153
1947	...	...	...	1,188	82	144
1948	...	...	...	738	37	140
1949	...	...	...	932	131	142
1950	...	...	...	1,205	57	137
1951	...	...	...	1,268	183	118
1952	...	...	...	1,222	119	134
1953	...	...	...	1,055	74	106
1954	...	...	...	977	26	113

Deaths from pneumonia and bronchitis occur especially in infants and the elderly.

AGE INCIDENCE OF DEATHS FROM PNEUMONIA AND BRONCHITIS, 1954.
(The corresponding figures for 1953 are given in parenthesis.)

	Male Deaths				Female Deaths				Deaths—Both Sexes			
	Deaths	Per Cent. of Total			Deaths	Per Cent. of Total			Deaths	Per Cent. of Total		
Under 1 year	37 (45)	5.8 (6.8)			40 (25)	11.6 (6.3)			77 (70)	7.9 (6.6)		
1-5 years	5 (10)	0.8 (1.5)			4 (4)	1.2 (1.0)			9 (14)	0.9 (1.3)		
5-45 years	19 (25)	3.0 (3.8)			14 (23)	4.1 (5.8)			33 (48)	3.4 (4.5)		
45-65 years	224 (228)	35.4 (34.7)			68 (78)	19.8 (19.6)			292 (306)	29.9 (29.0)		
Over 65 years	348 (349)	55.5 (53.1)			218 (268)	63.4 (67.3)			566 (617)	57.9 (58.5)		
All Ages	633 (657)	100.0 (100.0)			344 (398)	100.0 (100.0)			977 (1055)	100.0 (100.0)		

Over the age of 45 years, bronchitis as a cause of death takes precedence over pneumonia, especially in the 45 to 65 age-group and in the male population as shown in the table which follows:—

DEATHS FROM PNEUMONIA AND BRONCHITIS, 1954.
(Percentages of the column totals are given in parenthesis.)

	Pneumonia					Bronchitis				
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	
Under 1 year	33 (13.1)	37 (20.4)	70 (16.2)	4 (1.0)	3 (1.8)	7 (1.3)	—	—	—	—
1-5 years	5 (2.0)	4 (2.1)	9 (2.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-45 years	12 (4.8)	10 (5.5)	22 (5.1)	7 (1.8)	4 (2.5)	11 (2.0)	—	—	—	—
45-65 years	51 (20.3)	22 (12.2)	73 (16.9)	173 (45.3)	46 (28.2)	219 (40.2)	—	—	—	—
Over 65 years	150 (59.8)	108 (59.7)	258 (59.7)	198 (51.8)	110 (67.5)	308 (56.5)	—	—	—	—
All Ages	251 (100.0)	181 (100.0)	432 (100.0)	382 (100.0)	163 (100.0)	545 (100.0)	—	—	—	—

PROPORTIONATE MORTALITY PER CENT. OF DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES
OF DEATHS FROM PNEUMONIA AND BRONCHITIS
ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX.

Age Groups	MALES			FEMALES			BOTH SEXES		
	Deaths from All Causes	Deaths	Proportionate Mortality per cent.	Deaths from All Causes	Deaths	Proportionate Mortality per cent.	Deaths from All Causes	Deaths	Proportionate Mortality per cent.
Under 5 years	494	42	8.5	334	41	13.2	828	86	10.4
5-45 years	550	19	3.5	451	14	3.1	1,001	33	3.3
45-65 years	2,223	224	10.1	1,449	68	4.7	3,672	292	8.0
Over 65 years	3,539	348	9.8	3,710	218	5.9	7,249	566	7.8
All Ages	6,806	633	9.3	5,944	344	5.8	12,750	977	7.7
All Ages, 1953	6,848	683	10.0	5,978	446	7.5	12,827*	1,129	8.8

* Includes an infant of unknown sex.

INFLUENZA.

Influenza was not a major cause of illness in Glasgow during 1954. Evidence of its presence in the city was found in the virus laboratory at Ruchill Hospital at the beginning of March. Two patients suffering from pneumonia were proved to be infected with influenza A virus and one of these died from a classical fulminating pneumonia of the influenzal type. Nevertheless the figures given below prove that there were very few of such cases. It does seem rather strange that this type of illness should fail to spread in the City especially as an influenza epidemic has seemed a possibility for the past few years. It is all the more gratifying to record that no epidemic occurred.

Influenza B virus was found in Glasgow in December, 1954, but this occurrence belongs to the epidemic season 1955. It is usual in reference to influenza to take December along with the winter months which follow.

The following figures which provide a rough indication of winter epidemics such as influenza are given :—

TABLE I.

- (a) New claims to Ministry of National Insurance.
 (b) Notifications of Acute Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia.
 (c) Deaths Registered from Respiratory Diseases (excluding tuberculosis) :—

December, 1953, to March, 1954.

		Week	(a)	(b)	(c)
1953	...	49	4,407	86	14
		50	4,305	138	11
		51	3,772	146	24
		52	3,516	126	34
1954	...	1	3,542	151	32
		2	7,441	257	41
		3	6,141	173	34
		4	5,193	128	30
		5	5,183	89	28
		6	5,565	108	34
		7	5,526	108	29
		8	5,359	111	41
		9	4,879	119	34
		10	5,272	125	32
		11	4,879	91	39
		12	4,904	122	27
		13	4,861	90	31

It will be seen that the sickness rate (*a*) was high in the second week of January and that there was a parallel rise in notified pneumonia (*b*). These peak figures were not apparently due to an unusual prevalence of influenza and conversely the presence of influenza in the City at the beginning of March is not reflected in the Table. In effect there were several foggy days in the last week of December, 1953, and the first week of January, 1954, and the high rate of respiratory illness was almost certainly related to this. The peak figures were lower than the peak of 1953, and they in turn were lower than the peak in 1952. In 1952, the peak was due wholly or partly to influenza. Returning to the 1954 figures above it is notable that there was no high respiratory death rate (*c*) even when the sickness and pneumonia rates were high. In the light of previous experience a figure of 70-80 would be expected in column (*c*) in the second week of January. This did not occur.

TABLE II. DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA.

	1953			1954		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 5 years ...	1	2	3	1	—	1
5-45 years ...	1	1	2	2	—	2
45-65 years ...	11	9	20	5	4	9
65 years ...	13	36	49	5	9	14
	<u>26</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>26</u>

The number of deaths certified as due to influenza was small. Again the 1953 figures fell considerably in comparison with 1952.

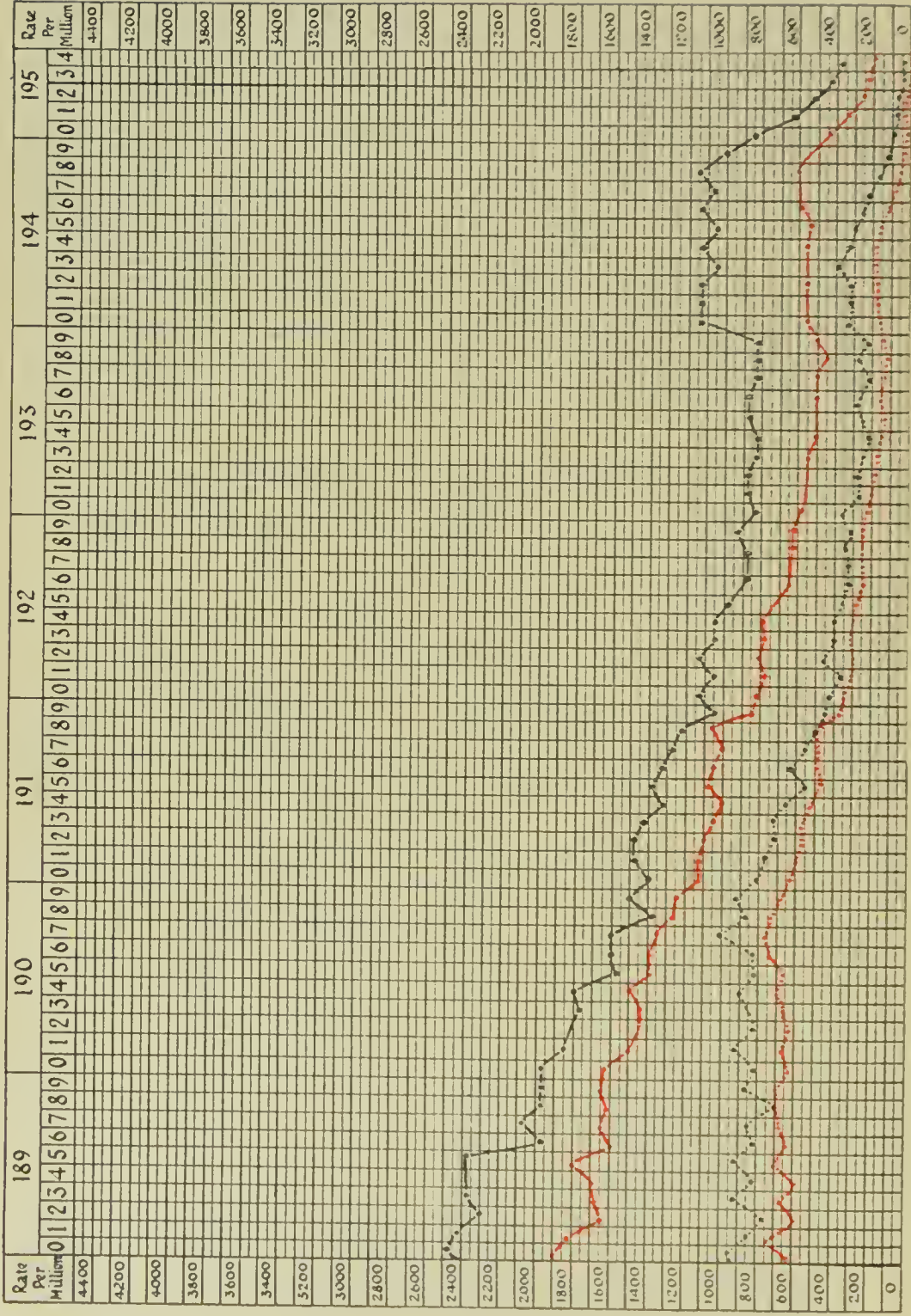
TABLE III.

MONTHLY RETURNS OF INFLUENZAL PNEUMONIA NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS.

	Notifications		Deaths
January	11	5
February	7	6
March	3	4
April	—	2
May	2	1
June	1	2
July	2	—
August	2	—
September	—	—
October	1	1
November	1	1
December	2	4
		<u>32</u>	<u>26</u>

The figures in this last table are again low and warrant no further comment.

TUBERCULOSIS: CHART SHOWING DEATH RATES PER MILLION (Registrar General)
GLASGOW AND SCOTLAND, since 1891



TUBERCULOSIS.

All aspects of the problem of tuberculosis showed a favourable trend in 1954. The death-rates for both forms of the disease, and the incidence of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, all continued to decline. In addition, the recorded incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis showed a decline for the first time since 1951, the total number of cases notified being the lowest since 1941. The scheme of immunisation was intensified, the annual total of B.C.G. vaccinations performed being over one-quarter more than that of 1953. The intensification of effort against the disease is also shown by a considerable increase in the work of the X-ray Unit as described separately.

Incidence.—A total of 2,201 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified in 1954, a decrease of 167 compared with 1953. Similarly, the total of 241 non-pulmonary cases notified showed a decrease of 54. Recent trends in the incidence are shown in the following table :—

			Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	All Cases
Average, 1935-39			1,650	657	2,307
1940	...	...	1,908	669	2,577
1941	...	...	2,066	661	2,727
1942	...	...	2,324	714	3,038
1943	...	...	2,778	735	3,513
1944	...	...	2,758	671	3,429
Average, 1940-44			2,367	690	3,057
1945	...	...	2,641	555	3,196
1946	...	...	2,809	508	3,317
1947	...	...	2,765	512	3,277
1948	...	...	2,776	372	3,148
1949	...	...	2,829	390	3,219
Average, 1945-49			2,764	468	3,231
1950	...	...	2,446	369	2,815
1951	...	...	2,207	355	2,562
1952	...	...	2,264	301	2,565
1953	...	...	2,368	295	2,663
1954	...	...	2,201	241	2,442

The total of 2,201 pulmonary cases is 33 per cent. above the pre-war average compared with 43 per cent. above in 1953 and 37 per cent. above in 1952. The total of 241 non-pulmonary cases is 63 per cent. below the pre-war average, compared with 55 per cent. below in 1953.

The pulmonary cases show the following age and sex distribution :

Age-Groups	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
—5 ...	54	42	18	10
—15 ...	62	84	33	24
—25 ...	309	453	26	54
—35 ...	199	242	9	27
—45 ...	140	96	7	10
—55 ...	199	44	3	4
—65 ...	146	32	5	6
+65 ...	70	29	3	2
	<u>1,179</u>	<u>1,022</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>137</u>

The relationship of each age-group and sex to the decline in pulmonary notifications is shown below :—

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, 1954.

Age-Group	MALE			FEMALE		
	No. of Cases 1954	Difference from 1953	Per cent. Difference from 1953	No. of Cases 1954	Difference from 1953	Per cent. Difference from 1953
—5	54	—6	—11	42	—4	—9
—15	62	—29	—46	84	—20	—24
—25	309	—40	—13	453	—22	—5
—35	199	—11	—5	242	—	—
—45	140	—14	—10	96	—32	—33
—55	199	+9	+4	44	—4	—9
—65	146	—11	—9	22	—5	—22
+65	70	0	—	29	+12	+41
	<u>1,179</u>	<u>—102</u>	<u>—8.6</u>	<u>1,022</u>	<u>—65</u>	<u>—6.3</u>

The decline is seen to affect most age-groups in both sexes. The few exceptions which show an increase occur in older age-groups, and this can probably be attributed to the more intensive search for cases at all ages.

The following table shows the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis in Glasgow for certain years compared with that of other large towns in Scotland and England for the same years, expressed as the case-rate per 100,000 population.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS : GLASGOW AND OTHER TOWNS

CASE-RATES PER 100,000 : 1931-1954.

		1931	1936	1941	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Glasgow	...	156	152	189	258	254	255	260	224	203	208	218	203
Edinburgh	...	130	106	111	129	125	134	135	139	135	152	169	170
Dundee	...	139	129	148	160	198	196	229	287	186	156	164	—
Liverpool	...	275	190	190	201	196	204	202	196	195	108	175	144
Manchester	...	167	126	161	120	115	124	128	105	102	102	106	96
Birmingham	...	138	93	97	112	114	103	102	102	107	111	111	111

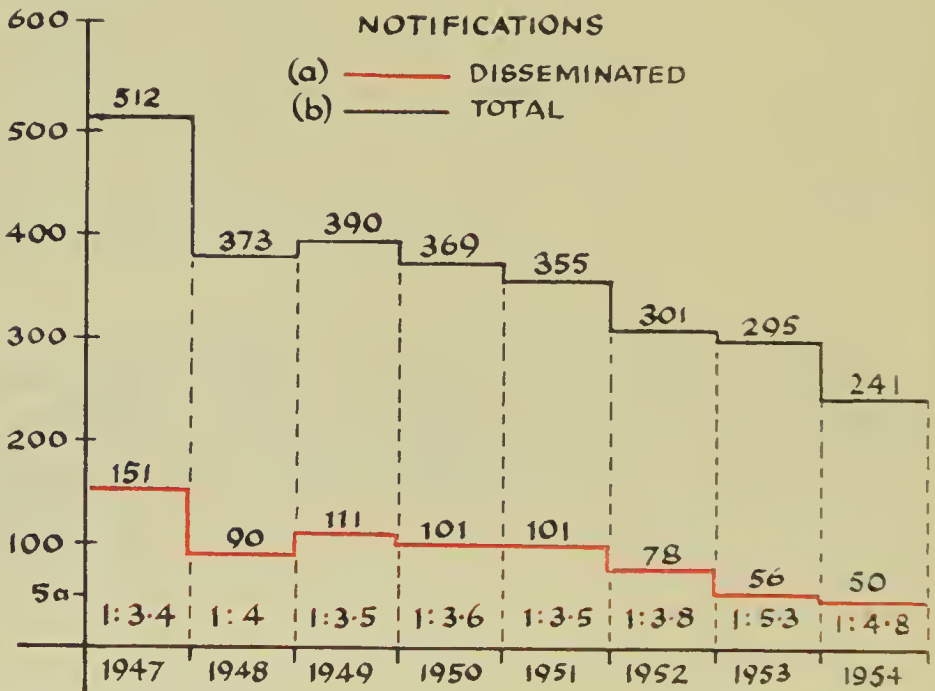
Mortality.—There were 420 deaths from pulmonary and 35 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis during 1954, a total of 455. Compared with 1953, these totals have declined by 51, 8 and 59 respectively. The corresponding death rates per 100,000 population are 39, 3·2 and 42 compared with 43, 4 and 47 for 1953. The trend of the pulmonary death-rate in Glasgow for certain years is shown in the table below along with the trends in other large towns in Scotland and England for the same year.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS : GLASGOW AND OTHER TOWNS.

DEATH-RATES PER 100,000 : 1931-1954.

		1931	1936	1941	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Glasgow	...	87	86	110	110	107	114	101	87	64	52	43	39
Edinburgh	...	70	61	70	64	65	62	55	48	33	26	23	19
Dundee	...	73	60	65	70	82	65	75	58	40	22	17	19
Liverpool	...	115	82	102	79	79	79	68	60	52	34	33	29
Manchester	...	112	90	113	69	66	69	60	58	45	38	28	27
Birmingham	...	92	71	90	61	64	59	54	43	34	25	24	20

Disseminated Tuberculosis.—The notified cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis declined from 295 in 1953 to 241 in 1954. Of these, 50 were cases of disseminated tuberculosis, very largely consisting of tuberculous meningitis. The proportion of disseminated to all non-pulmonary notifications was more than one-fifth or slightly greater than in 1953. The following graph shows the trend of all non-pulmonary notifications since 1947, along with the proportion of notifications of disseminated tuberculosis in each annual total.

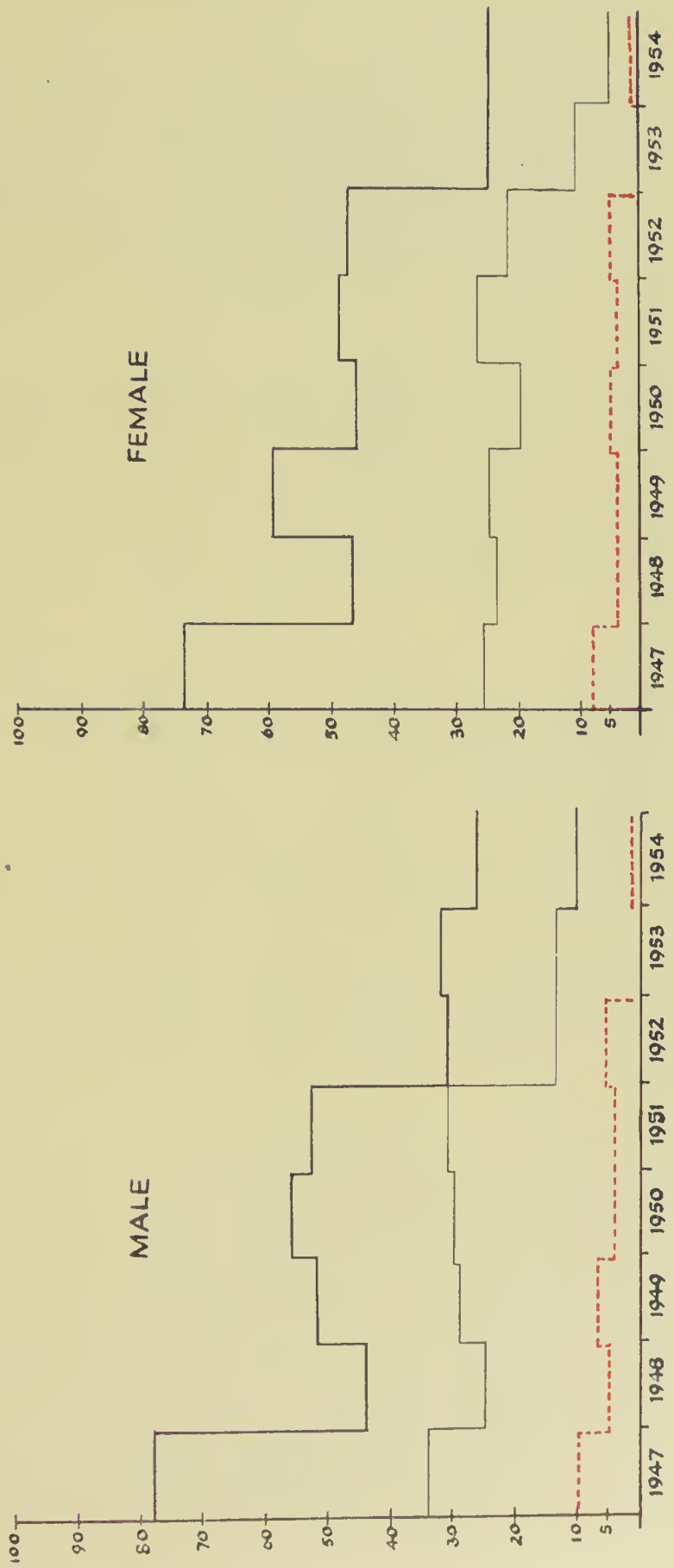


NOTE: Ratio of a:b is noted at foot of each column.

Again in 1954, no infants were notified as cases of tuberculous meningitis. Two infants were notified as cases of disseminated disease but both were miliary in type. The following graphs show the trends of all notifications of disseminated tuberculosis from 1947, with those for the infant and for the 1-5 years age-groups indicated separately.

DISSEMINATED TUBERCULOSIS : NOTIFICATIONS, 1947-54

— TOTAL
— 5 YEARS
- - - INFANTS



GLASGOW.—CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED AND DEATH RATE PER
MILLION IN EACH MUNICIPAL WARD DURING 1954.

Ward	Pulmonary Cases		Death- rate Both Sexes	Non-Pulmonary Cases		Death- rate Both Sexes
	Males	Females		Males	Females	
Shettleston and Tollcross	45	55	493	7	9	—
Parkhead	26	30	509	1	3	—
Dalmarnock	40	30	262	4	5	52
Calton	43	31	474	3	6	43
Mile-End	41	41	343	6	6	157
Dennistoun	20	13	275	1	2	—
Provan	36	31	323	10	4	32
Cowlairs	19	25	273	3	6	117
Springburn	45	38	372	6	7	27
Townhead	47	34	360	3	5	66
Exchange	29	29	505	1	4	—
Anderston	45	36	422	3	4	35
Park	23	20	291	1	5	—
Cowcaddens	27	24	404	3	2	—
Woodside	27	28	418	1	3	—
Ruchill	64	60	313	6	6	—
North Kelvin	18	19	326	2	1	—
Maryhill	29	18	682	2	3	40
Kelvinside	9	12	164	1	1	55
Partick (East)	14	13	286	1	2	—
Partick (West)	25	21	407	2	6	37
Whiteinch	11	18	178	1	5	—
Yoker	27	33	452	3	2	—
Knightswood	25	20	444	2	4	55
Hutchesontown	35	20	376	1	4	68
Gorbals	78	44	515	5	7	121
Kingston	24	19	476	4	3	40
Kinning Park	18	32	416	2	2	—
Govan	27	30	361	1	3	30
Fairfield	15	23	359	2	5	—
Craigton	28	22	359	—	—	26
Pollokshields	47	38	419	3	2	—
Camphill	12	10	235	1	—	47
Pollokshaws	53	54	352	4	5	62
Govanhill	21	15	453	2	3	—
Langside	23	17	360	1	1	40
Cathcart	18	13	128	1	1	—
Institutions	39	6	—	4	—	—
Harbour	3	—	—	—	—	—
Total for City ...	1,179	1,022	387	104	137	33

B.C.G. VACCINATION.

The two outstanding features of B.C.G. vaccination in 1954 were the extension of the scheme in schools and a further increase in the annual total of vaccinations. A note on the award and presentation of the William Hardy Shield is appended separately.

Expansion of Campaign in Schools.—When B.C.G. vaccination was introduced into schools in 1953, children aged 13 years were the first group to be dealt with. In order to overtake the older age-groups still at school, it was decided to extend the campaign in 1954 to all children aged 13 and over, a potential total of some 21,000. In addition, it was arranged to test a sample of 10 per cent. of the children who received B.C.G. vaccine in 1953, the estimated number being 600-700.

The campaign began on 14th September, and the sample survey was dealt with first. A total of 574 children were tested and those who were found to have undergone reversion were revaccinated. This survey involved only a proportion of the staff employed for the first four days, and the campaign proper was begun at the same time. The Autumn Holiday on 27th September caused a temporary halt, but thereafter the time-table was carried through without interruption until Friday, 29th October, when the main campaign was completed.

As before, a minor campaign was then arranged, lasting two weeks, in order to give a further opportunity for immunisation to those children who had been absent, mainly owing to potato-harvesting, when their schools had been first visited.

The entire campaign, which finally closed on Monday, 15th November, was completed in a period of nine weeks. During this time, a total of 114 schools, 108 public and 6 private, had been visited, and some 15,000 children tested, of whom over 9,000 received B.C.G. vaccine. This major project was carried through remarkably smoothly and without any untoward difficulty. The success of the scheme may be credited equally to the efforts of the teams of Health Visitors, clerkesses and doctors, who visited the schools, and to the high and sustained degree of co-operation by the Education Department and by headmasters and their staffs, to which tribute must again be paid. A detailed summary of the results follows :—

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

1. *Public Response—Parental Consent to Vaccination.*

		Schools	Pupils	Consents	Response
Public Schools	...	108	20,389	15,177	74.4%
Private Schools	...	6	611	521	85.3%
All Schools	...	<u>114</u>	<u>21,000</u>	<u>15,698</u>	<u>74.7</u>

2. *Loss due to Absence from School.*

	(1) Consents	No. Absent 1st Visit	% of (1)	No. Tested	No. Absent 2nd Visit	% of (1)	Total No. Absent	% of (1)	No. of Tests Read
Public Schools	15,177	534	3.5	14,643	147	0.96	681	4.5	14,496
Private Schools	521	7	1.3	514	8	1.4	15	2.9	506
All Schools	15,698	541	3.4	15,157	155	0.98	696	4.4	15,002

3. *Results of Mantoux Tests.*

		No. of Tests	Positive	%	Negative	%
MALE—						
Public Schools	...	6,927	2,858	41.25	4,069	58.75
Private Schools	...	203	87	42.85	116	57.15
Total	...	<u>7,130</u>	<u>2,945</u>	<u>41.30</u>	<u>4,185</u>	<u>58.70</u>
FEMALE—						
Public Schools	...	7,569	2,895	38.24	4,674	61.76
Private Schools	...	303	101	33.33	202	66.66
Total	...	<u>7,872</u>	<u>2,996</u>	<u>38.05</u>	<u>4,876</u>	<u>61.95</u>
All Results	...	<u>15,002</u>	<u>5,941</u>	<u>39.60</u>	<u>9,061</u>	<u>60.40</u>

4. *B.C.G. Vaccinations.*

		Negative Reactors	Not Vaccinated	%	Vaccinated
MALE—					
Public Schools	...	4,069	11	0.27	4,058
Private Schools	...	116	—	—	116
Total	...	<u>4,185</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>0.26</u>	<u>4,174</u>
FEMALE—					
Public Schools	...	4,674	19	0.4	4,655
Private Schools	...	202	2	1.0	200
Total	...	<u>4,876</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>4,855</u>
TOTALS	...	<u>9,061</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>0.35</u>	<u>9,029</u>

Routine Vaccination Scheme.—The numbers of vaccinations performed in the three primary groups were fully maintained compared with 1953. There was a fall of 29 in the number of contact vaccinations but this is relatively small in view of the fact that 167 fewer notified cases of phthisis in 1954 would reduce the number of contacts requiring to be dealt with by about 500.

The total vaccinations in all groups in 1954 was 14,814 distributed as shown below, along with similar totals for each year since 1950.

B.C.G. VACCINATIONS—GLASGOW, 1950-1954.

	Group.	Centre.	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	Total.
PRIMARY GROUPS	Contacts ...	Moffat Street ...	21	138	130	141	148	578
		Carnbooth ...	19	82	93	71	76	341
		Millbrae ...	—	36	77	74	88	275
	Infant Contacts ...	Scotstoun House ...	33	23	—	—	—	56
		Millbrae ...	—	51	103	120	97	371
	Contacts ...	H. & W. Dept. ...	89	501	977	1,243	1,260	4,070
		Baird Street Hospital	68	167	114	88	2	439
		R.H.S.C. ...	—	—	74	91	128	293
	Nurses ...	Hospitals ...	124	212	207	174	171	888
		Nurseries ...	—	—	—	—	15	15
Students ...	University ...	81	81	59	74	71	366	
	Physiotherapy ...	—	—	—	—	18	18	
Total (Primary Groups) ...			435	1,291	1,834	2,076	2,074	7,710
SECONDARY GROUPS	Infants ...	Maternity Hospital ...	—	—	1,497	1,898	2,038	5,433
		Robroyston ...	—	—	588	834	1,181	2,603
	School-Children	Schools ...	—	—	—	6,632	9,029	15,661
	Revaccinations ...	Schools ...	—	—	—	—	132	132
	Others ...	Various ...	—	17	137	179	360	693
			—	17	137	179	360	693
Total (Secondary Groups) ...			—	17	2,222	9,543	12,740	24,522
Total (All Groups) ...			435	1,308	4,056	11,619	14,814	32,232
Cumulative Total ...			435	1,743	5,799	17,418	32,232	

The William Hardy Shield.—As noted briefly in last year's Annual Report, it was announced early in 1954 that the National Baby Welfare Council had awarded the William Hardy Shield to Glasgow for the most meritorious performance in children's welfare during 1953. On this occasion the award, which is conferred annually, was made in recognition of the extensive campaign of B.C.G. vaccination carried out in 1953 among 13 year old school children in Glasgow, and it was the first time the Council had awarded their trophy to any area in Scotland.

The presentation ceremony took place in the City Chambers on Tuesday, 30th June, 1954. The trophy, a handsome metal shield mounted on a polished wood base and containing panels on which the names of the winners were engraved, was handed over by Miss Sandes, a member of the Council who had arrived by air from London for the ceremony. In the course of her address to members of the Corporation and others assembled, Miss Sandes explained that the National Baby Welfare Council had two trophies which they awarded each year in recognition of welfare work, one among infants and the other among older children, and that these awards might be made anywhere in the world. Miss Sandes was thanked by Mrs. McAlister, Convener of the Health and Welfare Committee, who accepted custody of the trophy on behalf of the Corporation.

X-RAY SECTION.

The work done in 1954 by the X-ray section showed a marked increase over that of 1953. While the number of cases X-rayed in certain groups tended to rise, the main cause of the increase was due to the fact that a large new group, viz., school teachers, was added to the routine work already undertaken. This addition followed the introduction of the Teachers' Sick Pay Regulations, under which radiography of some 5,000 teachers is required each year.

In order to bring this number under the provisions of the Regulations as quickly as possible, the weekly time-table was re-arranged to permit three sessions, two morning and one afternoon, to be allocated to teachers. It was hoped thus to complete the entire group in about four to five months. In addition, the X-ray staff was increased by two experienced clerkesses to a total of five. The augmented X-ray programme was begun in November and by the end of the year 1,460 teachers had been dealt with.

In 1954, the number of radiograms taken was 13,278, compared with 10,500 in 1953. The total comprised 12,257 miniature films, and 1,021 full-size films of which 856 were recalls. The recall rate was 6.9 per cent. The distribution of the miniature films among all groups who attend is shown below.

MINIATURE RADIOGRAMS, 1954.

			Male	Female	Total
1. Contacts, new	...	...	2,227	2,639	4,866
2. Contacts, return	...	...	475	539	1,014
3. Superannuation	...	...	784	398	1,182
4. Sick Pay	...	...	317	319	636
5. School Children	...	...	—	108	108
6. Special Surveys	...	...	238	244	482
7. Nationalised Services	...	...	225	47	272
8. Industrial	...	...	84	202	286
9. Other Local Authorities	...	...	49	—	49
10. Miscellaneous	...	...	741	1,161	1,902
11. School Teachers.	...	...	435	1,025	1,460
			<u>5,575</u>	<u>6,682</u>	<u>12,257</u>

Of the various conditions detected and confirmed by full-size films, the most important was active or significant pulmonary tuberculosis in 341 cases, 176 in males and 165 in females. An additional 176 cases, 100 male and 76 female, were diagnosed provisionally as inactive tuberculosis. The main conditions found and their distribution among the groups noted are shown in the following tables.

FULL-SIZE FILMS, 1954.

Groups.	Tuberculosis			Root Con- ditions.	Fib- rosis	Non-Pul. Lesions.	N.A.D.	Totals.	
	Active	Inactive	Pleurisy.						
MALE—									
(1) Contacts, new	...	87	31	13	25	2	13	74	245
(2) Contacts, return	...	11	—	—	4	—	—	3	18
(3) Superannuation	...	31	25	5	—	3	2	17	83
(4) Sick Pay	...	11	13	3	—	1	2	5	35
(5) School Children	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(6) Special Surveys	...	5	4	2	—	—	2	4	17
(7) Nationalised Services		8	5	2	—	—	2	2	19
(8) Industrial	...	2	1	3	1	—	1	2	10
(9) Other L.A.'s	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	3
(10) Miscellaneous	...	15	18	12	—	3	9	30	87
(11) School Teachers	...	6	2	2	—	1	—	10	21
Totals	...	176	100	42	30	10	31	149	538

		Tuberculosis.		Root Con-		Non-Pul.			
		Active.	Inactive.	Pleurisy.	ditions.	Fibrosis.	Lesions.	N.A.D.	Totals
FEMALE—									
(1) Contacts, new	...	106	25	10	15	2	18	63	239
(2) Contacts, return	...	5	4	2	2	—	1	9	23
(3) Sick Pay	...	7	5	5	—	2	4	3	26
(4) Superannuation	...	5	6	—	—	—	1	5	17
(5) School Children	...	2	2	2	—	—	2	2	10
(6) Special Surveys	...	2	4	2	—	—	1	3	12
(7) Nationalised Services		2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
(8) Industrial	...	4	1	2	1	—	1	7	16
(9) Other L.A.'s	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(10) Miscellaneous	...	25	18	7	2	—	9	35	96
(11) School Teachers	...	7	10	5	—	—	4	15	41
Totals	...	165	76	35	20	4	41	142	483
Both Sexes Totals		341	176	77	50	14	72	291	1,021

The conditions grouped under "Non-Pulmonary" were cardiac abnormalities and bone aberrations of ribs or spine.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

During the year there was a further reduction in the incidence of acute syphilis both in males and females, but by no means in the same proportion as in previous years. This slowing-up in the fall has turned into a rising incidence in 1955 and this change in incidence of acute syphilis is in line with the conditions elsewhere. The incidence of acute gonorrhoea has fallen both in males and females and this fall has been continued into 1955.

Earle Moore reported in May of 1954 that syphilis rates are rising again in parts of the United States and that the organised effort to control venereal disease had been lessening owing to the apparent progress in the control of the infection.

With the retiral of Dr. J. G. McGregor-Robertson, Consultant Venereologist, the service has been left without a consultant devoting his whole attention to the control of this disease. It is to be regretted that the Hospital Board has not found it expedient to replace Dr. McGregor-Robertson, particularly in the light of the needs of the city and the port.

The comparative figures for the incidence of acute venereal disease during the pre-war, war and post-war periods are shown in the following table :—

NEW CASES OF VENEREAL DISEASE.

Year.	Acute Syphilis.		Acute Gonorrhea.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1938	250	124	1,426	157
1939	293	118	1,358	143
1942	778	395	1,536	308
1943	671	368	1,323	407
1946	687	356	2,463	449
1947	597	247	2,164	305
1951	105	32	1,280	169
1952	61	21	1,352	164
1953	21	6	1,527	169
1954	18	5	1,232	150

The incidence of acute syphilis in males is now one-fifth of the 1951 figures and 92·8 per cent. below the 1938 incidence. In the case of females the figure for 1953 is also one-fifth of the figure for 1951 and 96·0 per cent. below that ruling in 1938.

While the total number of new cases attending the centre for the first time has fallen during the year, there has been a slight rise in the number of transferred-in patients.

NEW AND TRANSFERRED-IN CASES OF VENEREAL DISEASE ATTENDING THE CENTRES FOR THE FIRST TIME.

Year.	Total				Transferred-in.
	New Cases.	
1938	5,189	245
1939	4,724	189
1942	6,344	642
1943	7,740	853
1946	9,937	1,495
1947	8,181	570
1951	4,947	445
1952	5,301	450
1953	5,431	270
1954	4,835	309

The attendance of patients suffering from non-venereal conditions remains high although there has been a decrease during the year as compared with previous years. The numbers, however, are greatly in excess of pre-war attendances.

ATTENDANCE OF PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM NON-VENEREAL CONDITIONS.

Year.			Males.	Females.	Total.
1938	...	...	824	153	977
1939	...	...	747	142	889
1942	...	...	1,058	398	1,456
1943	...	...	2,002	708	2,710
1946	...	...	3,027	650	3,677
1947	...	...	2,458	547	3,005
1951	...	...	1,707	360	2,067
1952	...	...	1,924	391	2,315
1953	...	...	1,839	424	2,263
1954	...	...	1,706	331	2,037

Syphilis.—The number of male patients suffering from acute syphilis coming to the clinics for the first time in 1954 was 18, which compares with 21 in 1953, 61 in 1952 and 105 in 1951. Acute syphilis in females decreased from 32 in 1951 to 5 in 1954.

The number of patients suffering from late syphilis was 117, which compares with 147 in 1953, 212 in 1952 and 212 in 1951. The figure for 1954 is a 75 per cent. reduction on that ruling in 1938. The following table shows the changes in incidence that have occurred since 1938 :—

LATE SYPHILIS.

Year.			Males.	Females.	Total.
1938	...	...	217	250	467
1939	...	...	174	191	365
1942	...	...	145	157	302
1943	...	...	206	191	397
1946	...	...	154	161	315
1947	...	...	155	167	322
1951	...	...	114	98	212
1952	...	...	127	85	212
1953	...	...	100	47	147
1954	...	...	62	55	117

There was one case of congenital syphilis under one year and ten cases at all ages. There is thus an increase over the 1953 figure and with the present trend of acute syphilis, a further increase is to be expected.

CONGENITAL SYPHILIS.

Year.	All Cases.			Cases —1 year.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
1922	1,023			335	12·8
1927	551			119	5·0
1932	240			72	3·2
1937	177			36	1·6
1942	71			27	1·3
1943	97			32	1·4
1946	72			27	1·1
1947	80			25	0·97
1951	24			5	0·25
1952	33			5	0·25
1953	8			—	—
1954	10			1	0·05

During the year 7,759 ante-natal blood tests were carried out and 0·2 per cent. were found positive. The number of blood tests represents less than half the total births in the city and a special effort has been made to persuade practitioners to adopt the practice of ante-natal bloods tests for the Rhesus Factor and the Kahn and Wassermann Tests.

PRE-NATAL BLOOD TESTS.

Year.	Number.			Percentage Positive
1925	—			4·9
1930	1,749			2·8
1935	3,334			1·8
1940	8,714			1·3
1942	10,265			1·18
1943	11,067			1·7
1946	13,946			1·23
1947	13,250			1·46
1951	9,796			0·65
1952	8,661			0·87
1953	8,457			0·35
1954	7,759			0·2

Gonorrhoea.—The incidence in acute gonorrhoea in males has fallen from 1,527 in 1953 to 1,232 in 1954. There has also been a fall in the number of female patients suffering from acute gonorrhoea from 169 to 150. The incidence of acute gonorrhoea in 1954 is below that for 1938.

Chronic gonorrhoea in both males and females has continued to decrease and is now only a small fraction of the incidence in 1938.

CHRONIC GONORRHOEA.

Year.		Males.	Females.	Total.
1938	...	101	312	413
1939	...	53	266	319
1942	...	67	88	155
1943	...	73	93	166
1946	...	35	48	83
1947	...	32	38	70
1951	...	11	10	21
1952	...	9	6	15
1953	...	6	6	12
1954	...	5	5	10

Venereal Diseases in Seamen.—The *ad hoc* clinics continue to serve seamen coming to the port. The actual numbers suffering from acute syphilis continue to fall, as do also the numbers suffering from acute gonorrhoea. During 1954 seamen have formed a smaller percentage of all new and transferred-in patients attending the *ad hoc* centres than in previous years.

BLACK STREET, BROOMIELAW AND BELLAHOUSTON CLINICS.

NEW AND TRANSFERRED-IN PATIENTS.

PROPORTION OF SEAMEN TO TOTAL CASES.

Year.		Early Syphilis.			Acute Gonorrhoea.		
		All.	Seamen.	Per-centage.	All.	Seamen.	Per-centage.
1939	...	265	54	20.4	1,133	75	6.6
1940	...	403	133	33.0	1,210	224	18.5
1941	...	793	434	54.7	1,671	539	32.3
1942	...	1,082	589	54.4	1,543	532	34.5
1943	...	1,149	577	50.2	1,393	436	31.3
1946	...	1,264	164	13.0	3,070	435	14.2
1947	...	872	166	19.0	2,340	330	14.1
1951	...	162	40	24.7	1,347	204	15.1
1952	...	94	34	36.2	1,417	198	14.0
1953	...	35	14	40.0	1,597	208	13.0
1954	...	45	7	15.5	1,304	132	10.1

In-Patients.—The number of patients for whom hospital treatment is necessary has continued to decrease and during the year only 91 patients were treated in hospital as compared with 102 in 1953 and 136 in 1952. These figures compare with the peak number, 694, treated indoor in 1943. During 1954, 44 patients were treated in Belvidere Hospital and 47 in Baird Street and Ruchill Hospitals. The following table shows the admission of patients to institutions :—

TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED FOR IN-PATIENT TREATMENT.

	Sex.	Primary Syphilis D.G. + W.R. —	Primary Syphilis W.R. +	Secondary Syphilis.	Latent Syphilis. (1st year).	All Later Stages.	Congenital Syphilis.	Extra-genital Infection.	Acute Gonorrhoea.	Chronic Gonorrhoea.	Soft Chancre.	Non-Specific Venereal Disease.	Non-Venereal	Total Admissions.	Aggregate Days' Residence.	Average Days' Residence.
Belvidere Hospital	M.	1	1	3	1	12	1	—	—	—	1	18	6	44	1,866	42.4
Baird Street	M.	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	616	102.7
	F.	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	1	2	10	622	62.2
Ruchill Hospital	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116	116.0
	F.	—	—	1	—	15	4	—	10	—	—	1	—	31	2,643	85.3
Other Hospitals	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals		1	1	6	1	27	9	—	14	—	2	20	10	91	5,863	64.43

Attendance of Patients.—Patients attending for the first time at the various centres numbered 4,835, a decrease from the figure in 1953, 5,431. There were 37,988 attendances of new and old patients and 91 patients were admitted for in-patient treatment, 14 being admitted direct without previous attendance at a clinic. The *ad hoc* clinics dealt with 99 per cent. of all acute venereal disease coming to the diagnostic and treatment centres. The following table summarises the attendance of new patients at the various centres :—

	<i>Ad hoc</i> Treatment Centres.		Glasgow All Centres.
	Males.	Females.	
Acute Syphilis (includes Primary, Secondary and Latent in the First Year of Infection)	17	5	23
Acute Gonorrhoea	1,232	143	1,382
Total Acute Venereal Disease ...	1,249	148	1,405
Late and Congenital Syphilis	41	33	127
Chronic Gonorrhoea	5	5	10
Total Chronic Venereal Disease ...	46	38	137
Other Diseases, including Soft Sore, Septic Balanitis, etc.	1,128	55	1,256
Non-Venereal	1,682	291	2,037

Incidence of Jaundice.—During the year, out of 17 cases of early syphilis attending the *ad hoc* centres, none developed jaundice. With the reduced use of arsenic and improved technique, jaundice no longer appears as an important complication of the treatment of syphilis.

Follow-up of Defaulters.—With the rapid treatment of both acute syphilis and acute gonorrhoea, a fairly high proportion of the patients default before completing treatment. Efforts have been made to obtain the attendance of defaulters by follow-up letters and by personal visits of the health visitors in the case of females and the senior attendants in the case of males. During the year the health visitors attended 832 female patients on 1,143 occasions and persuaded 72·5 per cent. of the patients to resume treatment. The wrong name and address had been given by 82 patients. In the follow-up of male patients, 1,359 follow-up letters were sent to 871 patients who defaulted during treatment and only 37·4 per cent. resumed treatment. On 262 occasions the wrong name and address was given. The low percentage of males resuming treatment is unsatisfactory but it is probable that most patients have received sufficient treatment to reduce the danger of spread of infection.

SECTION V.

MENTAL SERVICES.

The work of this section has been carried out on the same lines as in previous years. The number of cases in all branches has shown an increase and details are given below.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES BOARDED-OUT.

The total number of mental defectives on the roll at 31st December, 1954, was 1,345 as compared with 1,322 the previous year, an increase of 23. The number resident within the city was 1,058 compared with 1,019 in 1953. The following are the statistics in respect of these cases :—

	City	Country	Total
On roll at 31st December, 1953 ...	1,051	271	1,322
Enrolled and transferred during year ...	62	35	97
Taken off roll by death, recovery, or transfer	55	19	74
Remaining on roll at 31st December, 1954	1,058	287	1,345

During the year 17 patients were, at their own request, transferred from their homes in Glasgow to farms outwith the city, and only two patients, one of whom is now in constant remunerative employment, have since returned to the care of their parents.

Fifty-two patients were admitted to institutions. Twenty-two of these were detained at the instance of the Education Department until they attained the age of sixteen when it was considered that they should be continued in the institution for further training.

The number still awaiting admission, particularly children under six years of age, remains high and many of them are being cared for in overcrowded homes without modern conveniences.

At the request of the General Board of Control, special reports were made on the suitability for continued guardianship, removal to an institution, or discharge, in respect of 467 patients, a decrease of 40 from the previous year.

Under Section 24 of the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act, 1949, 20 convicted persons were certified as mentally defective and, by order of the Court, placed under guardianship in private homes, following arrangements made by this Department. In addition, 13 patients were ordered to be detained in institutions under the control of the Western Regional Hospital Board and one in the State Institution.

Petitions for Judicial Orders for the placing of 20 defectives where relatives were not willing to make the necessary applications for their care were presented to and granted by the Sheriff. The corresponding figure for 1953 was 12.

Seven patients gave birth to illegitimate children during the year, all these girls being under the care and supervision of their parents. Two were on licence from a certified institution and one has been recertified and admitted to Lennox Castle. One of the children was still-born and one died fifteen minutes after birth. The others are being cared for by their maternal grandparents.

MENTAL PATIENTS BOARDED-OUT.

These are certified patients who have been resident in mental hospitals and, having made a partial recovery, are considered by the medical superintendent to be suitable for boarding-out under the care of a guardian, either related or unrelated ; or destitute patients suffering from mental illness which does not require treatment in a mental hospital but who have been certified and placed under the care of a guardian. They are visited quarterly by a medical officer, as are mental defectives. Within the city, these visits are carried out by the Department's own staff, while outwith the city they are done by medical practitioners appointed by the Department.

Boarded-out mental patients on the Roll at 31st December, 1953, numbered 103, a decrease of 8 from the previous year. Seventy-seven of these patients are resident outwith the city boundary.

In addition to these cases on the Roll the Department visits and supervises all cases liberated on probation from mental hospitals, and as these patients are not entitled to National Assistance it is usually necessary to grant an allowance, which is recovered from the Regional Hospital Board in whose area the mental hospital from which they were liberated is situated.

EXAMINATION OF MENTAL PATIENTS FOR CERTIFICATION, ETC.

The full-time medical staff of the Mental Services Section of the Department is available within the city area on a 24-hour basis for the examination and, where necessary, the certification of patients referred by general practitioners as being persons of unsound mind. Arrangements for admission and removal of patients are dealt with by officers of the Regional Hospital Board.

The number of cases seen during the year classified according to the final decision made is shown in the table below :—

			Prisons		City		Totals		Grand Total
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Fully Certified	...	...	42	26	189	274	231	300	531
Not Certified	...	...	4	3	71	112	75	115	190
Mental Observation	...	...	—	5	14	9	14	14	28
Cancelled	...	...	—	—	5	11	5	11	16
			<u>46</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>279</u>	<u>406</u>	<u>325</u>	<u>440</u>	<u>765</u>

Of the above cases, 69·4 per cent. required full certification, as compared with 61 per cent. in 1953 while 3·6 per cent. were found suitable for mental observation wards as against 3·8 per cent. in 1953.

The cases certified in the prisons amounted to 12·8 per cent. of the total certified, the corresponding figure for 1953 being 20 per cent.

In addition, 112 cases were examined in the city's general and special hospitals as compared with 95 for the previous year.

During 1954 a total of 17 persons were recommended to the mental hospitals as voluntary patients. The corresponding figures for 1953 and 1952 were 29 and 22 respectively. For all purposes, the medical officers made 6,325 visits in the course of the year.

RESULTS OF MENTAL EXAMINATION OF OLD PEOPLE (Persons aged 65 years and upwards).

				1954		1953	
				Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage
1. Total Mental Cases (less Prisons, and cancelled)	...	...	669	—		607	—
2. Senile Cases Seen	...	...	295	44	(of 1)	281	46·3 (of 1)
3. Senile Cases Certified	...	...	205	69·5	(of 2)	179	63·7 (of 2)
4. Senile Cases Not Certified	...	...	90	30·5	(of 2)	102	36·3 (of 2)

It will be noticed that while the percentage of senile cases to total cases has decreased—44 per cent. as against 46·3 per cent. in 1953—a slightly larger proportion of them (69·5 per cent.) has required certification.

SECTION VI.

BLIND PERSONS

During 1954, 895 persons were examined at the Regional Clinic, and 148 were re-examined. The ophthalmologists attached to the clinic made, during the year, 451 home visits. Of the total number of cases examined for the first time 533 were certified as being blind.

Table A shows the age and sex distribution of the 895 persons examined for the first time. It will be seen that the heaviest incidence was in the later years of life and that amongst the certified group females considerably outnumbered males. This was in accordance with the findings of the last three years, while previously the sexes had been equally represented.

TABLE A

Age	Certified			Not Certified		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
—1	1	—	1	—	—	—
1-4	6	4	10	—	—	—
5-15	3	2	5	2	2	4
16-29	4	3	7	8	10	18
30-39	10	5	15	9	3	12
40-49	14	4	18	5	11	16
50-59	16	26	42	18	28	46
60-69	28	73	101	26	44	70
70+	132	202	334	69	127	196
	214	319	533	137	235	362

Of the 895 new cases examined 366 were resident in the Glasgow area and 196 in Lanarkshire.

Table B shows the allocation among local authorities of applicants examined during 1954 in the area of the Joint Committee :—

TABLE B

			Certified			Not Certified		
			Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Glasgow	...	...	81	134	215	49	102	151
Airdrie	...	...	—	—	—	3	2	5
Coatbridge	...	...	5	9	14	10	8	18
Hamilton	...	...	6	6	12	4	4	8
Motherwell & Wishaw			9	8	17	4	2	6
Rutherglen	...	...	1	6	7	—	4	4
Other Lanarkshire	...		23	43	66	15	24	39
Greenock	...	...	4	14	18	5	6	11
Paisley	...	...	7	5	12	6	6	12
Port Glasgow	...		1	8	9	2	3	5
Other Renfrewshire			4	10	14	7	7	14
Dumbarton	...	...	2	2	4	1	2	3
Clydebank	...	...	1	3	4	—	1	1
Other Dunbartonshire			11	10	21	1	14	15
Falkirk	...	...	4	8	12	2	4	6
Stirling	...	...	2	4	6	—	1	1
Other Stirlingshire	...		19	15	34	11	19	30
Ayr	...	...	3	8	11	2	3	5
Kilmarnock	...	...	2	1	3	1	2	3
Other Ayrshire	...		22	14	36	12	6	18
Argyll County	...		5	8	13	1	5	6
Bute County	...		—	2	2	—	—	—
Dumfries Burgh	...		2	1	3	1	—	1
Not stated	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
			214	319	533	137	225	362

As has already been mentioned 148 cases were re-examined during the year. These were cases examined previously but, owing to some altered circumstances or following the person's own request, were reviewed during 1954.

Follow-up Scheme.—This scheme deals with those patients examined by the Regional Clinic and considered by the examining surgeon as likely to benefit from further treatment. The scheme has been made possible by the co-operation of the Mission to the Outdoor Blind for Glasgow and the South-West of Scotland. The home teachers make special enquiries twice yearly regarding such patients and report progress. When operative or other treatment had been completed, the patient is re-examined and the improvement or

otherwise noted. During the year the teachers investigated 89 cases certified blind with the following results :—

Treatment Recommended	No. of Cases	TREATMENT CARRIED OUT		TREATMENT NOT CARRIED OUT			
		Still Blind	Not now Blind	Died	Unwilling	Unfit	Others
Surgical	75	6	6	5	17	13	28
Medical	14	10	—	3	—	—	1
	89	16	6	8	17	13	29

The group entitled in the table “unwilling” is composed mainly of elderly people who, owing to their advanced age, do not feel inclined to undergo an operation. The group “others” numbering 18 in the table consists of patients who for some medical reason are not yet ready for operative procedures, *e.g.*, patients whose cataract has not yet “matured.”

TABLE C
CAUSES OF BLINDNESS

The causes of blindness of the 533 cases certified blind during 1954 are shown in the following table :—

Congenital and Undetermined—

Congenital abnormalities and developmental defects	27
Tumour of globe and orbit	...	...	1
Myopia	...	...	49
Other errors of refraction	...	...	—
Glaucoma, primary	...	...	65
Cataract, primary	...	...	195
Other primary ocular defects (primary detachment)	...	...	5

Infectious and Toxic—

(a) Exogenous :

Ophthalmia neonatorum	...	...	1
Trachoma	...	...	1
Local septic infection of coats of eye	...	...	13
Other local specific infections (gonorrhoea)	...	...	—

(b) Endogenous :

Gonorrhoea	...	...	—
Syphilis, congenital	...	...	3
Syphilis, acquired, including not definitely congenital	...	...	4
Specific fevers (smallpox)	...	...	—
Meningitis (non-tuberculous), including cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	1
Tuberculosis	...	...	—
Phlyctenular and strumous, not definitely tuberculous	...	...	1
Septicaemia, acute	...	...	—
Septicaemia, chronic ; autotoxic, focal sepsis	...	...	39
Other general infections and organismal diseases	...	...	2

Traumatic and Chemical—

Birth trauma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Non-industrial trauma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Industrial trauma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
War trauma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Trauma, category not ascertainable	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Chemico-toxic, non-industrial (tobacco)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Schedules industrial diseases (lead) (pyroxlin) (carbon bi-sulphide)								
(anilene) (phosphorus) (glass-blowers' cataract) (metal workers' cataract) (miners' nystagmus)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Sympathetic ophthalmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Systematic Diseases—

Anaemia and blood diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Vascular diseases including cerebral vascular lesions						...	...	62
Intracranial neoplasm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other diseases of central nervous system	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Functional disturbances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Other general diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

<i>Not Ascertainable Definitely</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
						Total	...	533

The largest number is included in the category "Congenital and Undetermined" and the most important individual causes of blindness were cataract, glaucoma, vascular disease, myopia, septicaemia and diabetes. Cases due to cataract nearly equalled in number the grand total of the next four commonest causes.

SECTION VII.

PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY.

A total of 7,273 vessels with an aggregate of 8,510,726 tons entered the port during the year. Of this total 1,527 vessels of 4,816,146 tons arrived from foreign ports. Of these vessels, 237 arrived direct from infected ports, and 651 called at other home ports before arriving here. The remaining 639 vessels had all arrived from non-infected ports.

In the coastal traffic, a total of 5,746 vessels with an aggregate of 3,694,580 tons entered the port during the year. Included in this total are 337 vessels which arrived from ports in the Republic of Eire.

During the year, adverse weather conditions at the Anchorage prevented the boarding of 16 of these vessels. The vessels were permitted to proceed to Glasgow on indicating that they had no sickness on board. On arrival at their berth they were boarded by an inspector from the Glasgow staff.

TONNAGE OF VESSELS ARRIVING FROM OVERSEAS.

					No. of Ships	Crews	Net. Reg. Tonnage
January	...	...	...	...	114	6,188	368,732
February	...	...	...	...	112	4,918	343,118
March	...	...	...	...	140	6,756	435,767
April	...	...	...	...	117	5,567	385,623
May	...	...	...	...	129	5,783	394,899
June	...	...	...	...	114	5,713	400,872
July	...	...	...	...	123	5,749	415,316
August	...	...	...	...	138	6,403	452,144
September	...	...	...	...	143	6,118	417,404
October	...	...	...	...	141	5,972	428,031
November	...	...	...	...	122	5,168	372,169
December	...	...	...	...	134	5,821	402,071
					<u>1,527</u>	<u>70,201</u>	<u>4,816,156</u>

Particulars of arrivals are given in the following table :—

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ARRIVING DURING 1954.

Nationality				Ships	Crews	Passengers
American (U.S.A.)	...	...	...	42	2,957	2
Argentinian	...	...	...	1	53	—
British	...	...	...	1,043	54,848	763
Brazilian	...	...	...	2	95	—
Belgian	...	...	...	7	121	—
Costa Rican	...	...	...	6	149	—
Danish	...	...	...	15	429	—
Dutch	...	...	...	109	1,461	—
Egyptian	...	...	...	2	112	—
Finnish	...	...	...	9	230	—
German	...	...	...	24	546	2
Greek	...	...	...	3	85	—
Honduras	...	...	...	2	59	—
Indian	...	...	...	7	422	—
Israelian	...	...	...	2	72	4
Italian	...	...	...	11	328	—
Japanese	...	...	...	2	103	—
Liberian	...	...	...	11	313	—
Norwegian	...	...	...	126	4,227	24
Panamanian	...	...	...	19	707	—
Roumanian	...	...	...	1	55	—
Russian	...	...	...	9	353	—
South African	...	...	...	3	162	—
Spanish	...	...	...	22	754	—
Swedish	...	...	...	45	1,458	8
Swiss	...	...	...	3	81	—
Syrian	...	...	...	1	21	—
				1,527	70,201	803

NATIONALITY OF SHIPS' CREWS ARRIVING DURING 1954.

	British	Indian	Chinese	Other Nationalities on British Ships	Total Crews on British Ships	Crews on Other Ships	Overall Total Crews	Passengers on British Ships	Passengers on Other Ships	Total Passengers
January ...	3,029	266	173	329	4,157	2,031	6,188	1	1	2
February ...	2,253	964	176	259	3,652	1,266	4,918	1	6	7
March ...	3,562	1,312	218	361	5,453	1,303	6,756	52	6	58
April ...	2,898	1,263	198	340	4,699	868	5,567	16	1	17
May ...	3,098	1,210	75	280	4,663	1,120	5,783	144	6	150
June ...	3,420	813	147	185	4,565	1,148	5,713	117	9	126
July ...	3,240	1,176	169	332	4,917	877	5,794	108	8	116
August ...	3,249	1,500	247	292	5,288	1,115	6,403	102	—	102
September ...	3,144	1,244	326	192	4,906	1,212	6,118	90	—	90
October ...	3,313	820	170	293	4,596	1,376	5,972	66	2	68
November ...	2,856	847	232	402	4,337	831	5,168	40	1	41
December ...	3,168	853	114	254	4,389	1,432	5,821	26	—	26
TOTAL ...	37,230	12,628	2,245	3,519	55,622	14,579	70,201	763	40	803

There was no change in the staffing arrangements in the Glasgow Section during the year, and, apart from the annual rotation of inspectors on the districts, the working arrangements remained the same as in the previous report.

A great deal of the work involved in the inspection and examination of imported foods is confined to certain sections of the dock area. The rotation system enables the volume of work to be evenly distributed among the inspectors, and, at the same time, provides them with the opportunity of gaining a knowledge of a wide variety of imported foods and the problems encountered in their examination.

During the last few years the relief-duty for changing the shift at the Boarding Station at Greenock during the holiday period was undertaken by an inspector from one of the Divisions, but owing to the depletion in the inspectorial staff it was carried out by the Port inspectors this year.

The cordial relationship and co-operation which exist between the staff and the Customs and Excise and other officials with whom they come in contact in the course of their duties was witnessed at the presentation which took place on the retiral of Mr. Anker after 27 years' service with the Department. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of an inspector from the South-Eastern Division.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1952. INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

No quarantinable diseases were reported on vessels arriving at the port during the year, but there was an element of doubt in regard to a case of sickness on the M.V. "Circassia," which arrived from India via the port of Liverpool, where all formalities in regard to the Declaration of Health had been dealt with. The vessel had called at Karachi, Aden and Port Said before arriving at Liverpool.

Information was received from the Boarding Station at Greenock that a member of the crew had reported sick with a rash which was thought to be chicken-pox. As this was the only case of sickness on the vessel, she was allowed to proceed up-river under the condition laid down in the Public Health (Ships) (Scotland) Regulations for quarantine.

The vessel was boarded by the Port Medical Officer on duty, a second opinion was also obtained, and the case was then removed to hospital. The provisions of the Regulations relating to the measures

to be taken against smallpox were imposed, all members of the crew were re-vaccinated, and the precautionary measures of surveillance were carried out in regard to crew remaining on board. Information relating to contacts who were proceeding to other areas was despatched to the Medical Officers of these areas.

All infected bedding, etc., was removed for washing and disinfection and disinfection of the infected quarters was carried out. The case was removed to Ruchill Hospital and later, when the diagnosis was altered to one of pustular dermatitis, the precautionary measures were terminated.

The shipping company's representatives and the ship's officers and crew were very co-operative during the whole period, enabling the Port staff to carry out their duties with the minimum of delay.

Two other vessels had landed cases of sickness at Liverpool before arriving at this port. Five cases of chickenpox and two cases of measles were landed from the H.M.T. "Empire Clyde," and five cases of para-typhoid were landed from the H.M.T. "Empire Halladale." In both instances, disinfection of the infected bedding and accommodation could not be carried out by the Liverpool Port Health Authority owing to the rapid turn-round of the vessels. This function was, therefore, carried out by the Glasgow staff.

Six cases of suspected dysentery were reported on vessels arriving at the port during the year. One was discharged from hospital and returned to his ship, but the other two cases were reported as carriers and were repatriated. The first, a Spanish seaman, had been removed to Ruchill Hospital as a case of dysentery which was later diagnosed as *Salmonella typhi-murium* infection. Arrangements were made by the agents to have the man returned to Spain as a hospital case on one of their vessels.

The second case, a Chinese seaman who was also diagnosed as a *Salmonella typhi-murium* infection, was repatriated by the shipping company as a hospital case in one of their own vessels. He was placed aboard a vessel in Glasgow and later transferred to another vessel at Liverpool which was bound for Hong Kong.

A course of treatment in hospital had failed to clear these seamen and they were, therefore, treated as carriers, necessitating these precautionary measures.

Three other cases diagnosed as Clinical Dysentery were removed to hospital for examination. Negative results were received and the men were discharged.

Precautionary measures were imposed on all vessels arriving from the Hague and adjacent ports, as the result of a report of Variola Minor in the Netherlands at the beginning of the year. Large vessels coming from Rotterdam and the numerous small Dutch coasters which trade from all the small ports in Holland were boarded on arrival by the Port Medical staff for medical inspection. Members of the crew without valid certificates were vaccinated and placed under surveillance while the vessels remained in the port. The Hague (Gravenshaven) was presumed free on 23.4.54 and all precautionary measures ceased.

Similar measures which were in operation in respect of vessels arriving from the town of Gdansk and adjoining port of Gdynia were terminated on the 12.2.54, when the Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs confirmed that there was no smallpox in Poland and asked for the removal of these restrictions through the W.H.O.

Another item of useful information, obtained through the weekly Bulletin of the W.H.O., was a report that plague infection had been found in the routine examination of fleas recovered in the suburbs of Tacoma, Washington State, U.S.A., three miles from the city centre area and port. No spontaneous deaths among rats had been observed and the health authorities had instituted an intensive anti-rat campaign, and the area itself was placed under medical surveillance. Nevertheless, all vessels arriving from that area were inspected by the port staff for evidence of rodent infestations.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) (SCOTLAND) AMENDMENT REGULATIONS, 1954.

These regulations, which came into operation on 12th June, 1954, extend to the armed forces of all countries to which the Visiting Forces Act, 1952, applies, the exemption from the Public Health (Ships) (Scotland) Regulations, 1952, already accorded to Her Majesty's armed forces. Naval vessels belonging to Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, the United States of America, France, Belgium, Norway and the Netherlands are, therefore, exempt from the requirements of Section 3 of the Regulations which deals with the granting of "pratique."

During the year, naval units of the United States of America paid a goodwill visit to the Clyde, and, as in previous years, the R.N. Surgeon at Garelochhead offered to notify the Medical Officer of Health in the event of any of the major infectious diseases being reported on these vessels.

CASES OF ILLNESS REPORTED ON VESSELS ON ARRIVAL AT GLASGOW.

Disease	Hospital	Home	Clinic	On Board	Died	Total
Clinical Dysentery ...	3	—	—	—	—	3
Dysentery ...	3	—	—	—	—	3
Chicken-pox ...	2	—	—	—	—	2
Infective Jaundice ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Malaria ...	4	—	—	—	—	4
Mumps ...	2	—	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia ...	4	—	—	—	—	4
Lobar Pneumonia ...	6	—	—	—	—	6
Tuberculosis ...	3	3	—	—	—	6
P.U.O. ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Scabies ...	—	1	—	1	—	2
Mental Observation ...	3	—	—	—	—	3
Other Diseases ...	54	3	1	6	—	64
V.D. ...	—	—	9	—	—	9
Injuries ...	1	1	—	1	—	3
	<u>87</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>113</u>

*REPORT ON CASES OF ILLNESS OCCURRING ON VESSELS DURING THE VOYAGE.

"Baron Haig" ...	Bowel Complaint ...	Landed at Penzance
"Empire Clyde" ...	5 cases Chickenpox ...	Landed at Liverpool
	2 cases Measles ...	Landed at Liverpool
"Turmoil" ...	Stomach complaint ...	Landed at Rotterdam
"Clan Macinnes" ...	Pneumonia ...	Landed at Liverpool
"Empire Halladale" ...	5 cases Para-typhoid	Landed at Liverpool
"Garvelpark" ...	Diabetes ...	Landed at Penzance
"Cairnavon" ...	3 cases injuries ...	Landed at Greenock
"Essex Trader" ...	Heart attack ...	Died—buried at sea
"Shuna" ...	Chickenpox ...	Landed at Gothenburg
"Hogmarso" ...	Appendicitis ...	Landed at Wick

IMMUNISATION AGAINST YELLOW FEVER.

During the year the Port medical staff provided 3,127 seamen with immunisation against yellow fever. These men were members of the crews on vessels which were calling at ports within the yellow fever zones.

DANGEROUS DRUGS (NO. 3 REGULATIONS), 1923 (AMENDING THE DANGEROUS DRUGS REGULATIONS, 1921).

During the year 30 certificates were issued under the above Regulations to the masters of foreign vessels in the port to enable them to complete the necessary medical supplies on their vessels. These certificates are retained by the supplier for the purpose of inspection.

ALIENS ACT, 1920.

There was a decrease in the number of vessels carrying alien passengers and also in the number of aliens landed at the port. The comparable figures for the year 1954 are 70 vessels with 178 alien passengers as against 76 vessels with 275 alien passengers during the previous year. There were no rejections on medical grounds. Close co-operation was maintained with H.M. Immigration Officers in the examination of these persons, and every assistance was given by the shipping companies in intimating times of arrival and boarding.

The following table shows the number and nationality of aliens arriving at the port :—

American	...	...	97	German	...	...	...	4
Austrian	...	...	3	Israelian	...	...	...	3
Belgian	...	...	1	Italian	...	...	...	2
Chinese	...	...	1	Norwegian	...	...	...	26
Danish	...	...	7	Spanish	...	...	...	1
Dutch	...	...	28	Swedish	...	...	...	5

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

The Seamen's Hostel which is situated within the dock area was inspected frequently by the port inspectors to see that the provisions of the byelaws were maintained.

The premises are reserved for the use of Indian and Pakistan seamen, and has a cubic capacity which provides sleeping accommodation for 97 persons. It is the only premises of this description within the city and at times is taxed to capacity when natives have to be housed ashore during the fumigation of vessels or by the arrival of relief crews from overseas. The surplus members of the crews are accommodated at Greenock or other ports.

A vast improvement has taken place in these premises during the year. The floors have been tiled, the table-tops have been fitted with impervious materials, the new extraction-fans which were installed provide a fresh atmosphere to the place, and the general comfort of the seamen has been greatly improved. It is well maintained. Further improvements for the benefit of the seamen are being considered.

HYGIENE OF CREWS' ACCOMMODATION ON VESSELS.

The Merchant Shipping (Crew Accommodation) Regulations, 1953, came into operation on 1st January, 1954. They govern the crew accommodation to be provided in British ships registered in the United

Kingdom, and implement in this respect Convention No. 68 concerning food and catering for crews on board ship adopted by the International Labour Conference at Seattle in 1946, and Convention No. 92 concerning crew accommodation on board ship adopted by the International Labour Conference at Geneva in 1949. (These Regulations, however, do not apply to small vessels.)

The Regulations cover every aspect of the conditions which are encountered by the seamen in respect of health, welfare, catering and recreation. Standards have been laid down for heating, lighting and ventilation. The maximum number of ratings accommodated in sleeping rooms has been restricted wherever practicable to two or three persons per room and in no event more than four persons per room. (Exceptions to this case are four to ten in passenger vessels.) The minimum floor area provided for each person in a sleeping room varies from 15 square feet in ships of under 400 tons to 30 square feet in vessels of 3,000 or over.

Recreation accommodation which must be provided for the ratings must be conveniently situated and appropriately furnished.

Specifications have been set down for sanitary conveniences, fittings, washing facilities, etc., and the supply of hot and cold fresh water.

Protection from mosquitoes must be provided on vessels trading to specified areas between 20° North Latitude and 20° South Latitude.

Details of volume of fresh air, in cubic feet per minute, for each person in the room and the number of fresh air changes per hour in the trunked mechanical ventilation system have been given.

Special instructions have been made in respect of the drinking and cooking water supply and the precautions which must be taken to prevent contamination. Air filling and sounding pipes should stand sufficiently far above the decks or inner bottom to prevent fouling. Where practicable, sight glasses should be provided in order to indicate the water level in storage tanks or other means adopted to obviate the use of sounding rods. Filtration of solid matter will not be regarded as an alternative to chlorination. If filters are provided, they should be properly maintained and cleaned.

Rat-proofing of the provision store-rooms is also stipulated. This has been long overdue, as the seat of many rat infestations on vessels has been in or adjacent to the store-rooms.

The inspection of crew accommodation must be carried out at intervals not exceeding seven days. The time and date of the inspection, names of persons making the inspection and particulars of contraventions of the regulations must be recorded in the ship's official log-book. There is no doubt that this weekly inspection has been a major factor in helping to bring the standards of hygiene in crew accommodation up to its present level and improve conditions generally.

Inspection of Vessels.—The routine inspection of the crew accommodation on all vessels arriving at the port was carried out by the inspectors during the year, and the standard of cleanliness was in most cases quite satisfactory. The majority of defects and nuisances were found in the older type of vessel and the tramp-class where there is usually a complete change of crew at the end of each voyage. In some of these cases disrepair and functional neglect were occasionally reported.

In the course of their duties in the docks, the inspectors made 1,869 initial visits and 777 re-visits to vessels during the year. Intimations in terms of Section 19 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, were served on the masters of 66 foreign-going vessels and 7 coasting vessels. Verbal instructions were given to the officer-in-charge on 163 overseas vessels and on 39 coastal vessels in regard to minor defects. Seventy-two verbal warnings were given to the officers in charge of vessels where discharges from the sanitary conveniences had fouled the quayside, and in each case the matter was attended to by members of the ships' crew.

Notices of structural defects in crew accommodation are sent to the Ministry of Transport Inspectors who inspect the vessel and have the matter remedied. One overseas vessel, where unauthorised alterations had been carried out, was dealt with in this manner. Similar notice was given in respect of conditions on some of the small coastal vessels. In most of these cases the vessels were of the old-type and lack of space made it difficult to carry out much improvement. One pleasing feature in this respect is that many of these older vessels are being replaced by new vessels where the standard of accommodation and living conditions are much healthier and brighter.

The degree of insect infestation in crew accommodation on vessels is being held at a minimum by the application of the numerous and varied mixtures of insecticides. Most of those used are D.D.T. products or mixtures of Gammexane and pyrethrum. Dieldrin is being used by some of the shipping companies and routine treatments are carried out by the contracting firms each time the vessel returns from a voyage. During the year, the crews' accommodation on 56 vessels were treated

by HCN gas in the course of fumigation and the store-rooms on 66 vessels were treated with Gammexane, etc., by local firms.

The following tables indicate the type of defect and the number and nationality of the vessels on which they were located :—

FUNCTIONAL NEGLIGENCE— <i>Accommodation</i> —						Coasters	Foreign Arrivals	Total
Paintwork dirty	...	...	...	...	...	4	14	18
Floors and Woodwork dirty	...	...	...	...	...	4	15	19
Tables and Benches dirty	...	...	...	...	...	5	14	19
Alleyways dirty	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	16
Food Lockers dirty	...	...	...	...	...	4	14	18
Verminous condition	...	...	...	...	...	2	142	144
Galleys dirty	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	10
Seuppers choked	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	12
Accumulation of Rubbish	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	14
Beds and Bedding dirty	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
						29	241	270

Wash Places and Water Closet Compartments—

Troughs of W.C. Basins foul or choked	...	...	...	...	...	5	19	24
Floors or Woodwork dirty	...	...	...	...	...	5	13	18
Paintwork dirty	...	...	...	...	...	5	16	21
Seuppers choked	...	...	...	...	...	3	14	17
Flushing Apparatus defective	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	10
Wash Basins dirty or choked	...	...	...	...	...	5	11	16
						24	82	106

General Neglect—

Drinking Water Tanks	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Accumulation of Garbage	...	...	...	...	...	2	24	26
Bilges to cleanse	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Gear in Sleeping Compartments	...	...	...	...	...	—	3	3
						3	28	31

STRUCTURAL DEFECTS—

Ports or Deadlights leaking	...	...	...	...	...	8	21	29
Deckheads leaking	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	9
Heating Apparatus defective	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	14
Hawse Pipes leaking	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Floors broken	...	...	...	...	...	—	10	10
Condensation	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Lighting Defective	...	...	...	...	...	—	3	3
Ventilation Defective	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Food Locker Doors broken	...	...	...	...	...	—	5	5
Bulkheads defective	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Steampipes leaking	...	...	...	...	...	—	11	11
						11	71	82

STRUCTURAL DEFECTS (continued)

<i>Washplaces and Water-Closet Compartments—</i>					Coasters	Foreign Arrivals	Total
Seats broken or missing	...	...	...	...	—	6	6
Doors broken or defect	...	...	...	...	2	7	9
W.C. Basins broken	...	...	...	...	—	4	4
Lighting defective	...	...	...	...	—	3	3
Ventilation defective	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Wash Basins broken	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Soil Pipes and Storm Valves defective	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
Floors broken	...	...	...	...	—	11	11
					3	35	38
					70	457	527

NUMBER AND NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ON WHICH DEFECTS WERE DISCOVERED.

										Defective
British	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201
Brazilian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Costa Rican	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dutch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Japanese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Norwegian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Panamanian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Spanish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Swedish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Syrian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total										228
Coasters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Totals										266

DRINKING WATER SUPPLIES ON VESSELS.

Samples of water used for dietetic purposes on the following vessels were taken as a result of complaints by members of the crew or on the receipt of information from other Port Health Authorities.

S.S. "*Patrician*."—Correspondence from the Cardiff Port Health Authority intimated that samples of water taken from the domestic tanks of this vessel had been reported as unsatisfactory and was presumed to be contaminated by coliform bacilli at 50 per 100 ml. and faecal coli at 11 per 100 ml.

This information was received too late for any action to be taken by this Department as the vessel had sailed for Manchester the previous day. The information was immediately dispatched to the Port Health Authority at Manchester who later replied that the domestic tanks had been drained, cement washed and refilled with fresh water.

M/V "Moby Dick."—Complaints of sickness during the voyage were made by members of the crew of this vessel. Samples were taken for analytical and bacteriological examination. The report from the Analyst stated that the presence of nitrite nitrogen in the water was a suspicious indication, but all the other figures indicated a water of good organic purity. In view of the fact that nitrite can be formed from nitrate by the action of metals (iron, lead, zinc), search for these metals in the water was made with negative results, presumably due to the alkaline pH. value of the water which would precipitate these metals, if present, in the water. As chemical evidence of the source of the nitrite could not be obtained it was essential that bacteriological purity should be established before the water could be considered suitable for human consumption. The bacteriological report gave an average bacterial count as 2,800 per ml. at 37°C. and 970 per ml. at 22°C. No faecal B.Coli or faecal streptococci and no pathogens were isolated.

The Master of the vessel was advised to have the tanks emptied and cleansed. This could not be carried out as the tanks were situated in the double bottom of the vessel and were inaccessible owing to the amount of cargo on board. He was advised to chlorinate the water as a precautionary measure until he reached Rotterdam where he stated he would have the tanks cleansed.

S.S. "Clan Macrae."—Two members of the crew were taken sick while the vessel was at sea. One was transferred at sea to another vessel which had a ship's surgeon on board and was landed at Southampton. The second case was landed at Lisbon. In both cases the diagnosis was given as typhoid.

Samples of the water taken by the Health Authorities at a home port were found to be unsatisfactory even after chlorination of the water supply had been carried out.

Samples which were taken when the vessel arrived at Glasgow indicated that from the chemical analysis it was suitable for dietetic purposes. Three samples were taken for bacteriological examination, the first from the galley tap, the second from the pantry filter and the third from the filter in the engineers' alley-way.

Sample No. 1—was satisfactory.

Sample No. 2—bacterial count per ml. at 37°C. and 22°C. was 27,000 and 1,850 respectively.

Sample No. 3—bacterial count per ml. at 37°C. and 22°C. was 2,500 and 750 respectively.

Faecal B.Coli was reported present in 5 ml. in the third sample, but faecal streptococci was absent from all samples and no pathogens were isolated.

In view of the high bacterial count in samples Nos. 2 and 3 and the presence of faecal B.Coli in the latter, the filters were regarded as the probable source of contamination of the water supply. This information was given to the shipping company and they were advised to have the filters cleansed or replaced by new filters and at the same time the possibility of a leakage in the piping system should be investigated.

DRINKING WATER SUPPLIES IN THE DOCK AREA.

Drainage alterations were being carried out in various parts of the dock area during the year and as these were adjacent to the domestic water supply points for vessels and Kennedy wells, samples were taken to ascertain the purity of the water at these points.

Six of the samples obtained for bacteriological examination were reported as satisfactory. At one point, however, a high bacterial count was reported and further investigation took place as a new water pipe line was being fitted at this point. The scouring of the new length of piping was carried out and subsequent samples of water from this area proved satisfactory. All the samples of water which were sent to the City Analyst were reported as suitable for dietetic purposes.

The position in regard to the hydrant-wells and hoselines used for supplying drinking water to vessels was kept under observation during the year and an assurance was given by the Clyde Trust representative who is responsible for this function that the routine cleansing of the hydrant-wells is being undertaken and the defective hose lines are gradually being replaced by the more serviceable rubber type of hose lines.

HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

All premises within the dock area are kept under observation by the inspectors and during the year 64 revisits were made under the Factories Act, 35 in connection with Clyde Trust premises, 48 inspections of canteens and 75 in connection with public conveniences within the dock area. Seventeen visits were made in connection with the laying and testing of drainage systems for new premises erected at Yorkhill Quay, Princes Dock and at Shieldhall Wharf.

One unusual feature which occurred during the year was the nuisance created by the dumping of manure from the Irish cattle vessels. Normally, after the cattle have been landed at Merkland

Wharf the manure is collected and mixed with sawdust, placed in tubs and landed ashore. The deck washings are drained by scuppers into sludge tanks and after settlement the surface water in the sludge tank is pumped overside. The wet sludge is then removed in tubs and landed ashore. This emptying of sludge tanks is carried out approximately ever third voyage. Only one of the vessels is without a sludge tank and dry sweeping is carried out in this case, but I understand that the fitting of a sludge tank is contemplated for this vessel also.

The manure is dumped on the road fronting the Clyde Trust sheds at the respective berths, being swept into a heap and covered with sawdust. Usually a daily collection of the solid manure is made by a contracting farmer in an outlying district but owing to the exceptionally wet weather during the year and the delay in the potato harvesting, the contractor defaulted and the accumulation of manure reached the stage of becoming a nuisance. The shipping company's representatives was advised by this Department to have it removed by the Corporation Cleansing Department. This was carried out and a provisional arrangement made whereby the contracting farmer will maintain a regular daily collection of dry manure and that Cleansing department will uplift the liquid manure as required.

RAT DESTRUCTION.

The total number of rats destroyed during the year was 1,207. Of this total 553 were destroyed on board foreign-going vessels as the result of fumigation with HCN or SO₂ gas and 173 as the result of trapping operations.

The trapping of premises within the dock area resulted in the destruction of 481 rats. Thirty-one live rats were also recovered from the dock area by cage trapping for the Zoological Department of the University.

One hundred and ninety-three rats were submitted to the City Bacteriologist for examination for bacillus pestis with negative results.

The rat searchers made 3,826 visits and revisits to vessels within the dock area and 3,037 inspections of sheds and other premises.

In the course of their duties the rat searchers reported evidence of rat infestations on 638 occasions and 496 rats were recovered by trapping operations in or adjacent to the cargo sheds.

Evidence of rat infestations on premises at Windmillcroft Quay and in cargo sheds at Princes Dock, Queens Dock and Anderston Quay

was reported to the Clyde Navigation Trustees and they were advised to take appropriate action to deal with these infestations. Their rodent operator carried out poison baiting treatment in these areas which appeared successful at some points. A reinfestation, however, developed at Anderston Quay which may be attributed to the considerable amount of harbourage in that vicinity and further action is being continued.

Particulars of the rats destroyed during the year are given in the following tables :—

ON BOARD FOREIGN-GOING VESSELS.

Method of Destruction			Infected Ports				Non-Infected Ports				Total
			R. Rattus		R. Norvegicus		R. Rattus		R. Norvegicus		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
HCN	...	...	308	189	—	—	19	13	—	—	529
SO ₂	...	...	16	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Trapping	...	...	77	60	1	—	21	13	1	—	173
			401	257	1	—	40	26	1	—	726

In addition, 554 mice were recovered from vessels which were fumigated.

CARGO SHEDS AND OTHER PREMISES

R. Rattus		R. Norvegicus		Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	
231	133	73	44	481

INTERNATIONAL DERATTING AND DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES.

The total number of Certificates issued during the year was 462. Deratting Certificates were issued to 48 vessels after fumigation with HCN gas, one to a vessel in which SO₂ gas was used and seven Deratting Certificates to vessels which had been cleared by trapping operations. Deratting Exemption Certificates were issued to the remaining 406 vessels.

Eleven of the vessels fumigated with HCN gas were treated with concentration of gas varying from nine to twelve ounces for periods of from nine to twelve hours' exposure for dealing with insect infestations.

One vessel arriving at the shipbreaker's yard was fumigated with HCN gas resulting in the destruction of 72 rats. No certificate was issued in this case.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT AND APPLICATION TO SHIPPING ORDER.

Rodent Control Certificates were issued to 106 vessels. Very little evidence of rat infestation was found on the vessels covered by this legislation and the local shipping companies engaged in the coastal trade deserve commendation for the interest and manner in which they have assisted this department in dealing with this problem. The use of poison baits by members of the crew, as and when the opportunity occurs, has been a major factor in this respect.

The degree of rat and mice infestation on these vessels has been reduced to a minimum and with very few exceptions almost every coastal vessel arriving at the port is now in possession of a Rodent Control Certificate. These facts indicate the application and acceptance of these measures as a satisfactory routine operation at all ports.

RAGS, HAIR, HIDES AND BONES.

The following table shows the amount of imported rags, hair, hides and bones and the country of origin.

Country of Origin	Rags		Hair (Various)		Hides (Various)		Bones	
	No. of Ships	No. of Bundles	No. of Ships	No. of Bundles	No. of Ships	No. of Bundles	No. of Ships	No. of Bundles
Africa ...	1	575	2	33	26	2,445	3	2,832
Australia ...	—	—	—	—	34	13,251	—	—
Canada ...	—	—	1	72	8	17,734	—	—
Egypt ...	12	9,117	—	—	—	—	3	2,275
Europe ...	23	1,064	11	85	73	15,269	13	9,656
India ...	5	393	—	—	50	14,845	23	21,390
Israel ...	1	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy ...	1	191	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japan ...	11	2,130	—	—	5	795	—	—
Malaya ...	—	—	—	—	2	310	—	—
New Zealand	—	—	1	83	5	343	—	—
South America	—	—	6	124	2	870	8	101,695
U.S.A. ...	—	—	20	2,425	32	44,028	—	—

Anthrax.—During the year twenty-three specimens of hides, skins and hair were submitted to the City Bacteriologist for examination as to the presence or otherwise of *B. Anthracis*.

Seven of the specimens of goatskins and two of cow hides taken from consignments imported from India, two specimens of Buffalo hides from Malaya, two specimens of cow hides and two of Hog hair from the U.S.A. were reported free from *B. Anthracis*.

Five specimens of goatskins and one of cow hair were taken from consignments arriving from Africa. One specimen of goatskin from these consignments was reported as positive for B.Anthraxis. Similarly, one of the three specimens of Pigskin taken from consignments imported from Japan was also reported as positive for B.Anthraxis.

The reports of positive B.Anthraxis in any consignment are immediately passed on to the Medical Officer of Health of the Area to which the consignment has been dispatched and also to the manager of the firm receiving the consignments.

Regulations made under the Factory and Workshop Act apply to the handling of imported hides and skins in factories and warehouses used for the storage of hides and skins, but it seems they do not apply to persons loading or unloading them from a ship.

No cases of anthrax were reported amongst the persons engaged in the discharge of the above consignments.

PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND) 1937-48.
PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS
(SCOTLAND) 1925-53.

During the year several new problems were encountered. The first was in connection with the importation of citrus fruit from Haifa which had been subjected to the Brogdex Process (waxing of the fruits).

The fruit is dipped for five minutes in a 6 per cent. borax solution at 45°C. It is then rinsed and dried by fans in a tunnel and finally sprayed with hot paraffin wax and brushed. The subsequent drying by hot air is apparently an important factor in the process and prevents fruit shrinkage as well as improving the keeping quality and appearance. (The local firms in Israel are apparently adding 0.2 per cent. of granulated soap to the bath in addition to the 6 per cent. borax solution).

Samples of fruit were submitted to the City Analyst who confirmed the presence of a substance which was non-volatile, unsaponifiable and consisted of a hard paraffin on the fruit which had been subjected to treatment. The examination of the hard paraffin on samples of grapefruit showed that it was present to the extent of 35 milligrammes (approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ gramme per grapefruit). Boron compounds had been detected in the rind but it was difficult to state whether they were natural to the fruits or due to the borax solution used.

The presence of hard paraffin on oranges or grapefruit is a contravention of the Mineral Oil in Food Orders and the importance of this is evident if the fruit is used for the purpose of making jam, marmalade, fruit squashes or soft drinks and that the skin (apart from the pith) is used in the process of manufacturing or by confectioners in their baking.

The next item was the importation of fruit juices from Sicily in casks which had been lined with paraffin wax. Samples taken from a consignment of orange juice landed at Glasgow showed that paraffin wax was present in the sample to the extent of 10 p.p.m. which in proportion is very small. A sample was also taken from a cask which had been landed at Liverpool and transported by road to Glasgow. Flakes of wax were found in the foot of the cask and were in all probability due to the vibration in the course of transit from Liverpool. A fair proportion of the juice was left in the cask by the importer and only the top part was used in manufacture of soft drinks. Samples taken from this portion were satisfactory.

One other matter which came to light was the reported use of thiourea and fungicides containing thiourea by certain orange growers as a rot and mould suppressant. It has been declared that thiourea can penetrate the skin of citrus fruits and find its way into the juice. Experiments in the U.S.A. have shown that this chemical is lethal to some animals in very low concentrations. No thiourea was found in the samples submitted for chemical analysis.

Defined as a "Preservative" contained in the (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations the sale of any article containing thiourea would be a contravention of these Regulations.

An entirely new feature was the Importation of Horse Oils for edible purposes in the form of cooking fats after refining had taken place.

The consignment was covered by a single document in the form of a certificate issued by an Inspector of the New Zealand Government Department of Agriculture (Meat Inspection) to certify that the oil had been derived from horses which were free from disease. This certificate, however, did not conform to the recognised form of the "Official Certificate" required by the Imported Food Regulations. The definition of "animal" in these regulations does not include "horse" and would therefore exclude it from the requirements in regard to "Official Certificates."

The oils and fats Orders of 1953 excluded horse oil from cooking fats, but the Order which came into force in May, 1954, revokes these Orders, and therefore abolished all remaining controls over the processing and distribution of oils and fats.

The importers of this consignment were informed that the Regulations dealing with the Sale of Horse-flesh would apply in regard to the sale of these products and that the presence of horse-oil must be made known to the purchaser.

The importer stated that the oils were imported for experimental purposes. The whole consignment was ultimately released for use in technical purposes only.

A consignment of 596 bags of sago flour which had been damaged as the result of a fire in the vessel was released on receipt of an undertaking from the importer for industrial purposes only. A consignment of 120 bags of tapioca from the same vessel was released, on a similar undertaking, for technical purposes.

The examination of a consignment of tea resulted in the condemnation and destruction of two hundred weights.

Two consignments of frozen egg products from overseas were detained in store as the result of bacteriological reports. Coliforms and faecal B.Coli had been reported in the samples and *Ps.pyocyaneus* and *Staph.aureus* (coagulase-positive) had been isolated. The facts of the case were reported to the importers and also the representatives of the overseas countries. As a result of these discussions and the written undertakings given by the respective parties the consignments were released for distribution to firms restricting its use to baking purposes only.

Several consignments of potatoes which were imported during the year were condemned as unfit for human consumption owing to the damage and deterioration which had taken place during the voyage. Part consignments were released for animal feeding stuffs and the remainder were removed for destruction.

A small consignment of pimentos which had been damaged by water and insect infestation was condemned and was re-exported by the Shipping Company.

Consignments of wheat, maize, and barley which had been damaged in transit were released for animal feeding purposes.

A consignment of Canadian salmon was detained in store for examination as the preliminary inspection indicated a rusting of the tins. As a result of the examination 8 cwts. of salmon were condemned and removed to the destructor. Several consignments of canned meats, fruits and other products were dealt with in a similar manner.

Several consignments of canned salmon were imported from Japan—the first since the war. The tins were of good quality metal and the products were in good condition. Nevertheless, in view of the atomic tests which were being carried out in the Pacific Ocean and the absence of information in respect of radio-active tests of these products being made by the Japanese authorities, it was thought expedient to carry out tests here, bearing in mind that the ocean currents from the test area flow round the Japanese coasts.

TESTS FOR RADIOACTIVE PARTICLES.

Samples were taken to the Civil Defence Centre to have them tested for radio-active particles, and a slight positive reaction was recorded on every tin. Similar reactions were recorded on the product when removed from the can and also on the empty can.

Tests for radio-active particles were then made with a variety of food products—canned meat, salmon, fruits, etc., imported from Australia, France, Canada and local produce, and in every instance the same slight positive reaction was recorded.

In view of the similarity of the results in both tests further tests were abandoned.

The instrument used recorded variation of from five to twenty microroentgens when applied to the Japanese products and the other products. One microroentgen is equivalent to one millionth part of a roentgen. This quantity is infinitesimal in comparison with the permitted dose of one roentgen per day at atomic stations.

The inspection and examination of damaged consignments of imported foods may vary from a few days to many months before a final settlement is reached. It is for this reason that records and reports of some consignments are recorded in the report of the following year.

The problems encountered in the reconditioning of damaged food products were dealt with by the Medical Officer of Health in a paper read to the Association of Sea and Air Port Health Authorities at their 55th Annual Meeting in Hull, June, 1954, and has been included in this Report as an Appendix to this section.

The following tables show the amount of foodstuffs imported during the year :—

FOREIGN IMPORTS, 1954.

TABLE " A "

Article				Weight Tons Cwts.						Weight Tons Cwts.	
Apples	...	...	...	5,973	—	Lemons	...	...	...	1,874	—
Acids	...	...	...	12	5	Maize	...	...	...	96,398	—
Barley	...	...	...	55,247	—	Macaroni	...	...	...	382	—
Beans	...	...	...	4,152	—	Meats (Canned)	...	...	...	8,705	—
Biscuits	...	...	...	121	10	Melons	...	...	...	794	—
Butter	...	...	...	6,783	—	Milk Powder	...	...	...	1,240	—
Cheese	...	...	...	2,642	—	Mincemeat	...	...	...	164	5
Cocoa	...	...	...	22	10	Nuts	...	...	...	31,122	—
Coffee	...	...	...	562	—	Oats	...	...	...	9,276	—
Condiments	...	...	...	53	10	Oils	...	...	...	542	—
Confectionery	...	...	...	698	—	Onions	...	...	...	9,784	—
Cream of Tartar	...	...	...	14	—	Oranges	...	...	...	34,800	—
Coconut	...	...	...	2,409	—	Peel	...	...	...	134	10
Eggs (Shell)	...	...	...	365	—	Peas	...	...	...	7,804	—
Eggs (Liquid)	...	...	...	439	—	Pears	...	...	...	1,407	—
Eggs (Powder)	...	...	...	27	—	Potatoes	...	...	...	12,940	—
Eggs (Albumen)	...	...	...	17	—	Pomegranates	...	...	...	925	—
Fats	...	...	...	1,772	—	Pepper	...	...	...	92	—
Farinaceous Foods	...	...	...	5,313	—	Pineapples	...	...	...	211	—
Fish (Canned)	...	...	...	1,431	—	Rice	...	...	...	6,559	—
Fruit (Canned)	...	...	...	17,546	—	Soups	...	...	...	4,187	—
Fruit (Dried)	...	...	...	11,826	—	Sugar	...	...	...	21,103	—
Fruit (Juice)	...	...	...	2,252	—	Sundries	...	...	...	151	15
Fruit (Pulp)	...	...	...	773	—	Syrup	...	...	...	231	—
Fruit (Cake)	...	...	...	58	10	Tea	...	...	...	1,971	—
Flour	...	...	...	51,349	—	Tomatoes (Natural)	...	...	...	434	5
Ginger	...	...	...	813	—	Tomatoes (Canned)	...	...	...	173	—
Grapes	...	...	...	1,385	—	Tomato (Juice)	...	...	...	585	—
Grapefruit	...	...	...	4,208	—	Tomato (Puree)	...	...	...	3,324	—
Honey	...	...	...	17	15	Vegetables (Canned)	...	...	...	919	—
Jams	...	...	...	538	16	Wheat	...	...	...	247,553	—
Lard	...	...	...	540	10						

Total Weight—685,147 tons.

COASTWISE IMPORTS, 1954.

TABLE "B"

Article				Weight Tons Cwts.		Article				Weight Tons Cwts.	
Aerated	Waters	...	...	411	—	Lemon	Curd	...	...	41	—
Apples	...	...	...	2,888	5	Meats	(Canned)	...	...	308	—
Bakers'	Sundries	...	...	194	5	Meats	(Cooked)	...	...	193	—
Beans	...	...	...	421	—	Milk	(Canned)	...	...	344	—
Biscuits	...	...	...	17	10	Milk	(Powder)	...	...	56	—
Cheese	...	...	...	255	—	Nuts	...	...	...	474	10
Condiments	...	...	...	38	—	Oils	...	...	...	22	—
Confectionery	...	...	...	512	—	Oranges	...	...	...	287	—
Eggs (Shell)	...	...	...	22,606	—	Peel	...	...	...	16	—
Eggs (Liquid)	...	...	...	113	—	Peas	...	...	...	872	—
Fats	...	...	...	2,525	—	Potatoes	...	...	...	1,595	—
Farinaceous	Foods	...	...	383	—	Potato	Powder	...	...	117	10
Flour	...	...	...	10,874	—	Rice	...	...	...	513	—
Fruit (Fresh)	...	...	...	482	—	Sausage	Meat	...	...	86	10
Fruit (Canned)	...	...	...	3,005	—	Soups	...	...	...	265	—
Fruit (Dried)	...	...	...	166	15	Sugar	...	...	...	4,212	10
Fruit (Juice)	...	...	...	97	—	Sundries	...	...	...	185	—
Fruit (Pulp)	...	...	...	171	10	Tea	...	...	...	330	—
Fruit Cake	...	...	...	82	—	Tomatoes	(Canned)	...	...	17	—
Fish	...	...	...	14	—	Tomato	(Puree)	...	...	52	10
Grapefruit	...	...	...	16	8	Vegetables	(Fresh)	...	...	289	15
Hams and Bacon	...	...	...	4,264	—	Vegetables	(Canned)	...	...	1,080	—
Jams and Jellies	...	...	...	68	5	Wheat	...	...	...	3,115	—
Total Weight—64,077 tons, 3 cwts.											

The following foodstuffs were found unfit for human consumption and disposed of to the satisfaction of the Port Medical Officer :—

Article				Weight		Article				Weight	
				Cwts.	Qrs.					Cwts.	Qrs.
Barley	...	...	...	2,041	—	Lentils	...	...	...	1	—
Cereals	...	...	...	—	3	Maize	...	...	...	259	—
Coffee	...	...	...	—	3	Meats (Canned)	...	...	...	97	1
Confectionery	...	...	...	4	3	Nuts	...	...	...	54	2
Dhall	...	...	...	13	2	Onions	...	...	...	10	—
Eggs (Liquid)	...	...	...	—	2	Oranges	...	...	...	—	3
Fruit (Cake)	...	...	...	—	1	Pears	...	...	...	3	—
Fruit (Canned)	...	...	...	201	2	Peas	...	...	...	—	2
Fruit (Juice)	...	...	...	36	—	Potatoes	...	...	...	675	3
Fruit (Dried)	...	...	...	238	2	Rice	...	...	...	86	—
Fruit (Pulp)	...	...	...	101	—	Soups	...	...	...	30	2
Fats	...	...	...	—	2	Tomatoes (Canned)	...	...	...	9	1
Fish (Canned)	...	...	...	8	2	Tomato (Juice)	...	...	...	1	—
Flour	...	...	...	269	1	Tomato (Puree)	...	...	...	48	2
Ginger (Preserved)	...	...	...	1	1	Tapioca	...	...	...	200	—
Grapefruit	...	...	...	5	—	Tea	...	...	...	2	—
Ham	...	...	...	—	1	Vegetables	...	...	...	26	—
Jams and Jellies	...	...	...	7	1	Wheat	...	...	...	848	3

Total Weight—5,284 cwts., 1 qr.

(Includes 230½ cwts. ships' stores.)

FOODSTUFFS EXAMINED BY CITY ANALYST.

Article	Fit for human consumption	Unfit for human consumption or not conforming to Regulations	Remarks
Apples	6	—	
Beans	10	—	
Butter	3	—	
Cakemix	1	—	
Cereals	1	4	Zinc contamination—Oil staining.
Cherries (Preserved)	6	—	
Cheese	1	—	
Coffee	1	—	
Condiments	5	—	
Confectionery	11	—	
Coconut (Desiccated)	3	—	
Eggs (Albumen)	2	—	
Eggs (Dried)	1	—	
Eggs, (Liquid)	9	—	
Eggs (Shell)	11	—	
Fats and Oils	18	1	Extraneous matter.
Fish	59	1	Decomposition.
Flour	3	2	Wet damage—sour
Fruit (Cake)	1	—	
Fruit (Canned)	77	—	
Fruit (Dried)	76	13	Oil and water damage—fermentation.
Fruit (Juice)	17	17	Excess of preservative.
Fruit (Pulp)	15	7	Excess of preservative.
Grapefruit	10	—	
Ginger (Preserved)	10	1	Extraneous matter.
Ham and Bacon	2	3	Contaminated.
Haggis	1	—	
Honey	1	—	
Jams and Jellies	6	1	Deficient in sugar content.
Lemons	4	—	
Meats (Canned)	99	6	Decomposition.
Meats (Cooked)	6	—	
Milk (Canned)	5	—	
Milk (Dried)	4	—	
Nuts	14	2	Mouldy.
Onions	—	2	Oil stained.
Oranges	47	1	Oil stained.
Pears	2	—	
Peel	8	—	
Pimentoes	1	1	Mouldy.
Rice	10	1	Wet damage.
Soups	8	—	
Sugar	2	—	
Syrups and Sweetening	3	—	
Tapioca	5	2	Wet damage.
Tea	10	8	Wet damage—Extraneous matter.
Tomatoes (Juice)	10	—	
Tomatoes (Peeled)	5	—	
Tomato (Puree)	11	1	Excess copper.
Vegetables (Canned)	16	—	
	<u>637</u>	<u>74</u>	

SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO CITY BACTERIOLOGIST.

Article			Sound	Unfit	Remarks
Eggs (Shell)	...	...	1	—	
Eggs (Albumen)	...	...	2	—	
Eggs (Liquid)	...	...	6	5	Faecal B.Coli present—high bacterial Count.
Fats	...	...	3	—	
Fish (Canned)	...	...	26	—	
Flour	...	...	2	—	
Fruits (Canned)	...	...	2	—	
Fruits (Dried)	...	...	1	—	
Ham	...	...	2	1	Staph. Aureus present.
Meats (Canned)	...	...	29	4	Putrefactive bacteria present—streptococci
Meats (Cooked)	...	...	11	—	
Milk (Canned)	...	...	2	—	
Milk (Cream)	...	...	3	—	
Oil (Fish)	...	...	1	—	
Soup (Canned)	...	...	1	—	
			<u>92</u>	<u>10</u>	

WILLIAM J. SMITH,
Senior Port Inspector.

The following statement submitted by the Corporation Veterinary Surgeon indicates the work done under the Foreign Meat Regulations during 1954 :—

EXAMINED.

<i>Beef—</i>				<i>Offal—</i>			
Quarters	...	...	36,207	Ox Stomachs, Bags	...	304	
Cuts	...	...	527	Ox Kidneys, Bags	...	5	
Bags	...	...	8,900	Ox Tails, Bags	...	367	
Bags (boneless)	...	...	492	Ox Skirts, Bags	...	1,002	
Bags (Shins)	...	...	1,562	Ox Sweetbreads, Bags	...	15	
Crops	...	...	28,414	Ox Casings, Tierces	...	9	
Boxes Sausage Meat	...	...	2,343	Calf Tongues, Bags	...	72	
<i>Veal—</i>				Calf Hearts, Bags	...	135	
Bags	...	...	37	Calf Livers, Bags	...	20	
<i>Mutton—</i>				Calf Livers, Boxes	...	490	
Carcases	...	...	133,825	Calf Kidneys, Cartons	...	4	
Bags	...	...	6,233	Sheep Tongues, Bags	...	4	
<i>Lamb—</i>				Sheep Hearts, Bags	...	763	
Carcases	...	...	598,901	Sheep Livers, Boxes	...	1,281	
Bags	...	...	607	Sheep Kidneys, Bags	...	231	
<i>Pork—</i>				Sheep Casings, Tierces	...	128	
Carcases	...	...	1,728	Lamb Hearts, Bags	...	1,032	
Sides	...	...	11,309	Lamb Livers, Cartons	...	6,000	
Cuts	...	...	2,761	Lamb Livers, Boxes	...	4,378	
<i>Offal—</i>				Lamb Sweetbreads, Bags	...	3	
Ox Tongues, Bags	...	...	523	Pig Hearts, Bags	...	68	
Ox Tongue Roots, Bags	...	...	287	Pig Livers, Boxes	...	52	
Ox Cheeks, Bags	...	...	683	Pig Kidneys, Cartons	...	2	
Ox Hearts Bags	...	...	312	Pig Kidneys, Bags	...	12	
Ox Livers Bags	...	...	377	Pig Casings, Tierces	...	28	

CONDEMNED.

<i>Beef—</i>				<i>Lamb—</i>			
Quarters	...	...	1	Carcases	...	...	31
Trimnings, Lbs.	...	...	14	Cuts	...	...	5
<i>Mutton—</i>				Trimnings, Bags	...	...	18
Quarters	1	Trimnings, Lbs.	46
Trimnings, Lbs.	14				

THE RECONDITIONING OF DAMAGED FOOD PRODUCTS.

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"He may live without books—what is knowledge but grieving,

"He may live without hope—what is hope but deceiving,

"He may live without love—what is passion but pining,

"But where is the man that can live without DINING?"

LORD LYTTON.

Yes, food has always been one of man's chief interests. In primitive times man stocked his larder with the proceeds of his hunting and fishing expeditions and with the fruits of the trees. His food was fresh, and if any was damaged he threw it to his dogs or his less favoured wives. A little later man had his crops and his herds, and still his food was fresh. Even a hundred years ago Mrs. Beeton probably had little trouble with spoiled food, though Tennyson wrote that "chalk and alum and plaster were sold to the poor for bread," little thinking that we should one day believe that a little added chalk is beneficial.

The rapid increase in population and the development of large industrial areas in the last century have created a new problem and forced a new outlook. Enough food cannot now be procured locally. We must bring it long distances and import from all over the world. This has been made possible by canning, refrigeration, salting, smoking, pickling and preservation by chemical agents and by other methods of processing.

The conveyance of food over long distances by land or sea requires care and attention in preparing, packing, handling and stowage. Damage may occur at any stage and be due to numerous factors. In the preparation stage the use of unripe or overripe food, inadequate processing, or inferior tin containers are faults causing deterioration of the food. Damage during transport is often due to containers being too fragile to withstand the strains of the voyage or to variations in

temperature, particularly in the case of frozen or chilled meats or fruits. Lack of ventilation may cause heating or sweating of grain and rusting of tins besides encouraging the multiplication of insect pests. Some vessels have dehumidifying apparatus to combat condensation, based on the use of silica gel, which absorbs moisture. Sacked foods may be damaged by sea water, bilge water, or by other cargoes.

The Medical Officer of Health is responsible legally for determining whether food is fit for human consumption, though the food and port inspectors do most of the actual inspection. Happily the reconditioning of salvaged food is not one of his numerous duties. However, it is essential to us all to know to what extent it is possible to reduce the loss of food, particularly as the duty of condemning unsound food is laid on our departments by statute.

The cost of reconditioning the damaged food must be set against the value of the salvaged food. Sometimes the cost of transport, storage and labour exceeds the value of the reconditioned food, and then the damaged food is used for feeding animals, for industrial purposes, or is destroyed.

METHOD OF RECONDITIONING.

The simplest method of reconditioning is by selection. This can often be carried out at the docks, but more extensive damage has to be dealt with in a store. Prompt removal of damaged items can save much further waste. Fruit, especially citrus fruit and apples, provides the best example of this. In practice, if there is only a little bad fruit, the consignment is released on condition that the waste is removed. As fruit perishes so quickly, the best we can do is to expedite delivery and inspect firms processing it, for example, jam manufacturers, to ensure that the unsound fruit is not used.

Screening is a mechanical means of selection. The simplest form is hand selection of bad items from a moving belt. Vegetables and fruit can be reconditioned by the use of a machine with a vibratory loading band. For example, large consignments of potatoes which had been severely damaged by sea water were run through such a machine, and all the unsound potatoes were removed by hand. Consignments of onions which had been damaged by sea water were also sorted in the same way. One consignment, however, could not be dealt with in the machine. The onions had been contaminated with a red powder which contained 77.5 per cent. of ferric oxide and a trace of arsenic. These onions were washed, and this reduced the arsenic to a negligible amount, making them safe for human

consumption. Some vibratory machines are more elaborate, consisting of a feed hopper, a shaker feeder and motor, a chute containing an electro-magnet for the removal of metals, aspirators and dust tubes. Dried fruits, after the initial fumigation, are as a routine measure run through one of these vibratory screening machines to remove dust and metals, and then the fruits are washed before being used for manufacturing purposes.

Ferrous metals can be removed by magnets or detected by electronic metal detectors. An interesting case concerning the recovery of metal from food products occurred recently. A consignment of raisins had become contaminated by small steel pins, three-eighths of an inch long, which became detached from the belt of a machine used during the process of the mechanical seeding of the dried fruit. A portion of the consignment had already been used in the manufacture of six thousand Christmas puddings before this became known. Fortunately, the puddings were still in store, and along with nine cwt. of the dried fruit were passed through an electronic metal detector. The presence of metal in a pudding or portion of the dried fruit passing through the machine caused it to stop. One hundred and four of the puddings and 60 lbs. of the dried fruit reacted to the presence of metal and were rejected. In the use of these machines, it is important to bear in mind that the earlier types do not react to non-ferrous metals. The makers of the later types, however, claim that they react to both ferrous and non-ferrous metals.

Careful screening will remove the majority of insects from grain and separate the badly damaged grain. The exact size of the sieve is of great importance. Peas and beans attacked by weevils are lighter than the sound pulses and so can be sorted by machines of the centrifuge type or the sliding chute apparatus where the heavier object runs into the sound slot and the lighter into the rejection slot.

INSPECTION OF CANNED GOODS.

Particular care must be taken in the inspection of canned goods if the consignment has been exposed to a particular risk, for example, sea water or fire. One consignment we had recently had been damaged by sea water and exposed to the heat caused by the fermentation of a load of seed in the same hold. Some lightly-rusted tins had no perforations and were reconditioned by machine buffing or hand buffing with wirewool, but some appearing bright were found to have minute perforations, no larger than a pin head, under spots of rust. The danger here was aggravated by the fact that many of these tiny

holes were underneath the labels, so the need for careful individual inspection of tins is evident. The magnitude of this task can be appreciated when it is realised that this particular consignment consisted of thousands of tins.

RECONDITIONING BY TRIMMING AND WASHING.

Certain goods can be reconditioned by trimming and washing. Hams and bacons which have been in contact with dirt or metal can have the contaminated parts cut away and then be fit for human consumption. Similarly, if bags of flour which have been damaged by water are allowed to dry, the outer wet portion becomes a hard shell-like container forming a perfect protection for the sound flour inside. This shell can be split and the sound flour removed for human food. Trimming may also be utilised to remove surface contamination of butter, cheese and fats. Washing can be used for apples contaminated by insecticides (one per cent. hydrochloric acid is frequently used for this purpose). Lead arsenate is still widely used for the control of the codling moth on apple trees, and considerable quantities of lead and arsenic are sometimes found on the fruit. If the fruit is eaten in the raw state, lead is the principal objection, but if it is used for the purpose of juice extraction the more soluble arsenic constitutes the greater problem. In cider-making the residues of lead and arsenic are largely removed in the raking-off process, but to remove it from the pectin is not so simple, as pectin is made from the filter-press residue.

RECONDITIONING BY ADMIXTURE OR BULKING.

Admixture or the bulking of similar commodities is another simple method which may be adopted with satisfactory results. A consignment of tomato puree which had been imported was found to contain 134 parts of copper per million. The importer stated that he had a consignment in his factory showing a very low copper content, and he agreed to bulk and thoroughly mix it with the consignment having a very high copper content. Samples taken after the mixing showed copper contents varying from 44 p.p.m. to 70 p.p.m., which brought it within the recognised limit of 100 p.p.m.

Bulking as a means of reconditioning may be applied to flour, grains, rice and sugar which have been recovered from damaged cargoes, and although fit for human consumption are of inferior quality. Small quantities of these products when mixed in with large quantities of the higher qualities have given satisfactory results.

RECONDITIONING BY HEAT AND FILTRATION.

Heat treatment can be used to remove an excess of sulphite preservative or benzoic acid from fruit juices or fruit pulps. Heating in conjunction with filtration can be used for many foods. A consignment of lard containing sodium silicate, antimony and iron was purified by being heated and passed through micro-filters. A sweetened lard which had turned slightly rancid was reclaimed by being boiled in water until the sugar was dissolved. The purified fat rose to the top and solidified as the mixture cooled and the sugar was led off and treated with charcoal, filtered and reboiled. Butter and other fats and oils can also be cleansed with water. A consignment of honey imported in galvanised drums was found to contain metal, and this also was reconditioned by heating followed by filtration.

Sugar also can be reprocessed by heating and filtration. This work has been undertaken by a well-known firm in England, and the following description of the very complex processes involved has been checked over by the Senior Food Inspector for the area. Any sugar which has been damaged or contaminated by rat hairs, nesting materials, urinous or faecal matter, is bulked with the normal intake of raw sugar, which frequently contains pieces of rope, string, wood, dirt, oil and other impurities, and refined as follows. The whole mass is thoroughly mixed with syrup and then heated in giant vats till it becomes a viscous brown mass. The rough debris is trapped by iron filter bars as the mixture is fed into centrifugal machines which separate the syrup and sugar. Most of the syrup is further refined, producing sugar and molasses, but some is sent back to the preliminary mixing vat to soften more incoming raw sugar. The separated sugar is next dissolved in water, lime added, and carbon dioxide bubbled through the mixture in large retorts. It is of interest that the carbon dioxide is taken from the factory chimney gases and after washing used for this purpose. Next the sugar and chalk precipitate is put through a pressure filter some 15,000 square feet in area, at a temperature of 185-190 degrees F. The clear filtrate is then drawn off and pumped through animal charcoal filters to remove the ash and other impurities. The liquid is then boiled out and crystallised in vacuum pans at some 190 degrees F. The resulting white crystals are washed, dried, agitated and sent for packing. However gross the contamination, the treatment is exactly similar. Even sweepings scraped from the warehouse floor can be refined, so that the finished sugar is classed as above 99 per cent. pure sucrose. Considering the impurities, there does not seem quite the accepted difference between "sugar and spice and all that's nice" and "rats and snails and puppy dog tails."

Another commodity which requires an elaborate process to make it suitable for human consumption is grain. It is not so long ago that weevils were considered inevitable in ships' biscuits, and it is interesting to note the precautions taken to reduce the depredations of these and other pests in flour mills. The damage includes the material actually eaten by the pests and the much greater quantity that is so damaged that it must either be destroyed or sold at far less than its normal price. Over 150 varieties of insect have been found in flour mills, but fortunately only a small proportion cause any serious trouble. One of the worst and commonest is the grain weevil (*Calandra granaria*). The female lives four or five months and lays from 100 to 200 eggs, so that three or four generations can produce a million or more weevils. Temperature affects the speed of transition, cold weather stopping breeding except when bulked grain is so badly infested that it heats up enough to allow the process to continue. Flour beetles, spider beetles and the saw-toothed grain beetle are other pests which invade mills. The flour moth (*Ephestia kuhniella*) causes endless trouble, and is perhaps the miller's oldest enemy. The eggs which are laid in flour and meal hatch in about ten days into caterpillars. These produce silky threads which bind the flour particles into accumulations of webbing and often choke spouts, worms and elevators, literally clogging the wheels of industry. This necessitates frequent "pulling through" of the pipes. Mites are not insects in the scientific sense but are serious pests none the less. They not only infest finished products but also stored grain, by boring through the germ and attacking the endosperm, thus reducing the food value of the flour. In old badly infested grain they can often be seen as a smooth brown dust.

The use of a machine known as the "Entoleter" has reduced the mite infestation per 200 c.c. of flour from 60,000 mites to only one. The method of operation of the machine is interesting. The flour spouted into the machine is thrown by centrifugal force between two flat steel plates that revolve on a central shaft at 2,900 r.p.m. Small round hardened steel posts are closely spaced in two concentric rings between the two discs. The impact of the flour against the revolving discs and posts and against the housing of the machine is so great that all stages of insects and mites, including the egg, are killed.

Grain coming into the mill and sacks returned empty are the chief means of entry for mill pests. Grain cleaning machinery can only remove external insects and has no effect on those that burrow into the wheat. Returned flour sacks are liable to be heavily infested

as they may have lain for some time in a warm bakery where breeding conditions are ideal, and sterilisation by heat or gassing is the only certain way of removing the pests.

Fumigation of the grain in silos kills some of the pests, and screening of the grain removes others. Grain in silo bins is treated by hydrogen cyanide or ethylene oxide. Calcium cyanide in granular form is sometimes added to the grain as it is being poured into the bin and the grain is left undisturbed for ten days. Careful attention to temperature and humidity at all stages of transport and manufacture helps to reduce the infestation.

"Micro-analysis" has now taken place of what was once known in America as the "filth" test in regard to human foods. The identification of minute hairs, pellets, oils and tissues has become an everyday occurrence, and should ultimately lead to a higher standard of cleanliness in food products. Recently a consignment of biscuits from Glasgow was returned from U.S.A. on account of the presence of rat hairs.

Ultrasonics in food manufacture has become an accepted fact. An ultrasonic monitor is used to check the quality of tomato ketchup. Ultrasonic waves are generated in the sauce, and a special meter records their amplitude depending on the viscosity of the sauce. The quality of the fruit before manufacture is checked by photo cells designed to respond only to a certain colour. Thus red tomatoes would pass without signals being made, but the green ones activate the photo cells and are automatically rejected. A machine of this type could readily be adapted for use with other fruits.

Claims have been made in America that recent radiation processes by gamma and other rays are successful in destroying bacteria which spoil food. Canned foods and packages in airtight plastic bags, even unwrapped potatoes, can be irradiated and kept indefinitely. The principle of freezing or canning is to inhibit or kill the decomposing bacteria, but if any bacteria survive the food eventually spoils. The principle of this new method is to make the micro-organisms sterile by beta rays produced by high voltage electric machines or by gamma rays from radioactive substances. It is claimed that the food itself cannot become radioactive by this method. The ray machines sterilize in a fraction of a second but cannot penetrate thick containers. The gamma rays from radioactive substances take many hours to act but can penetrate deeply, for example, a side of beef. The Cambridge

Research Station says that both these methods have the disadvantages of destroying vitamins, producing objectionable flavours and odours, changing the texture of the treated foodstuff while at the same time increasing its susceptibility to change on storage. The extremely lethal properties of the radiation make it necessary for qualified staff to operate the installations. In the light of these findings, it would appear wise to reserve judgement as to the practicability of either of these methods of preserving food. In any case, they are really preventive methods rather than reconditioning measures.

During the war panels of salvage dealers were appointed to conserve our food supplies. When the Ministry of Food's salvage organisation was disbanded, the arrangements for dealing with salvaged foods were outlined in the Salvaged Goods Order, 1948, under which the appointed salvage dealers were still responsible for disposing of unsound food and of the treated salvaged portion. Big manufacturing firms are allocated the reconditioning of certain items but understandably prefer to be anonymous. The great problem of avoiding waste in food stuffs is being tackled on a large scale and, to a great extent, most successfully.

Port health authorities must always be on the alert for new methods and developments connected with the importation of food. For example, during recent months we have had four new problems to consider. The first concerned the " Brogdex " treatment of imported citrus fruits, in which a covering of hard paraffin wax is deposited on the skin of the fruits in the final process, and the second problem was in connection with the importation of fruit juices in wooden casks which have been lined with a coating of paraffin wax. In both these cases there is the danger of a contravention of the Mineral Oil in Food Order, 1949, as amended by the 1950 Order. Another matter in connection with imported fruits which is under consideration at the moment is the use of thiourea, a substance which can cause toxic manifestations in the treatment of these fruits. Our latest case is the importation of horse oils, which will be refined and deodorised and thereafter used in a compound form with cooking fats and other edible oils.

While every credit must go to those who strive by scientific research and inventive application to free our food from contamination and risk, we must never forget that true prevention strikes at the source. It is good to remove Calandra-infested grain from the bulk ; it will be better still when we can ensure that Calandra gets no chance

to breed. Such an advance implies rigid control at all stages of transport, storage and manufacture, and cleanliness and a scientific outlook on the part of personnel.

Considering the huge and rapidly increasing world population, food is by no means plentiful. Great Britain has to pay high prices for imported food in the world markets to-day, and it is the duty of every Port Officer, while keeping before him the paramount necessity of protecting the public from unclean or unsound food, to assist in every way possible in the conservation and recovery of all that is good and salvagable. But above all, we must keep our food supply safe in the cause of health and hygiene. I trust that this description of some of the contaminants of food has not spoiled your appetites. If the next lecture does not restore them you can always fall back on bachelor's fare, bread and cheese and kisses.

SECTION VIII.

HOUSING.

The total number of permanent houses completed during the year 1954 was 6,460, the highest number in any post-war year and in fact in any one year during the last thirty-year period. The following table shows the rate of completion during the post-war years by the Corporation and the Scottish Special Housing Association :—

Year	Direct Labour	Tra- ditional	Non-Tra- ditional	Total	Scottish Special Housing Assoc.	Total Permanent Houses from all Sources
1945	491	—	—	491	—	491
1946	1,034	—	70	1,104	—	1,104
1947	1,004	120	282	1,406	100	1,506
1948	1,143	350	925	2,418	104	2,522
1949	1,597	479	1,557	5,633	378	4,011
1950	1,697	1,128	1,310	4,135	20	4,155
1951	2,152	537	1,050	3,739	100	3,839
1952	2,037	944	434	3,415	514	3,929
1953	2,726	2,044	372	5,142	548	5,690
1954	3,074	1,044	2,094	6,212	248	6,460
	<u>16,955</u>	<u>6,646</u>	<u>8,094</u>	<u>31,695</u>	<u>2,012</u>	<u>33,707</u>

In addition, some 2,550 temporary bungalows have been erected and 1,692 dwelling-houses provided in requisitioned property. The Local Authority is proceeding to derequisition these latter properties and at the end of 1954 there remained only 150 dwelling-houses under requisition.

The total number and types of houses provided by the Corporation since the beginning of local government operations and let at 31st December, 1954, are shown in the following table :—

Ordinary Schemes	...	...	...	...	...	54,773
Improved or Converted Houses	...	...	...	...	...	6
Temporary Houses	...	...	...	...	...	2,549
House Purchase Schemes	...	...	...	...	...	103
Redevelopment Schemes	...	...	...	...	...	156
Intermediate Schemes	...	...	...	...	...	14,860
Rehousing Schemes	...	...	...	...	...	14,781
City Improvements and Other Departments	...	...	...	...	...	4,594
Scottish Special Housing Association	...	...	...	...	...	1,958
Requisitioned Properties	...	...	...	...	...	70
						<u>93,850</u>

The Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Bill received Royal Assent on 30th July, 1954, and came into operation on 30th August, 1954.

Under Part I of the Act the Local Authority were required to submit to the Secretary of State within a period of one year proposals for dealing under Parts II and III of the principal Act (Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950) or under Part I of the 1954 Act with houses within the district of the Local Authority "which appear to the authority to be unfit for human habitation." There was provision for an extension of the period within which the return was to be made and Glasgow obtained three months' grace. The return was completed and approved by the Housing Committee on 5th October, 1955, and has now been accepted by the Secretary of State. The estimated number of unfit houses in the City is 17,000 and it is expected that this number will be dealt with during the next ten years. At present the Property Management Committee have earmarked 1,000 houses per year for the rehousing of slum tenants but the programme will require this number to be stepped up to 1,600.

Owing to the difficulty of providing further housing accommodation, the Local Authority was given power to retain for temporary occupation certain houses in clearance areas and also houses liable to demolition or closing orders but they had to carry out such work as would render the houses capable of being continued in use as housing accommodation. Exchequer contributions were available to the Local Authority for the purchase of the houses and the carrying out of the required work. It was the intention of the Act that the Local Authority would not be permitted to allow the houses to deteriorate steadily and the Secretary of State has power to supervise the way in which the Local Authority are carrying out their duties.

Up to 31st December, 1954, 122 houses have been represented under Section 9 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, and retained under Section 3 of the Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954. These houses are not included in the number of houses represented by the Medical Officer of Health.

Part II of the 1954 Act permitted landlords to increase the rental in respect of controlled dwelling-houses on condition that the house was in good and tenantable repair, not in any other respect unfit, and that the landlord had produced evidence of having carried out work to the extent laid down, i.e., that he had spent 60 per cent. of the rent in repairs in the course of twelve months or 120 per cent. in the three preceding years. Where the landlord or tenant cannot

agree on the amount of money spent on the house during the stated period, there is recourse to the Sheriff. Where the tenant is not satisfied that his house is in good and tenantable repair or is in some other way unfit for human habitation, he can apply to the Local Authority for a certificate. Should the landlord be aggrieved regarding the granting of the certificate, he can appeal to the Sheriff within 21 days after the certificate or notice has been served on him.

The Department received many applications for certificates of disrepair on the grounds that the houses were not in good and tenantable repair. This phrase, however, was not defined and there was considerable disagreement as to its real meaning. The judgment given by Sheriff Walker was of considerable value in attaining a standard by which applications could be measured and in view of its importance the Sheriff's Interlocutor is given in full.

MUIR *v.* CORPORATION.

GLASGOW, 9th February, 1955.—The Sheriff-Substitute, having considered the cause, Finds in fact (1) that the appellant is the owner of a house in a tenement at 217 Newlands Road, Glasgow, tenanted by John Mitchell; (2) that on 31st August, 1954, the appellant served on Mitchell a notice of increase of rent under the Housing (Rents and Repairs) (Scotland) Act, 1954; (3) that on 25th October, 1954, the Corporation of Glasgow served on the appellant a certificate dated 19th October, that the said house was not in good and tenantable repair; (4) that the defects of repair specified in the schedule to the certificate were (a) "External Structure: portions of plasterwork of ceiling of close and part of wall are broken and holed," (b) "Internal Structure: the room, first left, is pervaded with smoke, due to insufficient draught in vent" and (c) "Other Defects: part of the wash-house wall is bulged and the roof is leaking": and (5) that the first of these causes no danger or discomfort to the occupants of the said house; (6) that the second is not a defect of repair; and (7) that the third causes no danger to the occupants of the said house and that there was no evidence to show that it caused any inconvenience; Continues the appeal to 2nd March, 1955, at 10 a.m.

(Signed) NORMAN M. L. WALKER.

NOTE.—Three general questions appear to rise in this appeal. (1) What is the function of the sheriff? (2) What is meant by "in good and tenantable repair"? (3) Is it necessary that the landlord should have had prior notice of any defect in respect of which the certificate of disrepair is granted?

(1) Section 18(1) requires a local authority, if satisfied that a dwelling-house fails to fulfil either or both of the conditions justifying an increase of rent, to certify accordingly in the prescribed form. The prescribed form contains a paragraph 2. The defects by reason of which the "dwelling-house is not in good and tenantable repair are those specified in the First Schedule hereto," and the First Schedule, which is headed "Defects of Repair," contains four spaces for the insertion of a description of defects, of which the last is "Other defects of Repair."

In view of all this care to bring to the notice of the landlord the defects "by reason of which the dwelling-house is not in good and tenantable repair" one would have expected the function of the sheriff to be to decide whether or not the alleged defects existed at the date of the certificate and, if so, whether they justified the granting of it; in other words, that the appeal would be limited to the certificate. But this is not exactly what the Act says. Section

18(6) provides if on the hearing of the appeal the Sheriff is satisfied that, at the time when the certificate was granted, the conditions justifying an increase of rent were fulfilled he shall revoke the certificate. *Prima facie* this appears to require the sheriff to hold a general enquiry on both conditions, even if the certificate is based only on one, and to take into account defects not mentioned in the certificate. The results of this would be remarkable. The landlord as appellant would presumably have to open and establish a negative expressly in relation to one condition and impliedly in relation to the other, and the tenant would be entitled to rely on alleged defects of which the landlord had no notice, and on which his witnesses could not give evidence. In these circumstances, I think the latter part of section 18(6) must be read in light of the opening words "If the landlord . . . is aggrieved by the granting of a certificate under subsection (1) of this section," and that the appeal is limited to the certificate and the grounds stated in it. Section 41(2) applies section 166(2) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, which provides "On any appeal . . . the sheriff may make such order in the matter as he thinks equitable." It certainly would not be equitable to decide an appeal against a party on a ground which he had no opportunity of meeting. In this case the parties in their pleadings have joined issue on the certificate.

(2) The conditions justifying an increase of rent are (1) that the dwelling-house is in good and tenantable repair and (2) that it is not in any other respect unfit for human habitation. The words "in any other respect" assume (erroneously) that some respect in which a house may be unfit for human habitation has already been mentioned. What I think they must mean is "for any reason other than that it is not in "good and tenantable repair," and this implies that any house which is not in good and tenantable repair is unfit for human habitation. The result is that a house may be unfit for human habitation either because it is not in good and tenantable repair or for other reasons, and this appears to be the scheme of the Act. Section 39(2) imports section 184(2) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, and that subsection distinguishes disrepair and sanitary defects, which, so far as defined in section 184(1), consist in defects of construction.

I have two reasons for labouring this point. The first is that it shows that in considering whether a house is in good and tenantable repair one is concerned with the condition, not with construction. The second is the state of the authorities.

There has been little discussion of the phrase "good and tenantable repair," but there is a full and authoritative discussion of "in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation": *Summers v. Salford Corporation*. (1943) A.C. 283. What is more, the words appeared in the related Housing Act and not in a lease: Lord Wright at pp. 294 and 295. Since the former phrase is merely a division of the latter any *dicta* in *Summers* are in my opinion applicable since in fact the question there was one of unfitness due to disrepair. It is true that the second condition does not contain the word "reasonably," but it could not owing to the negative way in which it is expressed. The framers of the 1950 Act do not seem to have attached any importance to the word. It appears in section 3(1), but not in section 184(2).

The words "tenantable repair" are actually defined in Lord Atkin's quotation from Alderson B. at p. 289 as "such a state, as to repair, that the premises might be used and dwelt in not only with safety, but with reasonable comfort, by the class of persons by whom . . . they were to be occupied." The words "as to repair" justify the distinction I have been drawing between condition and construction. Similar definitions were given of fitness for human habitation, with this distinction that the qualification as to class is restricted to comfort. And it was observed that what is important is not the amount of the disrepair, but its probable consequences. Further it is plain, as the words "habitable" and "tenantable" show, that the point of view is that of the occupier, not the owner. Defects which a prudent owner might remedy for the benefit of his property are irrelevant, unless they affect the occupier. I have some difficulty in seeing why, apart from exceptional circumstances, the standard of comfort, so far as dependent on the state of repair, should vary.

Assuming that "class" is ascertained by financial resources, a broken window is a greater disaster in a two roomed house than in one with ten because there is no other room to move to. But no question of this kind arises here.

The initial onus must lie on the appellant, but unless the facts established show a situation of danger or discomfort, as in *Summers*, the tenant must, I think, lead some evidence to establish one or other of these.

(3) In *McCarrick v. Liverpool Corportion* (1947) A.C. 219, it was settled that a landlord was not liable for damage due to his breach of the obligation implied by the Housing Act to keep the house reasonably fit for human habitation, unless he had notice of the defect. But this was simply the application of the ordinary rule that an implied obligation in a lease is not a warranty: *Wolfson v. Forrester*, 1910 S.C. 675. That is not the situation here. This is not an implied condition of a lease, but a statutory condition of a statutory right. If the condition is not fulfilled the right cannot be exercised.

Before coming to the facts I should explain (1) that, although, with consent of parties, I visited the houses, I am proceeding on the evidence and not on my own observations and (2) that I relied on the witness Hearn, on whose report the certificate was granted, for explanations about the alleged defects, since these are necessarily stated in somewhat general terms.

Defects common to all three houses—

The Close.—Plaster is off the wall behind the door to the back court, and there is some damage to the plaster of the ceiling near that door, and some cracks in the plaster. No one suggested any kind of danger or discomfort from these.

The Wash-house.—The east wall bulges slightly with the result that rain water instead of being carried clear of the wall runs on to the top of it and some soaks in. In all probability this bulge has been there for a considerable time and there is no immediate prospect of any increase. Some slates are missing from the roof. No witness spoke to rain coming in, but it probably does mainly at the eaves. There was no evidence that this causes inconvenience.

John Mitchell lives in this house with Mrs. Mitchell and their two children. The house consists of two bedrooms, living room, kitchen and bathroom. The room in question is a bedroom, and the fire sometimes draws perfectly well and sometimes smokes badly. Other criticisms were added as the proof proceeded, but that is the defect specified in the certificate, as explained by Hearn.

It surprises me to know that people light fires in bedrooms nowadays unless in highly exceptional circumstances. The point was not raised here and there was no evidence that any other method of heating the room was available if necessary, but I reserve my opinion as to whether a defect in any fireplace in a house justifies in all cases the issue of a certificate.

In my opinion the defect as stated is irrelevant to support the certificate. It is stated not as a specific defect of repair as for example the first defect is, but as a result. That result is said to follow from insufficient draught, which itself may be the result of one or more of several causes, some due to disrepair, some to defects of construction.

Evidence, however, was led, and, although the cause of the occasional poor draught was not definitely proved, on balance it is probably due to the construction of the chimney head and therefore is not a defect of repair.

I propose to revoke the certificate, but have continued to give parties an opportunity to apply for a stated case.

(Initialled) N.M.L.W.

GLASGOW, 9th February, 1955.—The Sheriff Substitute, having considered the cause, Finds in fact (1) that the appellant is the owner of a house in a tenement at 217 Newlands Road, Glasgow, tenanted by James Reilly; (2) that on 31st August, 1954, the appellant served on Reilly a notice of increase of rent under the Housing (Rent and Repairs) (Scotland) Act, 1954; (3) that on 25th October, 1954, the Corporation of Glasgow served on the appellant a certificate dated 19th October that the said house was not in good and tenantable repair; (4) that the defects of repair specified in the schedule to the certificate were (a) "External Structure: portions of plasterwork of ceiling of close and part of wall are broken and holed;" (b) "Internal Structure: the plasterwork along cornice of room 3rd left, is cracked;" parts of the kitchen floor are holed, broken and affected by woodworm," and (c) "Other Defects: part of the wash-house wall is bulged and the roof is leaking;" (5) that the first of these and the first part of the second cause no danger or discomfort to the occupants of the said house; (6) that the second part of the second has now been repaired, but that on 19th October it constituted a source of danger and discomfort to the occupants; and (7) that the third causes no danger to the occupants, and that there was no evidence to show that it caused any inconvenience; Continues the appeal to 2nd March, 1955, at 10 a.m.

(Signed) NORMAN M. L. WALKER.

NOTE.—I refer to the note to my interlocutor in the case of John Mitchell.

The only witnesses who saw the kitchen floor before it was repaired were Hearn and Reilly. In my opinion this defect was clearly one affecting both safety and comfort, and justified the granting of the certificate. There was a conflict as to whether a complaint had been made to the appellant. On the view I take of the Act this is not material, but I am satisfied that Reilly made a complaint to some of the appellant's staff and that the appellant himself did not know of it.

The crack in the cornice as described by Hearn would not in my opinion have justified the granting of the certificate.

I propose to refuse to revoke the certificate, but have continued to give parties an opportunity to apply for a stated case.

(Initialled) N.M.L.W.

GLASGOW, 9th February, 1955.—The Sheriff Substitute, having considered the cause, Finds in fact (1) that the appellant is the owner of a house in a tenement at 217 Newlands Road, Glasgow, tenanted by James Ferguson; (2) that on 31st August, 1954, the appellant served on Ferguson a notice of increase of rent under the Housing (Rents and Repairs) (Scotland) Act, 1954; (3) that on 25th October, 1954, the Corporation of Glasgow served on the appellant a certificate dated 19th October that the said house was not in good and tenantable repair; (4) that the defects of repair specified in the schedule to the certificate were (a) "External Structure: portions of the plasterwork of ceiling or close and part of the wall are broken and holed," (b) "Internal Structure: portions of wood lining at window in room 3rd left are decayed," and (c) "Other defects: part of the wash-house wall is bulged and the roof is leaking;" (5) that the first and second of these cause no danger or discomfort to the occupants of the said house; and (6) that the third causes no danger to the occupants of the said house, and that there was no evidence that it caused inconvenience; Continues the appeal to 2nd March, 1955, at 10 a.m.

(Signed) NORMAN M. L. WALKER.

NOTE.—I refer to the note of my interlocutor in the case of John Mitchell.

The wood lining of the ingo of the window consists of boards about three inches broad. These have at some time been affected by damp and some have rotted near the floor. The place is now dry, the rot has stopped, and there was nothing to show that it affected the safety or comfort of the inhabitants.

I propose to revoke the certificate, but have continued to give parties an opportunity to apply for a stated case.

(Initialled) N.M.L.W.

The following is the return of certificates issued by the Local Authority under Part II of the Housing (Repairs and Rents) Act, 1954, between 30th August and 31st December, 1954.

HOUSING (REPAIRS AND RENTS) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1954.

Return of Certificates issued by the Local Authority under Part II of the above Act between 30th August, 1954 (the date of Commencement of the Act) and 31st December, 1954.

I. Certificates of disrepair issued under Section 18(1) of the 1954 Act.

	No. of Appli- cations for Certi- ficates	No. Granted	No. Refused	No. of Appli- cations for Revo- cation of Certi- ficates*	No. Granted	No. Refused
(a) Dwelling-houses which have been the subject of a notice of repairs increase of rent under Part II of the 1954 Act.	270	222	48	45	36	9
(b) Dwelling-houses which have <i>not</i> been the subject of a notice of repairs increase of rent under the 1954 Act, but in respect of which permitted increases of rent are recoverable under Section 2(1)(c) and (d) of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920.	597	578	19			

* Including applications for revocation of sanitary certificates issued under the pre-1954 Act procedure but still in force at 30.8.54.

II. Certificates as to Service of Notice under Section 7 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, issued under Section 18(2) of the 1954 Act.

	No. of Certificates Issued	No. of Applications for Revocation of Certificates	No. Granted	No. Refused
(a) Dwelling-houses which have been the subject of a notice of repairs increase of rent under the 1954 Act ...	—	—	—	—
(b) Dwelling-houses which have <i>not</i> been the subject of a notice of repairs increase of rent under the 1954 Act but in respect of which permitted increases of rent are recoverable under the 1920 Act.	—	—	—	—

III. Certificates of (i) Repair and (ii) Refusal to Grant Repair Certificates issued under Section 20 and the Second Schedule of the 1954 Act.

No. of Applications for Certificates of Repair	No. Granted	No. of Certificates of Refusal to Grant Repair Certificate Issued	No. of Applications for Revocation of Certificate of Refusal	No. Granted	No. Refused
13	—	13	—	—	—

Redevelopment.—The redevelopment of Hutchesontown and part Gorbals has been taken another stage forward by the decision of the Corporation to proceed on the understanding—

- (i) that a cross-section of population similar to the present community structure be rehoused in the area, and
- (ii) that an average net accommodation density development of 150 habitable rooms per acre be adopted, based on construction of various types of blocks in the following proportions :—

No. of Storeys	Percentage of Development
Up to 4	50
10 and over	50

The proposed density is much in excess of what has been adopted in other areas in the City. In Garthamlock and Castlemilk No. 4 the average density is 70 rooms per acre, while in Drumchapel and the remaining part of Castlemilk it is 89 to 93 rooms per acre. Further, as it is unlikely that four-storey development can much exceed 100 rooms per acre, it will be seen that the multi-storey development will have to proceed at a density of 200 or more rooms per acre in order to obtain an over-all density of 150.

The decision to rehouse a cross section of the population similar to the present community structure is likely to increase still further the density. The 1951 Census shows that the average persons per 100 rooms in Hutchesontown was 181·6, which would give, with a density of 150 rooms per acre, an actual density of 270 persons per acre. Even supposing that rehousing does not provide for an actual cross-section of the population, it is unlikely that the density would be less than 200 persons per acre, or an average of four persons to each three-apartment house. These densities are far in excess of what has been customary and it is difficult to believe that they will not have an adverse effect on the health of the community.

REHOUSING OF TUBERCULOUS FAMILIES.

During 1954, 511 recommendations were made under the scheme for the rehousing of tuberculous families and 455 families were rehoused during the year, 160 being families recommended during 1954 and the others in previous years. The following table shows the number of families rehoused since 1934 :—

Year	No. of Families Recommended			No. of Families Rehoused
1934-1943	2,936			1,194
1944	391			166
1945	437			124
1946	462			220
1947	568			245
1948	593			326
1949	601			787
1950	706			480
1951	586			470
1952	537			376
1953	466			527
1954	511			455
	<hr/> 8,794 <hr/>			<hr/> 5,370 <hr/>

The conditions experienced in the provision of suitable accommodation are shown in the following table :—

Recommendations—

1st January, 1934 to 31st December, 1954 8,794

Number of Families Rehoused—

Rehousing	1,860
Intermediate	1,359
Ordinary }	1,719
Super-Ordinary }	
City Factor's Houses and Others	156
Temporary Houses	276

Recommendations remaining but not yet rehoused—

Refused offers	125
Did not reply	145
Gone away—new address not given	390
Cancelled	558
Returned to Medical Officer of Health for revision	—
Patient deceased	1,458
	<hr/> 8,046 <hr/>

8,046

Still to be dealt with

748

The summary of families rehoused since 1934 is shown in the following table :—

SUMMARY OF FAMILIES REHOUSED AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1954.

Recom- mended	1934- 1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	Total
1934 ...	263	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	263
1935 ...	284	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	289
1936 ...	137	4	—	2	—	2	11	—	—	—	—	—	156
1937 ...	117	—	4	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	127
1938 ...	105	2	1	1	8	—	—	1	5	1	—	—	124
1939 ...	71	4	—	6	2	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	92
1940 ...	41	5	3	2	1	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	58
1941 ...	73	11	3	5	5	5	4	1	1	1	—	—	109
1942 ...	62	14	8	2	2	6	9	3	—	1	—	1	108
1943 ...	41	88	24	29	5	11	34	7	5	1	—	2	247
1944 ...	—	38	40	30	22	26	23	5	2	1	—	—	187
1945 ...	—	—	41	90	37	38	39	4	9	1	1	—	260
1946 ...	—	—	—	51	90	51	54	18	5	6	3	1	279
1947 ...	—	—	—	—	72	90	120	24	16	6	3	6	337
1948 ...	—	—	—	—	—	86	240	44	25	9	4	3	411
1949 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	243	136	49	18	10	4	460
1950 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	236	190	51	34	10	521
1951 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	163	183	69	22	437
1952 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	250	71	417
1953 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	153	175	328
1954 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	160	160
<hr/>													
	1,194	166	124	220	245	326	787	480	470	376	527	455	5,370

SECONDARY PRIORITY SCHEME.

The secondary priority scheme has now been in operation for a whole year. During 1954, 451 families were considered under the scheme and 252 families recommended. The recommendations were divided into Category M.2, 102 and Category M.3, 150. It was not found possible to support the case for the remaining families.

DETERIORATION OF PROPERTY.

It has been found necessary to condemn either as dangerous or as unfit a further number of buildings. The wastage of houses over the last ten years is shown in the following table :—

Medical Officer of Health					Master of Works		
Year		Closing Order	Demolition Order	Slum Clearance	Total	Dangerous	Grand Total
1945	...	3	10	—	13	232	245
1946	...	12	14	—	26	15	41
1947	...	160	114	—	274	355	629
1948	...	2	43	—	45	471	516
1949	...	15	90	—	105	718	823
1950	...	68	100	—	168	531	699
1951	...	129	26	—	155	329	484
1952	...	56	47	—	103	721	824
1953	...	171	176	164	511	114	625
1954	...	167	360	—	527	272	799
		783	980	164	1,927	3,758	5,685

RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTIONS ACTS.

Applications during the period from 1st January to 29th August for rent restriction certificates amounted to 869. The following table shows the number of applications from 1938 to 1954 :—

Year	Applications	Year	Applications
1938 ...	35	1947 ...	672
1939 ...	29	1948 ...	323
1940 ...	3	1949 ...	480
1941 ...	8	1950 ...	493
1942 ...	3	1951 ...	243
1943 ...	51	1952 ...	299
1944 ...	81	1953 ...	552
1945 ...	437	1954 (To 29.8.54 only)	869
1946 ...	271		

Of the 869 applications, 381 were granted, 304 refused, 15 cancelled, and 169 were outstanding at the coming into operation of the Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954. Of the outstanding applications, 23 had been dealt with by the end of the year, 20 being transferred to the new certificate of disrepair and three others were cancelled. The remaining 146 applications became invalid.

There were 20 applications for reports, 17 of which were granted, one refused and two were outstanding. The latter two became invalid at 30th August, 1954.

UNINHABITABLE HOUSES.

During the year 527 dwellings were represented by the Medical Officer of Health to the Housing Committee as uninhabitable and a demolition order was made in respect of 360 and a closing order in respect of 167.

GORBALS (COMMERCIAL ROAD) CLEARANCE AREAS.

COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER, 1953

The following table shows the position at 31st December, 1954, with regard to the above:—

Area	Total Houses	Closed	Demolished	Still Occupied
Area No. 1	78	32	16	30
Area No. 2	70	—	—	70
Area No. 3	16	—	16	—
Total	<u>164</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>100</u>

The total number of houses represented during the past 38 years and action taken is illustrated in the next table:—

Year	Number of Houses represented			Number of these Houses actually closed in each Year		
	Under Slum Clearance Schemes	Under Closing and Demolition Orders	Together	Under Slum Clearance Schemes	Under Closing and Demolition Orders	Together
1917-1937	8,635	8,278	16,913	8,545	7,605	16,150
1938	—	467	467	89	914	1,003
1939	36	275	311	2	347	349
1940-1945	—	291	291	—	378	378
1946	—	26	26	—	26	26
1947	—	274	274	—	127	127
1948	—	45	45	—	155	155
1949	—	105	105	—	136	136
1950	—	168	168	—	115	115
1951	—	155	155	—	200	200
1952	—	103	103	—	96	96
1953	164	347	511	—	251	251
1954	—	527	527	64	444	508
Totals	<u>8,835</u>	<u>11,061</u>	<u>19,896</u>	<u>8,700</u>	<u>10,794</u>	<u>19,494</u>

INSPECTION OF HOUSING SCHEMES.

(a) Condition as to Cleanliness.

During 1954 the nurse-inspectresses made 77,392 visits, the condition of the houses being recorded at the time of the visits as "Clean" 44,460, "Fair" 32,111, and "Dirty" 821. Further visits numbering 1,832 were made to the less satisfactory tenants.

The number of houses in the various rehousing schemes reported on is 14,925.

No. of tenants under supervision at 1st January, 1954	14,877		
Of which evicted or left owing rent during 1954	32		
Of which left voluntarily during 1954	470		
	<hr/>	502	
Of which remaining as at 31st December, 1954	...	...	14,375
No. of tenants obtaining entry during 1954	...	522	
Of which evicted or left owing rent during 1954	—		
Of which left voluntarily during 1954	—		
	<hr/>	522	
		<hr/>	522
Total number of tenants remaining as at 31st December, 1954	...	...	<u>14,897</u>

At the beginning of the year 14,877 households were under supervision, and at the end of the year 14,897. The number of new tenants was 522. There were 502 removals or 3·4 per cent. of the total occupancies.

The changes in the condition of the 14,375 households under supervision throughout the whole year were as follows:—

				Condition at end of Year			Totals	Group Percentages
				Clean	Fair	Dirty		
Condition at beginning of year—								
Clean	...	...	...	9,513	231	—	9,744	67·8
Fair	...	...	...	444	4,024	30	4,498	31·3
Dirty	...	...	...	—	64	69	133	0·9
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	9,957	4,319	99	14,375	100·0
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Group Percentages	...			69·3	30·0	0·7	100·0	—

A similar table is given for the 522 tenants who obtained entry during the year and were still resident in the scheme at the close :—

Condition at date of entry—				Condition at end of Year			Totals	Group Percentages
				Clean	Fair	Dirty		
Clean	...	...	...	221	24	2	247	47.3
Fair	...	...	...	42	230	—	272	52.1
Dirty	...	...	...	1	—	2	3	0.6
Total	...	...	...	264	254	4	522	100.0
Group Percentages				50.6	48.7	0.7	100.0	—

The condition prior to removal of the houses occupied by families who were evicted or left owing rent and by tenants removing voluntarily during the year is compared in the following table :—

Condition at date of Removal—				Tenants Evicted during 1954		Tenants Removing Voluntarily during 1954	
				Number	Group Percentages	Number	Group Percentages
Clean	...	...	...	8	25.0	369	78.5
Fair	...	...	...	24	75.0	101	21.5
Dirty	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Total	...	...	...	32	100.0	470	100.0

(b) *Bug Infestation.*

The total number of houses in which evidence of bed bugs was found was 66 or 0.44 per cent, as against 0.52 per cent. in 1953. From the table following it will be seen that the degree of " mild " infestation has fallen from 0.3 per cent. to 0.19 per cent., while the amount of " serious " infestation remains practically the same. Last year 0.02 per cent. of the houses inspected showed only a " trace " of infestation while this year the incidence has increased to 0.09 per cent., no doubt due to a transfer of cases from the " medium " infestation group.

The use by the Disinfestation Unit of D.D.T. and Gammexane (" B.H.C.") continues to give every satisfaction in the eradication of this pest. This method of treatment has now been in use for six years and coupled with the work of the nurse-inspectresses in the early detection of infestation has proved efficient and speedy and causes the minimum upset in the house.

The table also shows the progress made during the past twenty years, in which time the incidence of "serious" infestation has fallen from 7.1 per cent. to 0.16 per cent. and the total infestation from 10.7 per cent. to 0.44 per cent. throughout the rehousing schemes.

PROGRESS OF BUG INFESTATION PREVENTION IN REHOUSING SCHEMES.

Year	Number of Houses in which						Percentage of Total			
	Number of Houses Inspected	Bed Bugs were found					Number of Houses			
		Trace	M.I.	S.I.	Total	Trace	M.I.	S.I.	Total	
1934	...	8,670	104	210	612	926	1.2	2.4	7.1	10.7
1935	...	10,576	218	368	378	964	2.1	3.5	3.6	9.2
1936	...	12,803	220	296	295	811	1.7	2.3	2.3	6.3
1937	...	13,676	253	165	304	722	1.8	1.2	2.2	5.2
1938	...	14,416	138	69	240	447	0.9	0.5	1.7	3.1
1939	...	14,609	79	62	168	309	0.5	0.4	1.2	2.1
1940	...	14,669	55	75	185	315	0.4	0.5	1.2	2.1
1941	...	14,731	51	65	94	210	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.4
1942	...	14,751	34	61	121	216	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.4
1943	...	14,769	25	51	120	196	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.3
1944	...	14,769	21	26	110	157	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.1
1945	...	14,769	31	21	108	160	0.2	0.1	0.7	1.0
1946	...	14,769	33	23	105	161	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.1
1947	...	14,769	30	21	131	182	0.2	0.1	0.9	1.2
1948	...	14,769	35	28	83	146	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.0
1949	...	14,769	27	41	89	157	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.1
1950	...	14,769	4	36	134	174	0.3	0.24	0.91	1.18
1951	...	14,769	27	20	30	77	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5
1952	...	14,769	7	21	58	86	0.05	0.15	0.4	0.6
1953	...	14,925	3	46	24	73	0.02	0.3	0.2	0.52
1954	...	14,925	14	28	24	66	0.09	0.19	0.16	0.44

Trace—Old hatched eggs or bug casts only.

Medium Infestation (M.I.)—Live bugs or eggs on furnishings only.

Serious Infestation (S.I.)—Living bugs or eggs on furnishings and in structure of buildings.

DISINFESTATION UNIT

This has been another successful year for the unit, 5,003 apartments having been treated. Although the total is slightly down from last year the work has been spread more evenly over the whole year.

TABLE I

Division	Bug Infestation	Tenants being Rehoused	Cockroach Infestation	Other Insects	Total Apartments Treated
Eastern	542	220	100	218	1,080
Northern	277	643	120	127	1,167
South-Eastern	264	390	131	130	915
South-Western	392	223	147	74	836
Central	308	470	112	115	1,005
	<u>1,783</u>	<u>1,946</u>	<u>610</u>	<u>664</u>	<u>5,003</u>

Rehousing.

This is an important part of the Unit's work, the number of apartments treated being 1,946, only 76 fewer than the previous year. With the large number of old properties awaiting demolition in the City this work will probably increase. Whenever bug infestation occurred in a new housing scheme, it was found that the tenant had not had his furniture treated before removal to the new house. Most infestations in new property were traced to second-hand furniture, bedding, etc. This points to the necessity of having some control over second-hand furniture dealers.

Other Insects.

This side of the work was considerably eased by the reduction in the number of apartments requiring treatment for house fly infestation as a result of the cold wet summer. The number of treatments for verminous bedding remained fairly high, the majority of cases being old people who lived alone and were not receiving adequate care and attention. A number of houses were treated for flies of the Psychodidae family (owl midges), these being caused by burst pipes or choked drains flooding under the floors and forming ideal breeding grounds for this insect.

The following table shows the amount of work carried out in each Sanitary Division of the City in respect of other insect infestation :—

TABLE II

Division				Apartments Treated For				Total
			Verminous Bedding	Flea Infestation	Fly Infestation	Other Insects		
Eastern	...	...	62	96	42	18		218
Northern	...	...	45	63	7	12		127
South-Eastern	...	...	13	93	17	7		130
South-Western	...	...	19	35	14	6		74
Central	...	...	66	41	4	4		115
			<hr/> 205	<hr/> 328	<hr/> 84	<hr/> 47		<hr/> 664
			<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>		<hr/> <hr/>

Insect Identification.

The advice of the Unit was sought on 159 occasions for the identification of insects. The increase in requests was mainly due to members of the public bringing in a variety of insects found in their homes. To facilitate this work the Unit keeps close liaison with the Zoology Department, Glasgow University, and is greatly indebted to Dr. Hill for his helpful co-operation.

Other Premises.

In addition to the ordinary work of the Unit, 100 treatments of other premises were carried out for cockroach, ant, fly or flea infestations. These premises included restaurants, works canteens, shops, etc., the eradication of these insect pests helping considerably in the Clean Food campaign. The table below shows the number of visits made during the year for different types of infestation.

TABLE III

Bug Infestation and Re- housing	Cockroach Infestation	Verminous Bedding	Flea Infestation	Fly Infestation	Other Insect Infestation	Total
4,495	1,450	150	181	90	125	6,491

Insecticides.

The two insecticides, D.D.T. and Gammexane, remain the choice for large scale disinfection. Experiments were carried out with the new insecticidal resins which contain a highly active insecticide "Dieldrin" but they were not found suitable for the type of work required in dwelling-houses. "Dieldrin" has now been produced as a 20 per cent. miscible concentrate for dilution with water and is at present being tried out against a variety of insects. "Dieldrin" was first formulated in the U.S.A. about five years ago and has only recently become available in this country. It is a relatively non-volatile material, appears to have a residual effect comparable to D.D.T. or Gammexane, and is much more stable in the presence of alkalis but re-acts with strong mineral acids. Although it is suggested that "Dieldrin" is about eight times more toxic than D.D.T. to warm blooded animals, it is used at about one-tenth of the concentration. As the operators take the same precautions as at present, *i.e.*, face masks, barrier cream and boiler suits, there does not appear to be any greater risk in using this new insecticide.

SECTION IX.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The importance of bacteriology in relation not only to epidemiology, the knowledge of infection among the people, but also to the many activities of the Public Health Service generally, needs no emphasis nowadays. The health of the people is a matter of concern to society, and the protection of the health of its constituent members is a prime function of a public health department, in the exercise of which it draws largely on the disciplines of preventive medicine and bacteriology, working in harmonious combination.

This outline and summary of the work of the public health laboratory in 1954 provides continued evidence of the ever increasing use that is made of its services for the purpose of assistance in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of disease. It demonstrates that the volume of work still grows and the range of materials dealt with widens. Modification in methods employed and variation in the nature of examinations required march in parallel with modern conditions in medical practice and the changed but growing obligations of public health administration. New types of investigation are demanded which are significant of the rapid progress of medical discovery and enlightened views on public and personal hygiene.

Much more attention is being paid to-day to the safety and cleanliness of the food supply and to the condition of food in relation to its capacity to act as a vector in the transmission of disease. This entails examination and control of foods in production, and the control of the purity of food offered to the consumer. The importance of hygienic methods in food shops, in domestic kitchens and in the kitchens of restaurants, canteens and other public eating places can hardly be exaggerated ; and cleanliness in food-handlers, in whom a high personal

standard of hygiene is desirable, is obviously a paramount requirement. Food must be presented to the public in a healthy state and the consumer must get his food in the best possible condition. Clean food is as much a physiological necessity as clean water or clean air, and much work comes to the laboratory in the effort to realise a safe food-supply.

A large proportion of the work of the laboratory falls roughly into two main classes ;

- (1) Examination of specimens from patients for diagnosis and control of disease or in the interests of preventive medicine, sent by general practitioners, infectious diseases hospitals, clinics, and by the Medical Officer of Health and his officers.

- (2) Examinations of samples of water, milk, food of all kinds—such as prepared foods, canned products, ice-cream, synthetic cream, shell-fish, etc.—for control of purity as well as in connection with outbreaks of illness.

In addition to what is embodied in these main groups, a miscellany of other examinations is undertaken, as required by clinicians or sanitarians.

It is evident from the large and intricate pattern of public health and welfare work nowadays, that to be “sanitary-minded,” as the Americans put it, one should have a lively cognizance, in the broadest sense, of all the hygienic requirements—and they are many and varied—necessary to make the business of living wholesome and healthy.

There were one or two notable features in the year's work. The incidence of bacillary dysentery in the city increased considerably, continuing a rise begun in the last quarter of 1953. This brought more work than usual to the laboratory.

The drive against tuberculosis increasing in urgency caused the aid of the laboratory to be sought more frequently. Specimens examined increased by twenty per cent. and many more biological tests for tubercle were made on various morbid materials.

In the interests of hygienic food production and distribution, the importance of which has already been mentioned, many more samples

of foods were examined as to fitness for consumption, and the efficiency of several restaurant kitchens in the city in regard to the cleansing of food utensils was tested bacteriologically after visits when cups, plates, forks, etc., were swabbed for this purpose.

There were fewer complaints of suspected food-poisoning this year and a marked reduction in the number of specimens examined in relation to this.

In connection with an inquiry into the incidence of Q. fever in South West Scotland, over three hundred samples of blood from milk-inoculated guinea-pigs have been sent to the Virus Laboratory in Ruchill Hospital to be examined for antibodies to *Rickettsia burneti*, the causal agent of an acute febrile disease, which may be transmitted through cattle. A note about this will be found later in the report.

There has been a small increase in the biological testing of milk for tuberculosis by our undertaking to examine, at the request of the Western Regional Board, a number of samples from the Southern Counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright and Wigtown.

Work for the outside authorities of Stirlingshire and Clackmannanshire decreased by about fifty per cent.

The number of examinations made by the laboratory in 1954 rose to 110,079, an increase of about 1,200 on the total for 1953, which was then a record. The total includes 2,796 specimens from outside authorities. Most of the earlier months of the year showed increases chiefly due to the unprecedented incidence of dysentery, and but for decreases towards the end of the year the total figures would have been still higher.

The Table appended to the following account provides the relevant figures for specimens examined and indicates the nature of the investigations.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Diphtheria.—Only 3,200 swabs were examined during the year for the presence of the diphtheria bacillus. This is 1,287 less than last year and matches the receding incidence of diphtheria in Glasgow. The number of swabs from suspected cases fell by nearly one thousand and the number examined for control purposes by more than half.

Of the total number of swabs examined 2,898 were from suspected cases and 302 were taken for purposes of control. The number of positive specimens reached the lowest figure yet achieved at 29, against 66 in 1953. Typing of all strains isolated was carried out as usual, and virulence tests on almost all. All strains were submitted to toxigenicity tests. Biological tests for virulence numbered 28. The 29 cultures of *C.diphtheriae* proved to be *gravis* type 2, *intermedius* 8, *mitis* 1 and *atypical* 18. The following table shows the variations of the past seven years.

Year	Total No. of Strains		Gravis		Intermedius		Mitis		Atypical	
			No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
1948	...	397	122	30.7	54	13.6	142	35.7	79	19.8
1949	...	220	46	20.9	41	18.6	86	39.1	47	21.4
1950	...	118	40	33.9	12	10.2	32	27.1	34	28.8
1951	...	165	88	53.3	14	8.5	21	12.7	42	25.4
1952	...	136	60	44.1	20	14.7	19	14.0	37	27.2
1953	...	66	9	13.6	11	16.6	33	50.0	13	19.7
1954	...	29	2	6.9	8	27.6	1	3.4	18	62.1

Although the number of strains isolated is becoming so small that analysis of the figures is relatively unprofitable, it can be seen that the year shows considerable change in the incidence of the various types. Only 2 strains of the epidemic *gravis* type were isolated but the single death recorded during the year was due to one of these. There is an increase in the percentage of *intermedius* strains however, and these can be dangerous too. The almost complete absence of the *mitis* type of *C.diphtheriae* is to be noted, and also the large rise in the percentage of atypical strains. Out of the 29 cultures of *C.diphtheriae* isolated from throats, the single *mitis* strain and all the *atypical* strains were proved to be non-virulent by biological tests. They were also non-toxigenic. That is, there were only 10 virulent strains of *C. diphtheriae* isolated in the laboratory in 1954, which compares with 48 in 1953, a solid reduction which it is hoped will be maintained. The 10 virulent strains were all of the potentially more dangerous types, *gravis* and *intermedius*. The figures for successive years illustrate vividly the effects of prophylactic immunisation against the menace of diphtheria.

The next table of case rates is extended to include the figures for 1954.

Cases of diphtheria per 100,000 of population and deaths per 1,000 cases.

				Case rate per 100,000	Case fatality rate per 1,000 cases
1943	...	...	...	279	28
1944	...	...	...	226	26
1945	...	...	...	187	17
1946	...	...	...	135	25
1947	...	...	...	45·6	25·8
1948	...	...	...	25·8	28
1949	...	...	...	13·9	33
1950	...	...	...	7·8	—
1951	...	...	...	11·1	31
1952	...	...	...	7·3	80
1953	...	...	...	4·4	—
1954	...	...	...	0·9	100

The figure 100 in the case fatality rate column is a mathematical representation and does not mean a large increase in the death rate from diphtheria. It means that though there were fewer cases than ever during last year, 10 only, there was still one fatality. It will be seen that the morbidity due to diphtheria among the population expressed by the case rate per 100,000 has fallen enormously since 1943. After the spectacular drop in 1947 from 135 to 45·6—most probably due to the cumulative effect of immunisation and post-epidemic causes—the fall has fairly steadily continued until the very small figure recorded for 1954 has been reached. This excellent state of affairs is largely due to immunisation and should be maintained if the protection of susceptibles is pursued.

Streptococcal Infections.—Haemolytic streptococci are frequently the cause of acute sore throat and are often found in spreading inflammation with or without pus formation. Scarlet fever, erysipelas and other diseases are due to these organisms. In 1954 there was a reduction in the number of swabs examined (mostly from noses and throats) for haemolytic streptococci—1,035 compared with 1,649 in 1953. Positive findings numbered 346. Other streptococci, non-haemolytic strains, viridans streptococci and enterococci which are sometimes implicated in diseased conditions were sought for and frequently found in various morbid material sent for examination. These streptococci, though they have their importance, are usually less virulent than haemolytic streptococci.

Staphylococcal Infections.—Staphylococci—which in practice almost always means strains of *Staphylococcus aureus*, which produces an orange-yellow pigment in culture—were isolated from material 295 times. These organisms are pus-forming and often found in boils, abscesses and other septic conditions. Certain strains can produce a toxin which causes symptoms of food-poisoning and yellow staphylococci of this kind were found occasionally during the year in food alleged to have produced transient sickness.

Vincent's Infections.—Vincent's organisms, a spirochaete associated with a fusiform bacillus (*Fusobacterium plauti-vincenti*) are found in ulcerative conditions of the mouth and throat, and are common in the painful sore throat known as Vincent's Angina. The laboratory examined 134 throat swabs for Vincent's organisms with 6 positive results.

Sensitivity Tests.—More sensitivity tests to the various antibiotics were done this year ; 958 compared with 757 last year. Erythromycin has been added to the antibiotics used in the routine tests. It is of importance in treatment, where a particular micro-organism is known to be responsible for infection, to choose the most appropriate antibiotic.

Glandular Fever.—Infectious mononucleosis or glandular fever is an acute infectious disease characterised by enlargement of lymph glands and changes in the blood cells. There also appear unusual antibodies in the blood. A test for these, the Paul-Bunnell test, is often asked for and 51 were carried out in 1954. Also blood films were frequently examined for the cells characteristic of this disorder.

Q. fever.—Human infection with *Rickettsia burneti*, the causal organism of Q fever has occurred in certain parts of Britain. Q fever is an acute febrile illness suggestive of influenza or virus pneumonia, but distinguishable by blood-serum tests. Laboratory evidence of such infection in the West of Scotland has once been found. Q fever is generally a mild complaint. It may pass unnoticed, but it can be a severe complaint. Infection has been traced to dairy herds, and cattle seem to be the usual reservoir from which man is infected. The disease in cattle usually causes no symptoms, but rickettsia are excreted in the milk, urine and dung. Guinea-pigs are susceptible to infection and therefore during 1954 over 300 samples of blood from guinea-pigs inoculated with milk primarily for the detection of tubercle, have been sent to the Virus laboratory at Ruchill Hospital for examination. Four positive reactions only have been found, and only one relates to raw milk supplied to Glasgow.

Results simply indicate evidence of infection of cattle with *Rickettsia burneti* in the West of Scotland. Efficient pasteurisation of milk should destroy any rickettsia present.

Enteric Fevers.—Excreta from 746 persons suspected of suffering from one or other of the enteric fevers or of harbouring the causal organisms were examined, and 33 of them yielded typhoid or paratyphoid bacilli. More repeat specimens for purposes of control were received this year, 893 against 332, and yielded these organisms 245 times. The total number of samples examined was thus 1,639, exceeding last year's total by 727. A few known carriers were re-examined during the year.

Salm.typhi was isolated 20 times from 4 people one of whom was a known carrier, and *Salm.paratyphi-B* 258 times from 29 people.

The usual examinations of workmen employed around water-works were undertaken, 29 specimens being received. All proved negative bacteriologically. Serological test of the blood of some of these men were made. All results were negative.

Some of the cases of paratyphoid fever were sporadic and isolated, but in one or two instances several members of a family were infected and in others infected contacts were found.

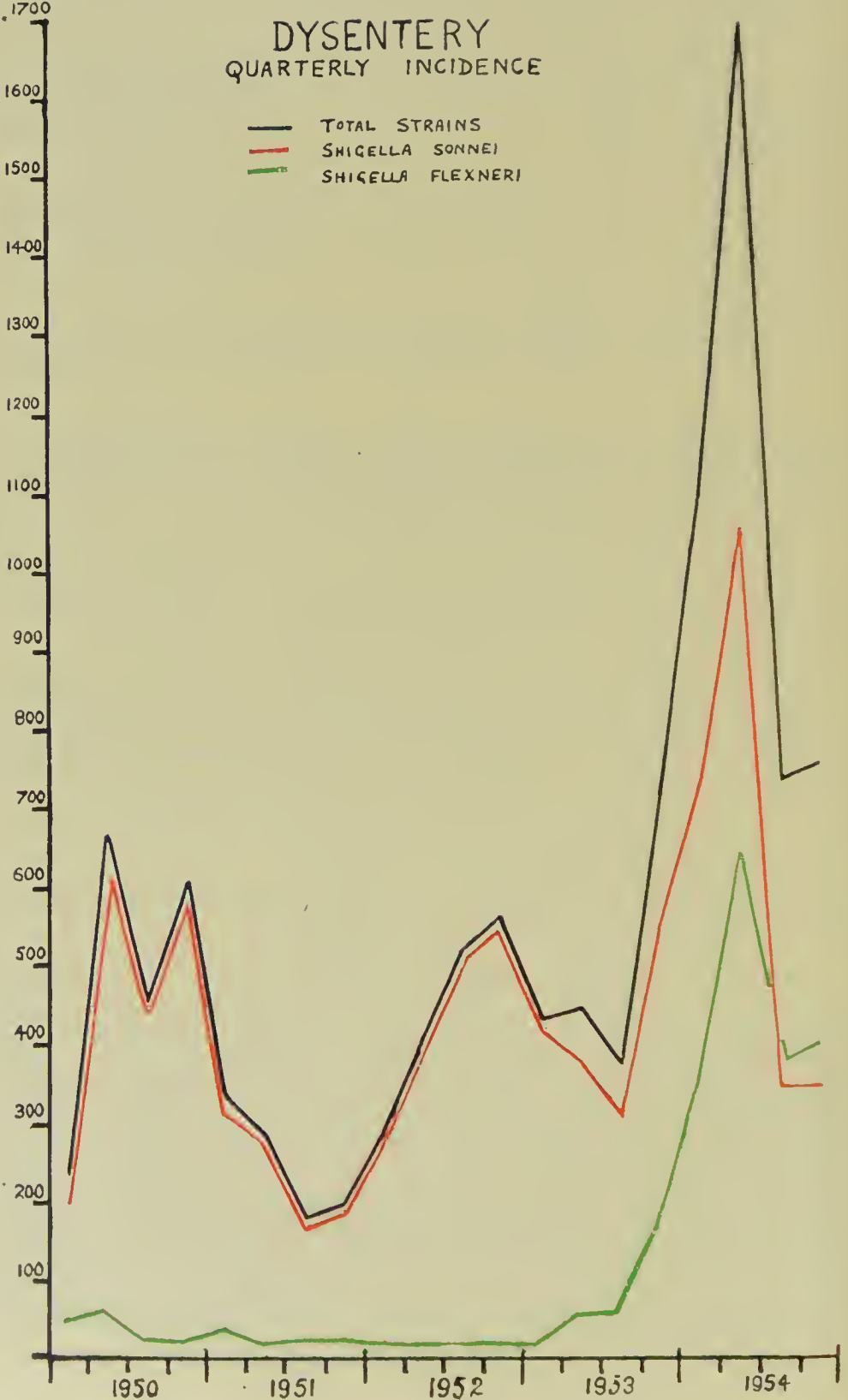
As usual the strains of *Salm.paratyphi-B* isolated belonged to various 'phage types, but there was one group of six persons infected with type "Dundee." Another small family harboured 'phage type I, and another an untypable strain. Among the remainder were types I, IIIA and "Taunton." A few more strains proved untypable. Type I occurred most frequently.

No members of this group of organisms were isolated this year from specimens sent by outside authorities.

Dysentery.—Endemic bacillary dysentery in the City began to increase in prevalence in the last quarter of 1953, when 728 new cases came to the notice of the laboratory. These were out of the yearly total for 1953 of 1,966. In 1954, the year under present consideration, the increase continued and became greater as the months passed, until the total of isolations of dysentery bacilli from new cases reached the unprecedented number of 4,278. This large increase forms part of the sixth wave since 1937 (and the largest) which has swept over Britain. The previous highest figures were reached in the years 1950, 1952 and 1953, being 1,970, 1,793 and 1,966 respectively, so that 1954 yielded more than double the number of any previous year. The

No. of
STRAINSDYSENTERY
QUARTERLY INCIDENCE

— TOTAL STRAINS
— SHIGELLA SONNEI
— SHIGELLA FLEXNERI



largest proportion was logged in the second quarter when no less than 1,699 strains were isolated. Maximum incidence in the second quarter of the year is unusual in Glasgow, the autumn months generally yielding most cases. Much of the increase was in Sonne Dysentery which contributed 2,524, in itself more than the whole in any previous year. But Flexner dysentery of which there had been a little more in 1953 than in recent years, multiplied more than six times, yielding 1,745 strains against 272 last year. The graph inserted near here shows well the enormous rise in 1954 with the peak in the second quarter of the year, since when there has been some declension. It will be noticed that from 1950 the dysentery has been almost wholly of the Sonne type, its graph following closely that for the total amount of dysentery, but that in the first quarter of 1953, Flexner dysentery began to occur more frequently and steadily and rapidly increased concurrently but at a somewhat greater proportionate rate than Sonne dysentery. The graph is a continuation of the one printed last year, but on a different scale, and the two might be examined together.

Shigella sonnei was isolated from 2,524 patients against 1,694 in 1953, and *Shigella flexneri* from 1,754 patients. Altogether 15,066 specimens were examined from suspected cases of illness and 15,860 more for purposes of control. From the latter dysentery bacilli were isolated 2,769 times. All told, 30,926 specimens of excreta were examined, and dysentery bacilli isolated 7,057 times. This table brought up to date shows laboratory isolations of dysentery bacilli since 1946.

Year	Sonne	Flexner	Newcastle	Schmitz	Total
1946 ...	111	109	49	—	269
1947 ...	66	18	21	—	105
1948 ...	434	383	3	—	820
1949 ...	501	373	1	1	826
1950 ...	1,865	105	—	—	1,970
1951 ...	949	40	—	—	989
1952 ...	1,779	11	3	—	1,793
1953 ...	1,694	272	—	—	1,966
1954 ...	2,524	1,754	—	—	4,278

The infectivity of dysentery is high and it is easy to see how it is kept alive in a crowded community by missed mild cases who ignore trivial symptoms and seek no advice ; by convalescent carriers who may excrete bacilli for some weeks after they are clinically well (though the majority of treated cases are clear in 10 or 11 days) and by healthy contact carriers who harbour the bacilli with no ill effect on themselves. And the disease is spread from case to case by way of contaminated hands which may infect food, eating utensils, cutlery, etc., drinking vessels, door knobs ; indeed almost any object that is in daily use among associated people. Explosive outbreaks may occur if a common

food such as the milk supply is infected, and flies on occasion can carry the microbes from exposed excreta to food. And yet, food-borne outbreaks are uncommon. The large numbers of cases of dysentery in the four years previous to 1954 must have meant a large number of residual focal points, from which an exacerbation such as has occurred in 1954 proceeds. The communicability of the disease is high among aggregations of children. Isolation of the sufferers at home or in hospitals, with the most careful hygienic precautions in the milieu, is necessary especially when young children are at risk, for family infection is common. About half the cases occur in children under 5 years of age, and nearly 80 per cent. in those under 15 years. Despite the increased morbidity, 393.9 per 100,000 of the population, the endemic continues to be very mild. The laboratory also dealt with 1,769 samples of excreta from cases of gastro-intestinal illness in Stirlingshire. Most of these were from suspected cases of dysentery.

Dysentery (amoebic).—One hundred and forty three specimens of faeces were examined for *Entamoeba histolytica*, all with negative results. As a rule several specimens were examined from the same patients, often ex-service men who had been abroad. Although no amoebae or cysts were seen, the eggs or larval stages of various worms were frequently found.

Giardia intestinalis.—This intestinal flagellate, sometimes thought to be associated with chronic diarrhoea, was occasionally found. It is probably of little importance except when present in large numbers.

Food-poisoning and Foodstuffs.—There were fewer cases of illness attributed to food poisoning in the city during the year. The total number of specimens of excreta from patients was only 3,413 against 6,223 in 1953. Some of these were the usual repeat samples for control and to test for clearance. There were 62 samples of suspected food examined, and 12 mice were investigated to see if they were carriers of food-poisoning organisms. The foods included prepared foods of various kinds, mostly meat dishes; milk, dried milk, cheese, meat sandwiches, ham, peaches and cream, gravy, sausages, fish cakes and others; a large assortment. From none of these materials, collected because of suspected connection with gastro-intestinal disturbance, was any member of the salmonella food-poisoning group isolated. In most of these incidents of alleged food-poisoning, the discovery of the peccant food is very difficult. As usual, some of these food samples when received at the laboratory were swarming with bacteria of various kinds including faecal *B.coli*, *Proteus* and other intestinal organisms.

The mice were caught in a works canteen where there had been transient illness among the staff using it. No members of the salmonella group were isolated from these mice.

There were cases of staphylococcal food-poisoning recorded, and *Staphylococcus aureus*, which if allowed to multiply in a suitable medium may produce a toxin, remarkably resistant to heat, which will cause gastric disturbance, was several times isolated from food, and was no doubt the cause of the transient illness complained of by some people. It was recovered from gravy, stewed beef and vegetables, food made from dried milk, margarine, potted meat, meat sandwiches, etc. Probably most of these foods had been contaminated by the victims themselves or by other food-handlers and preparers. *Staph.aureus* is a common inhabitant of the noses of many people and a cause of boils and furuncles, so that food may easily become contaminated. Danger arises when prepared food stands long enough at a suitable temperature for continued growth of the microbe to occur with toxin formation, before it is eaten.

From the 3,413 samples of excreta received, members of the salmonella group of micro-organisms were isolated 224 times only, including repeats for control and clearance. This is a great improvement on the previous year when there were 838 positive findings. Altogether there were only 96 primary isolations of *Salmonella bacilli* from new cases this year, compared with 247 in 1953. *Salm.typhi-murium* accounted for 87 out of the 96 strains.

There were three types not recorded by the laboratory before, *Salm.waycross*, *Salm.brancaaster* and *Salm.johannesburg*, and another strain of the unnamed type noted last year was found. The two strains listed last year as unidentifiable have been analysed antigenically by the Salmonella Reference Laboratory in London. They are something like *S.paratyphi-B*, but are not identified as that organism. Strains have been found in England as well as in Scotland. They cause a gastro-enteritis and not an enteric fever. The table overleaf lists the year's findings and compares it with those of previous years.

No micro-organisms associated with food-poisoning were isolated from samples of excreta or food sent to the laboratory by outside authorities. A collection of waste-food—mostly plate washings—was received from Stirlingshire where 60 or 70 children eating school meals had been taken ill. The results of bacteriological examinations were negative.

			1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948
<i>S. typhi-murium</i>	...	...	87	209	139	97	80	73	16
<i>S. enteritidis</i>	...	...	4	13	7	53	12		4
<i>S. newport</i>	...	...	—	—	2	9		1	2
<i>S. thompson</i>	...	...	—	3	6	4	5	1	
<i>S. potsdam</i>	...	...	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
<i>S. saint-paul</i>	...	...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
<i>S. montevideo</i>	...	...	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
<i>S. bovis morbificans</i>	...	...	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
<i>S. georgia</i>	...	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
<i>S. oregon</i>	...	...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>S. minnesota</i>	...	...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
<i>S. newington</i>	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
<i>S. san-diego</i>	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
<i>S. senftenberg</i>	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
<i>S. bredeney</i>	...	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
<i>S. stanleyville</i>	...	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
<i>S. virchow</i>	...	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
<i>S. avatum</i>	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. stanley</i>	...	...	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. waycross</i>	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. brancaster</i>	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. johannesburg</i>	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. cholerae suis</i> (var Kunzendorf)	...	...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
<i>S. (unidentifiable)</i>	...	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
<i>S. (new salmonella—</i> <i>unnamed)</i>	...	...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
			<u>96</u>	<u>247</u>	<u>160</u>	<u>174</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>23</u>

Shellfish.—Four samples of shellfish including one of uncooked mussels, two of uncooked whelks and one of cooked whelks were examined. The mussels were thought to be associated with sickness. In all, 37 shellfish from these batches were investigated. The sample of cooked whelks yielded *Staph.aureus* though the average bacterial content of the whelks was low. Contamination probably occurred after boiling. The uncooked shellfish, mussels and whelks yielded faecal *B.coli*, *Proteus*, faecal streptococci, *Cl.welchii*, and the average total bacterial counts were fairly high. They were evidently sewage contaminated, but no *Salmonella* was isolated. Shellfish collected from foreshores near sewage outflows should be well-cooked before being eaten.

A cooked crayfish was also examined. No pathogens were isolated.

Venereal Diseases.—A total of 25,486 tests were made during the year on 22,986 specimens of which 22,738 were examinations for syphilis and 2,748 for gonococcal infection. The figures again show a decrease; they are smaller by 2,441 than last year (syphilis 2,405, gonorrhoea 36).

The routine tests employed for syphilitic infections were unchanged, Wasserman, Kahn and Laughlen reactions ; the last being a screening test used to eliminate quickly serological negative specimens. Any sample of blood showing the slightest positive reaction with the Laughlen test is re-examined by the Wassermann or Kahn Tests or by both. Of the 10,336 Wasserman Tests done, 7,921 were for diagnosis, 2,205 were made to test the progress under treatment and 210 were to confirm anomalous findings in the Laughlen screening procedure. To supplement the Wassermann test, 2,290 samples of blood were examined by Kahn's method. The Laughlen test was used to exclude suspicion of syphilis 7,759 times in antenatal cases as a routine, and 2,353 times in presumed non-syphilitic affections on specimens of blood from V.D. clinic patients, for the same reason. In addition, to provide supplementary information, 95 samples of cerebro-spinal fluid were examined by Lange's Colloidal Gold Test and in 75 of them the total protein content was determined. These tests are useful in suspected neuro-syphilis, for diagnostic purposes and to assess progress under treatment.

A few films of exudates from primary genital lesions were examined for the spirochaete of syphilis, *Treponema pallidum*.

There was a considerable fall in the number of specimens sent in by outside authorities to be tested for V.D. Only 28 tests were done ; 19 Wassermann tests, 8 Kahn and one for suspected gonorrhoeal infection.

Tests for gonococcal infections include culture, microscopical examinations of exudates and also the complement fixation test with the patient's blood serum.

Cultures are made from swabs sent to the laboratory in the special transport medium which was elaborated here and which will maintain gonococci in a viable state for many hours or even days. Specimens come mainly from the city V.D. clinics for women but some from other sources. The number of swabs examined by methods of culture in 1954 was 1,920 from 624 persons. From these the gonococcus was isolated 175 times from 119 patients, the repeats being mainly to test for cure.

Smears from exudates examined numbered 578 of which 33 were reported positive. There was one from an outside authority. In addition the gonococcal complement fixation test was carried out on 316 samples, yielding 13 positives. This last test is sometimes useful in determining the cause of chronic conditions due to previous infection with the gonococcus.

No specimens for the G.C.F. Test were received from outside authorities this year.

Trichomoniasis.—Trichomonal Vaginitis is a recognised infection and 1,975 specimens were examined this year for the flagellate concerned in this inflammation of which 308 (15·6 per cent.) were positive.

Ophthalmia neonatorum.—During the year 270 samples of exudates from the eyes of 127 children were examined for gonococci, about 25 per cent. less than last year. Twenty-one of these from 12 babies were examined by cultural methods, but only 3 babies proved to have gonococcal ophthalmia. One of these three babies also yielded a positive vaginal swab. For diagnosis and clearance under treatment 39 films and cultures were examined from these three children. The meningococcus, which is sometimes a cause of inflammation of the eye, was not isolated from any case of ophthalmia this year. *Staphylococcus aureus*, Koch-Weeks bacillus, *streptococcus viridans* were isolated from some of these eyes, and the Morax-Axenfeld bacillus seen occasionally in films.

PUBLIC HEALTH—GENERAL CONTROL

Antenatal—Rh Tests and Blood Groupings.—The laboratory continues its practice of examining the blood of pregnant women for the Rhesus factor, knowledge of which is of great help to clinicians attending childbirth, who are thereby informed whether the mother's blood contains substances which are antagonistic to the child's Rh blood group. Determination of the Rh factor in babies and fathers is sometimes asked for also. At the same time most samples of blood received for Rh testing are grouped (A.B.O. blood groups) which gives information useful where transfusion is required. In 1954 from 139 general practitioners in the City, 1,266 samples of blood were received, an increase of 370 on last year which itself showed an increase of 248 on 1952. The remainder came chiefly from antenatal clinics, and the total of samples received from all sources was 9,297 which is 267 fewer than last year. Of these, 1,578 proved to be Rh negative (17·0 per cent.). All these negative blood samples would be further examined for antibodies by the Blood Transfusion Service. Our records show 23 women who were found sensitized to the Rh factor, including 4 found to be sensitized in previous pregnancies.

The A.B.O. blood group was determined on 8,733 samples of blood.

Tuberculosis.—The number of samples of sputum examined microscopically for *M.tuberculosis* was 12,917, over 2,000 more than last year. The increase may be attributed to the more intensive investigations of contacts with infective tuberculosis and to investiga-

tion required after X-ray examination. In these sputa, the number of which includes many repeats for control purposes, *M.tuberculosis* was found 2,106 times.

Many samples of urine, cerebro-spinal fluid, pus and other morbid material were investigated microscopically and by biological test and culture. Microscopical examinations numbered 391, tests by culture 225 and biological tests 425, the total of all these (1,041) exceeding last year's figure by about 30 per cent.

From Stirlingshire authorities there were 134 various specimens tested biologically for *M.tuberculosis*, and 17 by cultural methods, as well as 329 by microscopical examination.

Some specimens were examined as part of the control of B.C.G. vaccination and there were a number of laryngeal swabs from suspected cases sent for culture. The use of the laryngeal swab permits the collection of secretion when the patient cannot produce any sputum by coughing.

Milk Supply. Tuberculosis.—The total number of samples of milk tested biologically for tubercle was 441. For the City of Glasgow were examined 128 designated milks, 4 undesignated, 52 samples of milk supplied to schools and 28 supplied to hospitals. In addition to these there were 76 from Clydebank, 86 from Stirlingshire and 67 from Dumfries-shire, Kirkcudbrightshire and Wigtownshire. None of the milks examined was found to be infected by *M.tuberculosis*.

Milk Supply. Bacterial Content.—To ensure conformity with the regulations governing the sale of designated milk, and with the requirements of the department regarding milk produced in the City or coming into the City for processing, 1,914 samples were examined bacteriologically. Of these samples, 1,780 (93 per cent.) were satisfactory; a rather bigger percentage than last year or the year before.

The general good quality of the milk is maintained. Results of the examinations are tabulated below.

		Number of Samples	No. complying with Standards	Per cent. complying in 1954	in 1953
<i>Hospital Supplies</i> —					
Raw (Certified; T.T.)	...	163	138	90.2	84.0
T.T. (Past.); Pasteurised	...	136	120	88.2	87.8
<i>Public Supplies</i> —					
Raw (Certified; T.T.)	...	450	382	84.9	86.7
T.T. (Past.); Pasteurised	...	972	951	97.8	95.7
<i>School Supplies</i>					
Pasteurised	...	168	161	95.8	95.6
<i>Undesignated milk produced or pro-</i>					
<i>cessed in city</i>	...	17	16	94.1	97.8
<i>Miscellaneous Milks</i>	...	18	12	66.7	87.0

Milk Bottles and Bottle Closures.—It is essential that milk should be filled into clean bottles and that the bottle caps should be clean also, and to ensure that such requirements were being fulfilled by those concerned, 193 washed milk bottles were examined, of which 166 (86·0 per cent.) were found to pass the tests.

Other bottles to be used for beer, aerated waters and various drinks were examined for cleanliness. Out of 118 examined, 77 (65·3 per cent.) had been satisfactorily cleansed. There is room for improvement here.

A clean stopper or cap to a bottle is important, for a dirty one may contaminate the contents of the bottle, and it is particularly desirable that milk, a medium that encourages bacterial growth, should not be thus infected. To control the cleanliness of bottle closures, 21 samples amounting to an aggregate of 142 milk bottle caps and bottle stoppers of various kinds were examined. The small number of milk bottle caps gave good results, but there was obvious need for improvement in the cleaning of screw stoppers with rubber washers.

Ice Cream.—Samples of ice-cream were routinely examined to control the bacteriological purity of this product. If anything the samples gave rather better results than did last year's. The following table sets out and classifies the bacterial counts obtained from 136 specimens.

Bacterial Count per ml.					No. of Samples	Percentage	
						1954	1953
0—	30,000	...	...	...	121	88·2	83·2
30,000—	100,000	...	...	...	6	4·4	8·4
100,000—	200,000	...	...	...	2	1·5	2·1
200,000—	1,000,000	...	...	...	4	3·0	1·4
Over a million	...	...	...	...	3	2·2	4·9

Coliform bacilli were found in 1/100 ml. in 8 (6 per cent.) of the samples. Last year the corresponding percentage was 11·9.

It will be noticed that nearly 90 per cent. of the samples yielded bacterial counts within the standard set for certified milk, which is good. Possibly, to some extent, the cool summer of 1954 worked for good in regard to the bacteriological state of this product.

Synthetic Cream.—This product is widely used in confectionery nowadays. It may be compounded by bakers in various ways and many ingredients are used, such as bakers' fat, sweetened fat, glyceryl monostearate, milk powder, frozen eggs and so on, the mixtures being worked up to the required consistency. It is also supplied ready made by manufacturers whose formulae may be rather complex, containing many items including egg albumen and gelatin, and these products

are manipulated by bakers to produce the required filling for tarts, cakes, cream slices, etc. From start to finish there is often ample opportunity for contamination and it is a substance that might well act as a vector for certain diseases. The results tabulated below were obtained from 177 samples.

Bacterial count per ml.					No. of Samples	Percentage 1954	Percentage 1953
0—	30,000	...	...	...	123	69.5	58.9
30,000—	100,000	...	...	...	22	12.4	14.6
100,000—	200,000	...	...	...	12	6.8	3.2
200,000—	1,000,000	...	...	...	11	6.2	7.6
Over 1,000,000	...	...	...	...	9	5.1	15.8

Coliform bacilli were found in 1/100 gram in 25 (14.1 per cent.) of the samples. In 1953 the corresponding percentage was 16.5. There is still room for improvement in the hygiene of the handling of this food material.

Miscellaneous examinations.—In investigation of the source of contamination of unsatisfactory samples of milk, milk products, cream, etc., swabs and rinses from containers and machine equipment, were examined. The results enabled correction of unsatisfactory handling in mixing, processing or otherwise preparing these foods.

Food Hygiene.—Supplementary to the examination of food done in relation to outbreaks of illness due to food-poisoning and to the bacteriological survey of canned products, synthetic cream and other foods, which are described in the appropriate places in this report, an investigation of the hygienic standards of restaurant kitchens considered bacteriologically has been carried out. The utmost cleanliness that can be obtained should be a *sine qua non* in all places, large or small, where food is cooked, handled or distributed, and is particularly to be desired in the kitchens of public eating places.

During the year nearly 40 restaurant kitchens in the centre of the City have been visited in the early afternoon, as near as possible to the post-luncheon washing-up time. Samples of washing-up water and drying cloths have been taken and also swabs from various food utensils, cups, plates, forks, spoons, etc. These have been bacteriologically examined and from the results some indication of the cleanliness of a kitchen can be obtained. From the findings it was obvious that while some kitchens maintain a high standard of bacteriological cleanliness, in others there is room for improvement. Such pointers to contamination as typical *B.coli* were naturally found occasionally; *Staphylococcus aureus* was sometimes isolated, and *Cl.welchii* twice isolated from drying cloths; the bacterial count of the washing-up water was sometimes high, and the drying cloth not very clean bacteriologically,

The results obtained are better than some that have been published of other towns, and on the whole might be a lot worse. No *Salmonellae* or haemolytic streptococci were isolated from any of the material examined during the investigations.

City Water Supply.—Six hundred and ninety-six samples of water from reservoirs, mains and other sources were routinely examined for bacterial content including the particular micro-organisms which point to contamination. The samples included 256 of drinking water from the mains. The results obtained throughout the year are on the whole very satisfactory, the high standard of water piped to the consumer being maintained. The following table sets out details of the results obtained in the examination of mains water.

Supply	No. of Samples	Average bacterial count per ml. at 37°C.	Average bacterial count per ml. at 22°C.	B. coli		
				Present in 100 ml. Absent from 50 ml.	Present in 10 ml. Absent from 5 ml.	Present in 0.5 ml. Absent from 0.1
Loch Katrine	208	2	37	1	2	1
Gorbals ...	48	19	28	0	0	0

In all but 4 samples typical *B.coli* was absent from 100 ml. of water.

Swimming Baths.—Three hundred and three samples of water from swimming ponds were examined, comprising 223 from public ponds, 59 from school ponds, 15 from private ponds and 6 from ponds belonging to an outside authority. Of all these, 197 of the public pond samples, 43 of the school pond samples, 14 of the private pond samples and 5 of the samples from outside the City contained less than 10 micro-organisms per ml. The results obtained were very satisfactory, no grossly contaminated sample being found.

Anthrax.—From consignments entering the Port 26 samples of hair, hides, skins, etc., were received for examination for the presence of the anthrax bacillus. There were 13 samples of goatskins, 3 of buffalo skins, 3 of pigskins, 1 of wet salted hide, 2 of dried hide fleshings, 2 samples of hog hair, 1 of cow tail hair and one of bone meal. *Bacillus anthracis* was recovered from one goatskin and one pigskin.

There was also a swab from a pustule on a patient's thumb which was suspected of being an anthrax infection. No anthrax bacilli were isolated.

Plague.—From the dock-side warehouses and ships at the Port, 193 rats were received to be examined for signs of infection with

B. pestis according to the routine precautionary measures against the entry of plague. No evidence was obtained that any of these rats harboured the infection.

Foodstuffs.—Twice as many samples of food as last year entering the Port were examined as to fitness for distribution and consumption, 100 in all. They included many tins of corned meat with cereal, canned Vienna sausage and tinned soup imported from Australia; canned steak, tinned gammon, tinned cream, condensed milk and cooking fat from Ireland; frozen egg pulp from Australia and New Zealand; tinned salmon, egg yolk, egg albumen from the Far East and tinned luncheon meat from Denmark. Some few samples yielded high bacterial counts, and *staph. aureus* was isolated from some gammon. From blown or bulging tins—which would be rejected in any case—organisms responsible for fermentation and putrefaction were isolated. Egg-pulp yielded coliforms which is not unusual, but no pathogens were isolated. Tinned meats, where the container was in fair condition as a rule were bacteriologically sound, and in excellent condition. No members of the *Salmonella* group were isolated from any of the samples examined. A few samples of foods damaged by sea-water and reconditioned were examined.

The work of examining canned foods bacteriologically is to prevent as far as is possible the circulation of any that might be contaminated with micro-organisms likely to cause illness in consumers. Most of the samples examined were perfectly sound.

Yellow Fever.—The laboratory stores Yellow Fever vaccine at a low temperature and issues it as required. More prophylactic inoculation against this disease was done last year on people, including ships' companies, travelling abroad to areas of risk. Altogether 5,090 doses were issued compared with 3,735 doses in 1953.

Insect Pests.—There are many insects (apart from vermin) to be found in factories, warehouses, stores and dwelling houses. Some damage food, others timber or furniture; some attack clothing, carpets or furs and some have, usually, only a nuisance value. During the year the specimens brought for identification included the common furniture beetle (*Anobium domesticum*), the golden spider beetle (*Niptus Hololeucus*), a member of the *Scolytidae* or bark beetles that attack stored timber and a small beetle belonging to the *Lathridiidae* from the walls of a house. Some of this species are not uncommon in houses and stores. There were also a common flea, an earwig (*Forficula auricularia*) and the larval moult of a species of *Tipula* (Crane Fly). Mites (*Tyroglyphus*) were also found in dust and wheat grain.

Worms.—Parasitic worms are sometimes responsible for disease in man. Infestation by some may cause severe or fatal disease, while the presence of others merely causes more or less bodily or intestinal discomfort. Examples of the former are *Ancylostoma* and *Necator*, the hook-worms, and of the latter, *Oxyuris* the thread worm and *Taenia* the tape-worm. Many of the worms infesting man are rarely found in this country but may be present in the excreta of persons who have been abroad. During 1954 the laboratory examined 78 samples of faeces for worms of various kinds. The following were found at different times ; *Ancylostoma duodenale*, a hook-worm, *Strongyloides stercoralis*, a round worm, *Ascaris lumbricoides*, a round worm, *Taenia saginata*, the beef tape-worm, *Oxyuris vermicularis*, the thread-worm or pin-worm, and *Trichuris trichiura*, the whip-worm. Larval forms and eggs of some of these species were sometimes the indications of the presence of the parasites.

Haematology.—Examinations of blood films as an aid to the diagnosis of anaemia and to detect alterations in the blood from various causes are frequently asked for. Full blood examinations have been done during the year on X-ray workers to detect any deviations from the normal due to exposure. As an item in the comparative study of nutrition in old people, blood counts and haemoglobin estimations have been done on 44 people up to the end of the year and this work continues.

Many other examinations besides those so far classified in this report are carried out in the laboratory from time to time.

Yeast-like organisms such as *Monilia* cause certain conditions, for example, thrush, vaginitis, etc., but *Monilia* is more commonly looked for and more frequently reported nowadays after treatment with antibiotics, for these powerful remedies, in eliminating pathogenic bacteria, sometimes upset temporarily the balance of man's bacterial flora, and so allow these organisms to flourish and multiply, when they may cause trouble.

Tests for urine for albumen, sugar, blood, bile, pus and kidney casts are sometimes asked for ; tests of faeces for occult blood, that is, minute amounts of blood ; examination of puncture fluids from the chest, abdomen or joints for cells and bacteria ; examination of hairs for the ringworm fungus ; examination of water sediments for various forms of animal and vegetable life ; and of damaged foods for infestation by the larvae of various pests.

ORIGINAL INVESTIGATIONS

An epidemiological study of food-poisoning in Glasgow was completed and published.

PUBLICATIONS

- Robert Burton and *The Anatomy of Melancholy*. H. S. Carter (1954). Glas. Med. J. XXXV 202.
- Some Account of Food-poisoning in Glasgow, 1946-1953. H. S. Carter (1954). Glas. Med. J. XXXV 244.

TOTAL OF EXAMINATIONS FOR YEAR 1954.

CITY OF GLASGOW. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

<i>Diphtheria and General Throat Infections—</i>						<i>Positive</i>	<i>Total</i>
Diphtheria	...	...	Suspects	...	...	24	2,898
			Control, etc.	...	...	32	302
			Typing	...	...	—	56
			Virulence Tests (biological)	...	...	—	33
			Toxicogenicity Tests	...	...	—	34
Streptococcal Infections	...	...	Suspects and control	...	...	346	1,035
Vincent's Infections			Suspects	...	...	6	134
Staphylococcal Infections	...	...	...	...	...	—	295
<i>Gastro-intestinal Infections—</i>							
Enteric Fever							
(Typhoid, paratyphoid)	...	...	Suspects	...	...	33	746
	...	...	Control, etc.	...	...	245	893
			Water Works employees...	...	...	—	29
Food Poisoning	...	...	Suspects and control	...	...	224	3,413
(Salmonellosis)	...	...	Foodstuffs	...	...	—	62
			Mice	...	...	—	12
Dysentery : Bacillary			Suspects	...	...	4,288	15,066
			Control	...	...	2,769	15,860
Amoebic	...	...	...	...	...	—	143
Other forms—giardia, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	—	5
<i>Tuberculosis—</i>							
			Sputa	...	...	2,106	12,917
			Various specimens (micros. exams.)	...	...	—	391
			Various specimens (biological exams.)	...	...	—	425
			Various specimens (culture)	...	...	—	225
<i>Venereal Diseases—</i>							
Syphilis	...	...	Wassermann Test	...	...	—	10,336
			Kahn Test	...	...	—	2,290
			Laughlen Test	...	...	—	10,112
			Lange's Colloidal Gold Test	...	...	—	95
			Protein estimations	...	...	—	75
Gonorrhoea	...	...	Smears, cultures and complement fixation tests	...	...	—	2,748
			Ophthalmia neonatorum (smears and cultures)	...	...	12	270

OTHER EXAMINATIONS

Blood—Rh factor	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,297
Blood—A.B.O. grouping	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,733
Blood—various infections	...	...	...	...	...	...	128
Body fluids (urine etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	369
Exudates	...	...	...	...	...	...	392
Faeces for worms	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Faeces for occult blood	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Swabs for Trichomonas	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,975
Insects (identification)	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Antibiotic sensitivity tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	958
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Carry forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	102,868

					<i>Total</i>
	<i>Brought forward</i>	...	...	...	102,868
GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH—					
City Milk Supplies (bacterial counts)	...	...	...	...	1,625
Hospital Milk Supplies (bacterial counts)	...	...	...	...	289
Milk (biological tests)	...	...	...	...	212
Milk bottles (bacterial counts)	...	...	...	...	193
Swabs and rinses from milk processing machinery ; bottle closures, etc.	...	...	...	...	40
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	136
Foodstuffs—fitness for consumption :—					
Synthetic cream, etc.	...	...	...	...	184
Shellfish—mussels, whelks	...	...	...	...	37
Beer and mineral water bottles	...	...	...	...	118
Water supplies—routine	...	...	...	...	683
Water from swimming ponds	...	...	...	...	297
Food utensils—restaurant kitchens	...	...	...	...	269
PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY—					
Anthrax (hides, skins, hair, etc.)	...	...	...	...	26
Plague (examination of rats)	...	...	...	...	193
Foodstuffs—fitness for consumption	...	...	...	...	100
Water—from ships and docks	...	...	...	...	13
OUTSIDE AUTHORITIES—					
<i>Stirlingshire—</i>					
Tuberculosis (sputum, etc.—micros.)	...	...	...	...	329
Tuberculosis (various specimens—biological)	...	...	...	...	134
Tuberculosis (various specimens—culture)	...	...	...	...	17
Tuberculosis (milk—biological examinations)	...	...	...	...	86
Gastro-intestinal infections	...	...	...	...	1,769
Throat infections	...	...	...	...	157
Venereal Diseases	...	...	...	...	27
Other infections	...	...	...	...	22
Sensitivity tests	...	...	...	...	12
					<hr/> 2,553
<i>Clackmannanshire—</i>					
Tuberculosis (sputum, etc.—micros.)	...	...	...	...	84
Tuberculosis (various specimens—biological)	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis (various specimens—culture)	...	...	...	...	1
Gastro-intestinal infections	...	...	...	...	2
Throat infections	...	...	...	...	3
Venereal Diseases	...	...	...	...	2
Sensitivity Tests	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/> 94
<i>Clydebank—</i>					
Milk (biological test for tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	76
Water from swimming ponds	...	...	...	...	6
					<hr/> 82
SOUTHERN TOWNS AND COUNTIES—					
<i>Dumfries, Wigtown and Kirkcudbright—</i>					
Milk (biological test for tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	67
					<hr/> 110,079

SECTION X.

FOOD POISONING.

The recorded incidence of food poisoning in 1954 was considerably reduced compared with 1953. In 1953 the cases known to the Public Health Department numbered 456, a deplorably high and indeed a record figure. In 1954 the number was 281 cases. Under the new Food and Drugs Bill it is envisaged that this disease will be notifiable in Scotland as it has been in England. The figures recorded above of unnotifiable food poisoning probably give a fairly good indication of the prevalence in the city; possibly as good an indication as the figures for notifiable dysentery.

It has been the custom in England to classify the available information as follows. A number of cases in more than one household is an outbreak; confined to one household a family outbreak and a single case apparently unrelated to any other is a sporadic case. Each outbreak, family outbreak or sporadic case is called an incident. It has been possible to analyse the 1954 Glasgow figures in this way and also to break up the 1953 figures in retrospect for comparison.

					Incidents.		Cases Comprised	
					1953	1954	1953	1954
Outbreaks	...	...	...	...	8	7	228	135
Family Outbreaks	...	...	...	...	27	18	78	46
Sporadic Cases	...	...	...	...	150	100	150	100
Totals					185	125	456	281

It will be seen that there was a reduction in the 1954 figures under all headings and that the average size of outbreak in 1954 was smaller than in 1953.

There was no death from food poisoning in the city during the year.

The number of cases which occurred in each month were as follows :—

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
7	12	113	14	15	15	46	11	4	21	11	12

This seasonal distribution is unusual and requires comment. The usual rise in summer and autumn did not occur. All but ten of the large March total was accounted for by three outbreaks, including the largest outbreak of 86 cases, and none of these outbreaks was caused by salmonella infection. In July the second highest monthly total included three "toxic" type outbreaks of 23 cases. The exclusion of these few incidents in March and July would make the monthly incidence low and practically constant throughout the year. There would be in effect no peak period. The lack of summer in 1954 provides an obvious explanation for the lack of a summer peak. The infective salmonella group of food poisoning, as opposed to the "toxic" type, is more likely to vary with climatic conditions. The warmth which favours the "toxic" type (including in this Staphylococcal and *Cl. welchii* poisonings) may be available indoors at any season of the year. In extension of the above remarks it is likely that the poor summer was at least partly responsible for the lower total incidence of the year.

Dividing the cases and outbreaks for descriptive purposes according to aetiology *Salm. typhi-murium* infections again warrant first mention. Ninety-four cases, about one-third of the annual total of food poisoning, were due to this common infection. This compares favourably with the 220 cases in 1953 and it is gratifying to record that whereas in 1953 several considerable outbreaks of this infection occurred, in 1954 there was only one outbreak of three cases. Two of these were patients in a hospital ward. The third was a ward orderly whose infection was discovered when the other patients and staff were examined. The remaining 91 cases were sporadic or in small family outbreaks.

Salm. enteritidis occurred in five cases in four different households widely separated in place and time.

Other salmonella organisms were discovered in single cases only. They were *Salm. cholerae suis*, *Salm. waycross*, *Salm. johannesburg*, *Salm. brancaster* and an unnamed *Salmonella*.

In 1953 considerable numbers in Glasgow were infected with *Salm.*

thompson and *Salmonella stanley*, yet in 1954 these infections had apparently disappeared. They failed to establish themselves in the community as *Salm. typhi-murium* and to a lesser extent *Salm. enteritidis* have done. It is interesting to speculate why these last-named germs have become endemic whereas the others, having obtained a footing, disappear. Are the native Glasgow germs maintained by non-human carriers or have they adapted themselves to climatic and other environmental conditions? Certainly efforts were made to control *Salm. thompson* and *Salm. stanley* but it is difficult to believe that control has eradicated them without the help of natural environmental forces.

Staphylococcus aureus toxin was held responsible for fifty cases of food poisoning and here there is an increase over the 1953 total of sixteen. Four outbreaks and three family outbreaks of this type occurred. Tinned corned mutton, eaten without further cooking, was the vehicle of the toxin in all four outbreaks. Cooking would not of course prevent the illness once the meat was contaminated. A thorough investigation of one of these outbreaks brought to light the following points. Four families were traced who had bought and eaten corned mutton on the same day in March from the same grocer's shop. Nine out of eleven members of these families had symptoms of acute food poisoning and five were ill enough to be detained in hospital. The corned mutton was of an Australian brand, made up in six pound tins, with twelve tins in each large case. Bacteriological investigation isolated coagulase positive *staphylococcus aureus* in a portion of meat bought by one of the families, a 5 lb. portion remaining in the shop, an obviously dirty tin-opener from the shop and in the throat swab from one shop assistant. A tin unopened in the shop did not contain *staphylococcus* and indeed the tins of this product appeared sound. A Glasgow wholesaler had distributed fifty cases, each of twelve tins, and the shipper had imported 3,739 cases about which no other complaint was known. All the evidence pointed to the conclusion that the meat was contaminated in the grocer's shop after opening. The other three outbreaks were very similar, the *staphylococcus* being recovered from the corned mutton sold or for sale to customers but not from unopened tins in stock. The outbreaks occurred in June, July and December and involved seven, fifteen and seven people respectively. The fact that four outbreaks occurred in which the vehicle of staph. toxin was a 6 lb. tin of Australian corned mutton on each occasion aroused suspicion; tinned products being always under more suspicion in this regard than unpacked goods. The possibility is raised that an occasional tin may be contaminated during packing.

When it is considered that the four tins were from separate consignments of different brands the possibility becomes less likely. One of the outbreaks described above supports the more probable theory that the meat was contaminated during or after opening. A large package which is sold in small amounts is very liable to suffer contamination from faulty handling or storage.

An interesting family outbreak of four cases was investigated in which staphylococcus was grown from lettuce and from margarine in the house. The family blamed a bottle of salad cream but this contained no harmful agent. One of the family had recently suffered from styes and an ear infection, both likely results of staphylococcal infection, though this was not proved.

The largest food poisoning outbreak of the year, involving 86 persons, occurred in March. The sufferers all ate in a factory canteen and questioning pointed to meat pie as the harmful food. The meat for the pie had been cooked the day before it was eaten and allowed to cool slowly. The pie was made up and recooked the following morning. Again it lay and cooled for two hours and finally it was reheated and served. It thus stood for long periods at temperatures suitable for bacterial growth. No sample of pie was available for examination. Specimens from five of those affected yielded *Clostridium welchii* but this evidence is inconclusive. Nevertheless, the incubation period and symptoms of the illness corresponded to *Cl. welchii* poisoning. By coincidence a similar but smaller outbreak occurred in a restaurant attached to a Glasgow shop two days after the large outbreak described above. Three customers complained of ill effects and five of the shop staff who ate the same steak pie also suffered. The incubation period was of the order of 14-15 hours and the main symptom diarrhoea, again suggesting *Cl. welchii* as the cause, but again without proof.

In some thirty cases of food poisoning the aetiology remained unknown. The majority of these were examined for salmonella infection with negative result.

To sum up, food poisoning was less prevalent in Glasgow in 1954 than in 1953 and the fall was due to the considerable drop in the number of salmonella infections. It is suggested that climatic conditions were to some extent responsible for this improvement. Other types of food poisoning were not reduced to the same extent, on the contrary staphylococcal toxin was responsible for an increased incidence. Investigation of outbreaks pointed to faults in handling and storage of food. There remains room for much improvement in these matters.

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928; THE PUBLIC HEALTH (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1897; THE MILK AND DAIRIES ACT, AND ALLIED ACTS, ORDERS AND REGULATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1954.

The Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.—The passing of the new statute having been delayed until the next parliamentary session, the administration of Food and Drugs law was continued as for last year. A total of 5,036 samples were submitted for analysis during the year, 1,390 formal and 3,646 informal. Sixty-one or 4·89 per cent. of formal samples and 113 or 3·10 per cent. of informal samples were reported as not being genuine. Last year the figures were 50 or 3·64 per cent. and 84 or 2·21 per cent. respectively. The number of adulterated formal samples in which proceedings were taken increased from 31 cases to 45, and the fines imposed from £116 to £177 in respect of 40 convictions this year.

Two cases of more than usual interest were dealt with during the year, probably the first of their kind to occur under Section 6, Sub-Section 2, of the Act. This section is applicable to Scotland in lieu of similar provisions in Section 32 of the Act of 1938 (which do not apply to Scotland). The latter Act provides for a tolerance of 2 per cent. variation in the permissible limit of butter fat in margarine composition. In the absence of a permissible tolerance for Scotland, and in consideration of a possible false description being applied owing to a technical inaccuracy in manufacture, two manufacturers of the product who were engaged in an extensive advertising campaign were informed of the risk of possible proceedings. In both cases the replies indicated that they were confident of the accuracy of their technical staffs to keep within the exact limit prescribed. Notwithstanding, however, a formal sample was obtained of one of those imported margarines which contained 14 per cent. of butter fat, and proceedings were instituted. In spite of the fact, however, that an agent tendered a plea of guilty to the charge, the respondents were inexplicably given an absolute discharge. The other case related to a margarine manufactured in Scotland, a sample of which was reported to contain 13 per cent. of butter fat. A contrary analysis was submitted in defence and the third portion of the sample forwarded by the court to the Government Chemist. The latter analysis was reported as containing 8·3 per cent. as against 9 per cent. of butter fat submitted by the

analyst for the defender, who was found not guilty. It is hoped that the new legislation will remove the anomaly of differing standards within the United Kingdom, especially for such a widely used product as Margarine.

In addition to the foregoing, one contravention of the Food Standards (Ice-Cream) Order, 1953, was followed by a conviction and fine of £4. A case under the Food Standards (Suet) Order, 1952, continued for decision from last year, was found by the Sheriff "Not Proven."

A suggestion was made to the manufacturers of Anti-Smoking tablets containing 69 per cent. Exsiccated Ferrous Sulphate that these tablets, which are dangerous to young children, should be labelled in such a way as to reduce the risk of fatality.

The delay in the passing of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Bill has been unfortunate, in view of some modern trends in food manufacture. Some doubt exists in the minds of Local Food and Drugs Authorities on the reported use of "Plastic Shortening" employed to aerate cake batters in the bakery trades. The use of Polyoxyethylene stearates in food manufacture has been disapproved in U.S.A. The wisdom of permitting its use in this country in the absence of further information of physiological effects is open to question. The harmlessness of all food additives is of vital public health importance.

SECTION 8. REGISTRATION OF BUTTER FACTORIES AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN MARGARINE

Last year reference was made to the need for enquiry, and a resurvey of premises to which this section applies. This was put in operation during the year. Several points of interpretation of the Act and its application to certain types of business have been referred to the legal section of the Local Authority and the Department of Agriculture for Scotland is being consulted in the matter. The position meantime is as reported for last year.

Margarine Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wholesale dealers in Margarine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Factories of or wholesale dealers in Milk Blended Butter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Butter Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

ABSTRACT OF TOTAL SAMPLES EXAMINED DURING 1954

Article.	Informal.		Statutory.		Percentage adulterated.		Percentage of Samples taken in each Group to Total	
	No. Taken	No. Non-Gen.	No. Taken	No. Non-Gen.	Infor. %	Stat. %	Infor. %	Stat. %
Milk	2,527	33	898	10	1.31	1.11	69.31	64.60
Milk Products (Butter, Cheese, etc.)	53	1	46	—	1.89	—	1.45	3.31
Meats and Meat Products	279	36	182	40	1.29	2.20	7.65	13.09
Cereals	50	1	28	—	2.00	—	1.37	2.02
Spiruous Liquors	12	1	60	3	8.33	5.00	0.33	4.32
Drugs	181	9	20	1	4.97	5.00	4.96	1.44
Flavourings and Condi-ments	132	1	49	1	0.76	2.04	3.63	3.52
Ice Cream	91	27	5	3	2.97	60.00	2.50	0.36
Miscellaneous Foods ...	321	4	102	3	1.25	2.94	8.80	7.34
	3,646	113	1,390	61	3.10	4.39	100.00	100.00

ABSTRACT OF INFORMAL AND STATUTORY SAMPLES OF SWEET MILK EXAMINED DURING 1954

Month.	Informal.				Statutory.			
	No. exam-ined.	No. Non-Genuine.	Average per-centage Composition.		No. exam-ined.	No. Non-Genuine.	Average per-centage Composition.	
			Fat. %	Non-Fat. %			Fat. %	Non-Fat. %
January ... *223	5		3.80	8.81	80	1	3.64	8.80
February ... *234	2		3.81	8.81	78	2	3.73	8.74
March ... 215	3		3.75	8.77	86	1	3.70	8.77
April ... 233	5		3.72	8.72	79	—	3.60	8.72
May ... 212	2		3.64	8.75	78	2	3.53	8.73
June ... 212	1		3.68	8.80	64	—	3.62	8.82
July ... 175	4		3.70	8.73	67	2	3.58	8.71
August ... 190	1		3.75	8.70	56	1	3.67	8.69
September ... *224	3		3.91	8.80	71	1	3.81	8.80
October ... 211	3		4.08	8.80	71	—	3.98	8.77
November ... †204	1		3.94	8.78	89	—	3.85	8.75
December ... 194	3		3.78	8.77	79	—	3.74	8.76
	2,527	33	3.80	8.77	898	10	3.70	8.75

* Includes 1 Superfat
 1954—Percentage Adulterated : 1.31
 1953—Percentage Adulterated : 0.82

† Includes 2 Superfats.
 Percentage Adulterated : 1.11
 Percentage Adulterated : 1.55

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND)

The number of cases in which proceedings were taken rose from 18 last year to 32 this year. During the prohibited period, October to May inclusive, 16 samples of mince were found to contain preservative compared with 7 last year, and 13 samples of sausages contained preservative in excess of the prescribed limit compared with 11 in 1953. One of the respondents was convicted of a fifth offence, two

of fourth offences, two of third, and four of second offences. The sellers of eight samples of meat found to contain minor amounts of preservative in contravention of the Regulations were given warnings.

A possible contravention of the Regulations regarding the use of thiourea in citrus fruit was noted by the Department in respect of a consignment of imported Spanish oranges to a Glasgow fruit broker. Samples were obtained and submitted for examination by the City Analyst, who subsequently reported the presence of thiourea in the six oranges submitted, as follows :—In the juice 2 p.p.m., in the rind 40 p.p.m., and in the whole fruit 6·7 p.p.m., equal to 0·24, 0·68 and 0·92 mgm. per fruit respectively. The consignment of 120 cases with the necessary information for identification was returned to the importers at London Fruit Exchange and the Medical Officer of Health of the area informed.

During the year attention was drawn to the failure of a few suppliers of preservatives to comply with the provisions of the Regulations in respect of the necessary labelling of their product on delivery to butchers. This omission was drawn to the attention of the Retail Butchers' Association. In addition, enquiry was made by the inspectors of five wholesale dealers when three of them were found not to be labelling their preservative as required. Samples were submitted for analysis and the necessary labels submitted for correction and approval.

ABSTRACT OF ARTICLES OF FOOD IN WHICH PRESERVATIVES, ETC., WERE FOUND AND THE NATURE AND AMOUNT DURING YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1954.

Nature of Article.	Number examined.	Number in which Preservatives, etc., were found.	Nature of Preservative, etc.	Parts per Million.	
				Highest.	Lowest.
Apricots, Dried ...	7	2	Sulphur Dioxide	941	781
Arrowroot ...	8	2	" "	77	38
Cider ...	1	1	" "	—	99
Cornflour ...	12	2	" "	45	32
Fruit, Glace ...	13	5	" "	64	26
Fruit, Juice ...	29	3	" "	243	198
Fruit, Squash ...	1	1	" "	—	51
Gelatine ...	6	5	" "	461	230
Jams ...	17	4	" "	83	19
Margarine* ...	55	8	Borax	0·25%	0·03%
Mince ...	125	61	Sulphur Dioxide	1,453	26
Peel, Mixed ...	8	1	" "	—	51
Raisins ...	10	4	" "	307	96
Sausages ...	271	237	" "	2,074	12
Soup, Dried ...	12	1	" "	—	102
Sponge Mixture ...	3	1	Benzoic Acid	—	72
Table Jellies ...	21	14	Sulphur Dioxide	166	13
Vegetables, Dried ...	5	5	" "	282	58
		1	" "	—	267
Wines, non-alcoholic	6 {	5	" "	289	104

* Borax prohibited after 9th July, 1954.

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928

Table showing Nature and Number of Total Samples procured and Examined during 1954

Nature of Sample	Informal		Statutory	
	No. Taken	No. Non-Genuine	No. Taken	No. Non-Genuine
*Aerated Waters	4	—	—	—
Almonds, Ground	4	—	2	—
Anti-smoking Tablets	1	—	—	—
Arrowroot	3	—	5	—
Aspirin	15	—	1	—
*Baking Powder	5	—	5	—
Beer	1	—	—	—
Bicarbonate of Soda	8	—	2	—
Biscuits	1	—	—	—
Black Pudding	3	—	—	—
Borax	2	—	1	—
Borax and Honey	2	—	—	—
Brandy	—	—	1	—
Brose Meal	—	—	2	—
Butter	13	—	26	—
Cake and Cake Mixture	2	—	—	—
Calamine Lotion	1	1	—	—
Caraway Seed	1	—	—	—
Cascara Sagrada	6	—	—	—
Cheese	11	—	20	—
Cheese with butter and wine	1	—	—	—
Cheese and ham	1	—	—	—
Cheese and Macaroni	2	—	—	—
Chemical Food	5	—	2	—
Chicken, Minced	5	—	—	—
Chocolate, Drinking	—	—	1	—
Cider	1	—	—	—
Cinnamon	2	—	1	—
Cinnamon and Quinine	3	—	—	—
Cocoa	6	—	13	—
Coconut, Desiccated	1	—	3	—
Codeine	1	—	—	—
Coffee, Ground	1	—	8	—
*Coffee, Dr., Mixture	1	—	2	—
*Coffee, Essence	1	—	—	—
*Coffee, Essence with Chicory	22	—	—	—
Colourings	1	—	—	—
Condiment, Non-brewed	1	—	1	—
Confections	21	—	—	—
Cooking Fat	12	—	14	—
Cornflour	6	—	6	—
*Cream	6	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar	6	—	5	—
Cream, Sterilised	5	—	—	—
Cream (Synthetic)	7	—	—	—
Currants	2	—	—	—
*Curry Powder	7	1	5	1
Custard Powder	10	—	4	—
Dripping	5	—	2	—
Egg, Dried	4	—	—	—
Essence of Rennet	1	—	—	—
Farola	2	—	3	—
Fat, Roast	1	—	—	—
*Fish Cakes	4	—	—	—
Fish, Canned	1	—	—	—
Fish, Dressing	1	—	—	—
*Fish Paste	3	—	—	—

* Subject to Food Standard.

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928—*Contd.*
*Table showing Nature and Number of Total Samples procured and
 Examined during 1954—Contd.*

Nature of Sample	Informal		Statutory	
	No. Taken	No. Non- Genuine	No. Taken	No. Non- Genuine
Flavourings	11	—	—	—
*Flour, Plain	2	—	1	—
*Flour, Self-Raising	20	—	5	—
Foam Crystals	—	—	1	—
Friar's Balsam	5	—	—	—
Fruit, Dried	4	—	4	—
Fruit, Glace	9	—	4	—
Fruit Juice	30	—	—	—
Fruit Pudding	2	—	—	—
Gee's Linctus	3	—	—	—
*Gelatine	6	—	—	—
Gin	—	—	4	—
Ginger, Dr. and Pres.	3	—	5	—
Gingerbread Mixture	—	—	1	—
Glucose Beverages	3	1	—	—
Glucose D.	—	—	2	—
Glycerine	9	—	—	—
Glycerine, Honey, Lemon and Ipecacuanha	2	—	—	—
Glycerine, Honey, Lemon and Squills	1	—	—	—
Glycerine, Lemon and Honey ...	1	—	—	—
Glycerine and Rose Water ...	1	—	—	—
Glycerine of Thymol	4	4	—	—
Gravy Browning	1	—	—	—
Gravy Salt	2	—	1	—
Gregory's Powder	9	—	2	—
Herbs, Dried	3	—	—	—
Honey	1	—	—	—
*Ice-cream	91	27	5	3
Ice Lollies	8	—	—	—
Infants' Powder	1	—	—	—
Iodine Solution	3	1	—	—
Iron Jelloids	1	—	—	—
*Jams and Preserves	23	—	—	—
Lanolin	1	—	—	—
Lard	2	—	3	—
Liquorice Powder	1	—	—	—
Liquid Paraffin	7	—	1	—
Lolly Syrup	1	—	—	—
Macaroni	—	—	1	—
*Margarine	36	2	19	2
Meat, Canned	1	—	—	—
Meat Extract	1	—	—	—
*Meat Paste	28	—	—	—
Meat, Potted	2	—	—	—
Milk, Condensed	10	1	—	—
Milk, Evaporated	4	—	—	—
Milk, Sweet	2,527	33	898	10
Milk of Magnesia	1	—	—	—
Mince	58	18	67	25
*Mincemeat	14	—	—	—
Mustard (Compound)	13	—	2	—
Mustard and Tomatoes	1	—	—	—
Nutmeg	1	—	—	—
Oblivon Capsules	1	—	—	—
Oil, Almond	6	—	—	—
Oil, Camphorated	6	1	1	—

* Subject to Food Standard.

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928—*Contd.*
*Table showing Nature and Number of Total Samples procured and
Examined during 1954—Contd.*

Nature of Sample	Informal		Statutory	
	No. Taken	No. Non- Genuine	No. Taken	No. Non- Genuine
Oil, Castor	10	—	—	—
Oil (Mixed Eucalyptus, Amber and Castor)	1	—	—	—
Oil, Halibut Liver	1	—	—	—
Oil, Olive	4	—	—	—
Oil of Peppermint	—	—	1	—
Ointments, Medicinal	23	2	1	1
Orange Peel	1	—	—	—
Orange Powder	1	—	—	—
Peas, Canned... ..	4	—	—	—
Peel, Candied and Mixed	4	—	4	—
Peppers	14	—	15	—
Petroleum Jelly	2	—	—	—
Pie Filling	2	—	—	—
Pork, Minced	1	—	—	—
Potassium Permanganate	9	—	—	—
Potato Crisps	2	—	—	—
Raisins	4	—	6	—
Rice, Ground	2	—	1	—
Roast Fat	—	—	1	—
Rum	—	—	6	—
*Saccharin	15	—	—	—
*Salad Cream	7	—	—	—
Salt	6	—	—	—
Salts, Medicinal	4	—	—	—
*Sauces	52	—	—	—
Sausages	157	17	114	15
Semolina	5	—	6	—
Shellfish	2	—	—	—
Soups	12	—	—	—
Soupmix	1	—	—	—
Soya Flour	1	—	—	—
Spice	1	—	3	—
Sponge Mixture	3	1	—	—
Stomach Powder	2	—	—	—
Stuffing, Sage and Onion	—	—	1	—
*Suet	7	1	1	—
Sugar	2	—	2	—
Syrup	1	—	—	—
Syrup of Figs	2	—	—	—
*Table Jellies	19	1	2	1
Tea	2	—	7	—
Tincture of Iodine	6	—	1	—
Tincture of Quinine	1	—	—	—
Tomato Puree	4	—	—	—
Turkey, Minced	2	—	—	—
Vegetables, Dried	5	—	—	—
Vinegar, Malt	1	—	7	—
Vodka	1	—	—	—
Welsh Rarebit	1	—	—	—
Whisky	3	—	49	3
Witch Hazel	1	—	—	—
Wines, Alcoholic	6	1	—	—
Wines, Non-alcoholic	6	—	—	—
	<u>3,646</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>1,390</u>	<u>61</u>

* Subject to Food Standard.

Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

Section 43. Unsound Food.—During the year 114 complaints were lodged by members of the public in connection with food alleged to be unsound or unfit for human consumption. Nineteen of the complaints related to milk supplied in dirty bottles or containing extraneous matter ; thirty-eight related to other articles of food containing such matter ; thirty-four to alleged unsoundness ; and nine to suspected adulteration, one of which alleged the sale of horseflesh for beef. In addition, 14 complaints were received regarding contaminated mineral waters. A thorough investigation was made in all cases and where fault or weakness in methods was revealed, suggestions for improvement were made. In the cases of articles submitted for further examination or analysis, a copy of the Analyst's certificate was obtained.

Wherever the nature of the articles permit, the portions remaining thereafter are returned to complainers for any further action they may wish to take. One such case during the year related to a bottle of stout containing the carcase of a mouse. Corroborative proof in all respects is essential to any court action by a local authority, which in this case we did not have.

One, fortunately unusual incident, was responsible for a condition of extreme nausea, suffered by an unsuspecting purchaser of a can of imported fruit. When a can of Pineapple segments was opened for lunch there was revealed a dirty, blood-stained finger bandage among the pieces. Investigation through seller, wholesaler and importer, disclosed that the consignment from Singapore, had been distributed on behalf of the Ministry of Food. Upon information and identification of brand and code marks supplied to the Ministry in London, with the subsequent forwarding of the actual tin, the matter was taken up by the Ministry with a view to future safeguards and improvement.

During the months of July and August two large consignments of Portuguese canned gammons and shoulders were found to be the subject of considerable complaints. Although externally the cans appeared normal on examination, many were later returned to distributors as unsound. Over 900 cans weighing approximately 4 tons, 4 cwts., all of the same brand, were examined individually in a City Store and sample cans were taken for bacteriological examination. The contents of several apparently normal cans were found to have an offensive odour and a soft watery consistency. This condition in a representative number of cans, supported by the Bacteriologist's report, was taken to justify condemnation of the remainder of this consignment.

Inspection of Food and Premises.—Visits of inspection to markets, stores, wholesale and retail premises were made on 11,142 occasions for the purpose of the examination of suspected food. This entailed 199 visits more than last year, and of the large quantity of food examined, 2,413 lots, amounting to 113 tons, 19 cwts., 79½ lbs., were considered unsound and were disposed of in such manner as not to be used for human food. This quantity was 39 tons, 17 cwts., 103½ lbs. more than the previous year.

Fifty-seven notices were issued for cleansing or repair in connection with dairy and food premises in general, and six notices following contraventions of Statutory Instruments. Court action was necessary in two instances, both relating to the same premises, and the dairyman was fined £5 in each case.

The Milk (Special Designations)(Scotland) Orders, 1951-2.

The Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914.—There are still 32 registered milk producers in the City. Three herds produce Certified milk, 28 produce Tuberculin Tested milk and one attested herd produces milk which is undesignated and is pasteurised. In addition, the two licensed attested herds of the Western Regional Hospitals Board produce Tuberculin Tested milk for use in the hospitals and institutions of the Board. These two herds have an average of 350 animals.

During the year one of the undesignated herds on the register was licensed to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested," the other attested herd remains undesignated. One farm was vacated during the year and one reoccupied as a dairy farm.

Towards the end of the year the licensed producers of Designated Milk were advised by circular of a proposal to introduce a system of assessment of points for clean milk production, when each producer would be informed of the position he occupied on the list, without disclosing identity of others. No inducement is offered other than the satisfaction of knowing how the producer stood by comparison with the others. The proposals have been favourably received and will be put into operation as from 1st January next, the object being to further improve the standard of clean milk production in the City farms.

Two pasteurising establishments were given up during the year, leaving 20 still on the register. There are now 14 wholesale dairymen, 16 who are both wholesale and retail, and 1,400 retail dairymen on the dairy register, 31 more than last year, with an addition of 15 dairymen who hold Supplementary Dealer's licences. As before seven dealers have licences for the sale of sterilised milk, but very little of this grade

is sold in the City. The approximate daily consumption of milk in the City, excluding school milk, again shows a decline from 82,796 gallons in 1953 to 80,822 gallons. There are 1,477 registered dairies in the City, 32 more than last year, including the 32 producers.

As changes occur in the occupation of dairy premises, the new occupier is asked to provide improved milk storage accommodation especially for raw milk. Many comply by installing refrigerated storage for Certified and untreated Tuberculin-Tested milk. Many, however, are either unable or unwilling to comply forthwith, and steps are being taken to inform all licence holders that this matter will determine the nature of the recommendation to the Committee of the Local Authority for renewal of these licences after 1956 or earlier when changes of registration take place. It is considered to be unfair that a Producer be held responsible for a bacteriological standard of Designated milk when after cooling, as required by the terms of his licence, his milk may be subsequently stored at high temperature and he still be held responsible. The analogy from the Ice-Cream (Scotland) Regulations might well be applied to the conditions of Dealer's licences in this respect in time for the next renewal period. If this were done there is no doubt that the 23 per cent. failures of tests of Certified and 6 per cent. of Tuberculin Tested milks as sold in Glasgow would be substantially reduced. Samples of designated milks this year totalled 1,422. Formal and informal samples of milk taken for analysis numbered 3,425, the average fat and solids not fat being 3·75 and 8·76 per cent. respectively compared with 3·77 and 8·81 per cent. last year.

Visits of inspection made to dairy premises numbered 10,962, while 328 inspections were made to the 43 byres of the 32 milk producers. These byres have accommodation for 1,137 cows and the average number kept is around 982.

Exempted Premises.—There were at 31st December, 1954, only four of these small byres in the City, where cows are kept for use of the owners only. The average number of animals kept is six.

	1954	1953	1952
CERTIFIED—			
Producers	3	3	4
Dealers	810	772	756
Total Average Daily Sales (Gallons) ...	2,769	2,817	3,299
TUBERCULIN TESTED—			
Producers	28	27	30
Dealers	650	593	567
Total Average Daily Sales (Gallons) ...	1,492	1,394	3,746

§ STANDARD—	1954	1953	1952
Producers	—	—	—
Dealers	—	—	—
Total Average Daily Sales (City Producers only) (Gallons)	—	—	—

PASTEURISED

Pasteurising Establishments	20	22	22
Dealers	1,442	1,355	1,372
Total Average Daily Sales (Gallons) ...	*76,561	†78,585	‡79,394

1954—* Includes 1,835 gallons Tuberculin-Tested (Pasteurised).

1953—† Includes 2,229 gallons Tuberculin-Tested (Pasteurised).

1952—‡ Includes 1,863 gallons Tuberculin-Tested (Pasteurised).

§ Ceased as a designation after 30th September, 1954.

STERILISED—

Dealers	7	7	—
----------------	---	---	---

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS OF DESIGNATED MILK (1)

CERTIFIED	TUBERCULIN TESTED
(a) Not more than 30,000 Bacteria per ml.	(a) Not more than 200,000 Bacteria per ml.
(b) No Coliform Bacillus in 1/10 ml.	(b) No Coliform Bacillus in 1/100 ml.

Bacteriological Examination—

Number examined	230	220
Number conforming to all requirements	177	205
Number exceeding count only	10	2
Number exceeding count and having coliforms present ...	14	1
Number conforming to count but having coliforms present	29	12

Agar Count per ml.—

Highest	1,000,000+	508,000
Lowest	400	1,000
Presence of Coliforms (—) ...	187	207
(+) ...	43	13

Chemical Examination—

Fat Minimum 3%—

Number 3% or over ...	228	217
Number below 3% ...	2	3

Average butter-fat content ...	3.89	4.15
--------------------------------	------	------

130 Examined Biologically with negative result.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS OF DESIGNATED MILKS (2)

	*TUBERCULIN TESTED (PASTEURISED)		PASTEURISED	
	(a) No Coliform Bacillus in 1/100 ml.		(a) No Coliform Bacillus in 1/100 ml.	
	(b) Not more than 2.3 Lovibond Blue Units (Phosphatase Test)		(b) Not more than 2.3 Lovibond Blue Units (Phosphatase Test)	
Number examined	289		683	
Number passing each test ...	282		660	
Number failing in one or more of the tests	7		23	
Milk-Fat Test—				
(Number Satisfactory) ...	289		682	
(Number Unsatisfactory) ...	—		1	
Average Butter-Fat Content ...	3.73		3.69	

* Tests as for Pasteurised.

93.11 per cent. of the samples examined were in conformity with the terms of the Orders compared with 92.55 last year.

Chemical examination showed six samples to be deficient in fat, while eight samples were found to be below 8.5 per cent. of solids not fat.

Milk Supply to the Hospitals of the Western Regional Hospital Board.—This service to the Board was continued. The results are shown as follows :—

	Examined	Failed
Certified	13	2
Tuberculin-Tested	139	13
Pasteurised	112	14
Tuberculin-Tested (Pasteurised)	21	4
	<hr/> 285 <hr/>	<hr/> 33 <hr/>

Last year 41 samples failed from a total of 285 samples. In addition to above examinations 32 samples of Certified and Tuberculin-Tested milk were examined for the presence of the tubercle bacillus with negative result.

Non-Designated Milk Produced in Premises within the City.—At the beginning of the year two herds fell into this category, but only one now remains on the register. Eight samples were taken from the two herds during the year, four of which were also submitted for biological examination with negative results. The bacteriological findings of the eight samples are given below :—

No. Taken	Bacterial Count		Coliforms	
	Under 200,000	Over 200,000	+	—
8	8	—	—	8

Milk to School Children.—Pasteurised milk is supplied to the City schools by four contractors. There were 168 samples of this milk examined, and no sample of 88 examined biologically was found to be infected with tubercle bacilli. The following table gives a summary of results of the 168 samples submitted in terms of the Milk (Special Designations) Order. Seven of the samples failed in one or other of the two prescribed tests. Last year eight of 160 samples failed.

SCHOOL MILK (PASTEURISED)

No. Examined.	No. passing both Phosphatase and Coliform Tests.	No. failing Phosphatase Test only.	No. failing Coliform Tests only.	No. failing both Tests	No. Tuberculous.	Average Fat Solids.	Average Non-Fat Solids.
168	161	—	4	3	—	3.68	8.70

The following table shows the average daily quantity supplied each month with the numbers of school days in each. The total consumption this year amounted to 1,426,886 gallons, an increase of 42,912 gallons from last year.

AVERAGE DAILY QUANTITY SUPPLIED

Month	Gallons	School Days	Month	Gallons	School Days
January ...	6,889	18	July ...	*15,496½	†
February ...	6,908	20	August ...	*58,555½	†
March ...	6,538	23	September ...	7,000	21
April ...	7,363	14	October ...	6,984½	21
May ...	6,828	19	November ...	6,820	22
June ...	6,597	22	December ...	6,987	17

* Monthly totals.

† No school days, other than the transferred schools these months, but children are supplied with milk at the feeding centres and schools.

The quality standards of these milks are being maintained.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations (Scotland) 1932.—Twelve certificates of approved storage accommodation were granted for premises registered during the year, one more than the previous year. Fifty-three copies of certificates were granted in respect of vehicles operating from these premises, one more than last year.

The Ice-Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948.—There are 501 registered dealers in ice-cream in the City in respect of premises while 263 Certificates of Registration have been granted in respect of vehicles for the sale of ice-cream only. Inspection of these premises and vehicles totalled 3,386 during the year and two notices of contraventions of the Regulations were issued. Samples were submitted generally to a bacteriological examination in addition to a chemical test. The following table gives results of these examinations of ice-cream compared with results last year.

	No. Examined	No. under 100,000 with Coliforms Absent	No. under 100,000 with Coliforms Present	No. over 100,000 with Coliforms Absent	No. over 100,000 with Coliforms Present
1954	136	123	6	5	2
1953	143	119	15	7	2

The table shows that of 136 samples examined two failed in both count and coliform. This is similar to last year's findings.

During the year five formal and 91 informal samples were taken for chemical analysis under the Food Standards (Ice-Cream) Order, 1953. Of the five formal samples, three were certified as adulterated and proceedings were taken in regard to one of them. A penalty of £4 was imposed. Warnings were given in the cases of the other two offenders. Of the informal samples taken the following table shows the numbers and composition with averages of quality. Figures for 1953 are given for comparison :—

No. Exam- ined	No. Adul- terated	No. Deficient in Fat	No. Deficient in Milk Solids Not Fat	No. Deficient in Sucrose	No. Deficient in Fat and Milk Solids Not Fat	No. Deficient in Fat and Sucrose	No. Deficient in all Three
1953							
108	30	23	1	—	6	—	—
1954							
91	27	17	4	—	5	—	1

AVERAGES

		Fat	Milk Solids	Not Fat	Sucrose
1953	...	6.15		8.76	14.6
1954	...	6.59		9.41	14.3

HIGHEST

1953	...	13.21		14.67	21.7
1954	...	13.08		14.7	24.5

Synthetic Cream.—Sixteen samples of this substance were taken during the year by the food inspectors, all but two being taken in factory premises. The highest count taken at a newly opened factory was 300 bacteria per gm. and the lowest showed no growth, all with coliform absent. In only three other cases did the count rise above 1,000, the highest being 100,000, all with coliform absent.

In one factory where baker's cream filling is manufactured, using egg products, 8 samples of spray dried whole egg, egg albumin, albumin solution and concentrated whole egg were submitted for examination for pathogens as these substances are used for human consumption without heat treatment. No pathogens were isolated.

Shell Fish.—Two samples of raw shell fish and a sample of cooked whelks were submitted to bacteriological examination. All were found satisfactory.

Cleansing of Milk, Mineral Water, Beer and Soft Drink Bottles.—During the year 193 washed milk bottles were submitted to bacteriological examination. Twenty-eight of the bottles were reported as not complying with the standard of 600 organisms per pint bottle. Reports to the dairymen with subsequent investigation and repeat samples resulted in improvement in all cases except one. The exception was the case reported in the section dealing with court proceedings, where the dairymen were convicted on two occasions for contraventions of the Dairy bye-laws. This matter is still receiving attention. The results of bottles washed by the different methods are as follows:—

	No. of Bottles	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Percentage Satis- factory
Washed by Soaker Sprayer Machine	30	30	—	100
Washed by Jet Type Machine ...	148	126	22	85
Washed by Rotary Brushes ...	15	9	6	60
Washed by Hand	—	—	—	—

The number of unsatisfactory bottles washed by rotary brushes is being gradually reduced as a result of the Order relating to Pasteurised milk which eliminates the smaller dealers who previously bottled this milk from bulk. Eighty-three washed mineral water bottles were examined when 28 were found to be unsatisfactory. This very slight improvement over last year's results, when 10 of 27 bottles were found unsatisfactory, is engaging the attention of the Trade and the Department. As indicated in the report for last year, a practical step in the efforts to prevent a contaminated screw stopper being placed in a filled bottle has been taken by the Department, working with the co-operation of a manufacturer in the City. A system of routine high temperature cleansing has been tested under everyday conditions, which it is hoped will effectively cleanse tar acids from the stoppers resulting from misuse of bottles. Preliminary results have been very encouraging and the Manufacturers' Association with members throughout the country have been circularised and given details of the routine for test in their own factories with bottles for all forms of liquid refreshment where screw stoppers are used. Should the method, or an improvement on it, be generally adopted, the benefits to the consumer and manufacturer alike will extend over the wide area to which these products are distributed.

Twenty-five beer bottles, 4 stout bottles and 4 Hop Bitters bottles were tested and ten were found unsatisfactory. Investigation resulted in satisfactory repeat samples.

Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887-1953.—Several shopkeepers were warned of their obligations under the various Orders of above Acts in regard to the labelling of their products, but in no case was court action necessary in this connection. A liaison with the recently formed Tomato Marketing Board assists in the correct observance of these provisions. In one case, however, a butcher was proceeded against after defiance of a warning for applying a false description to eggs in shell. A fine of £1 was imposed. This case was continued from 1953.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.—Five samples of fertilisers and 20 samples of feeding stuffs were taken for analysis from producers' and merchants' premises during the year. One of the former and two of the latter were found not to be in accordance with the declared statements of analysis. The information was brought to the notice of the responsible parties for correction.

Sale of Horseflesh, Etc. Regulation Act, 1889.—One complaint was received during the year of alleged breach of above Act. On investigation and examination of the meat submitted the complaint was found to be without foundation.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Threshing and Dismantling of Stacks (Scotland) Regulations, 1950. Infestation of Food Regulations, 1950.—These Regulations were given attention during the year when inspections of premises were made under the other statutes. In no case was it found necessary to take any action.

Bye-laws for Regulating Street Trading.—The numbers of these vehicles continue to increase as the new housing areas expand. The standard of structure and fittings also improves; many of the new vehicles providing a mobile equivalent of the self service grocery shop. The modern food van is now equipped to comply with the exacting demands of proposed new legislation, but the older types may be required to conform to higher standards than at present accepted. During the year, 1,223 vehicles with appropriate storage accommodation were approved, and 334 vehicles engaged in the sale of food where undertakings had been given that no food remained after each day's sales requiring overnight storage were also approved. One trader who broke this undertaking by storing uncooked shellfish in his dwelling house was prosecuted and fined £5.

The Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1943.

The Labelling of Food Order, 1953.—The terms of this Order are checked in their application to all prepacked articles of food during the course of sampling or inspection of food premises. In one case where the label of an advertisement did not comply with the composition of the contents of a packet of biscuits, it was found that the sample was obtained from a very old stock, pre-packed before the Order became operative, and that the current label and composition were in conformity. The old stock was immediately recalled.

In three cases the labels on bottles of British Wine were found not to conform with the analysis of the contents. The matters were brought to the notice of the importers and bottlers and investigations of methods made. After advice and direction had been given, repeat samples were taken and were found to conform.

Metallic Contamination of Food.—Food and Drugs Authorities look forward to the early application of Statutory force to the recommendations of the Food Standards Committee in this matter. The recommendations of the Committee issued in 1951-3 have again been revised, but they, nor those of the Royal Commission who enquired into the fatalities arising from the presence of arsenic in beer in 1900-3, were never made statutory. So far only in the case of Gelatine, Tomato Ketchup, Curry Powder and in those articles included in the British Pharmacopoea has any statutory limitation been imposed. It is all too apparent that a greater knowledge of physiological effects of metals and artificial colours in food and a greater control over their use is called for in the interests of Public Health.

During the year lead was found to be present in varying amounts in 43 articles of food sampled, arsenic in 13 articles, copper in 89, and zinc in 2. In addition, tin was found to be present in 9 cans of 20 samples of fruit juice sold as ready to drink without dilution. In two cases the juices of these cans were found to have 50 p.p.m. in excess of the limit of 250 p.p.m. recommended by the Committee in 1951. In one case the matter was drawn to the attention of the brokers, in the other the source of supply could not be traced. In eight of the juices varying quantities of lead in excess of the recommended limit 0.2 p.p.m. were found. The cumulative effect of the ingestion of metals in varying amounts in so many articles of food is wisely receiving the attention of the Ministers and it is hoped that a Statutory limit will be fixed at an early date. During the year the steps taken to remedy the excess of lead found in ice lollies last year were successful. Repeat samples were found in all cases to be within the recommended limit of

1 p.m. It is a matter for concern that arsenical contamination resulting from horticultural spray on imported fruit is still to be found in retail premises in amounts in excess of the limits recommended. Neither the importer, broker nor retailer, who handle the goods in good faith, should be expected to bear responsibility. There would seem to be no valid reason why imported fruit admitted into the United Kingdom, should not possess a warranty from the country of origin, to the effect that it complies in all respects with our statutory provisions relating to food.

Food Standards.—Foods to which a standard has been applied are marked with an asterisk in the list of foods sampled. One conviction was recorded during the year in respect of a sample of ice-cream found to be deficient in fat. The case, held over for decision from last year in respect of a sample of Shredded Beef Suet, was found by the Sheriff to be “Not Proven.”

Seven samples of butter confectionery in connection with the agreed “Code of Practice” were taken during the year. All samples conformed to the standard agreed upon, some with considerable margins of butter fat in excess of the 4 per cent. imposed by the Code. The British confectionery manufacturers of repute are to be commended on the much improved quality of their sweets by the use of nutritious ingredients.

Food Hygiene.—The standard of structure and equipment in premises for the hygienic handling of food throughout the City continues slowly to improve. From time to time many improvements are noted where more food on display is being protected from contamination behind glass, and where refrigerated show cabinets and butchers’ and fishmongers’ window spaces are completely refrigerated. We continue to insist on improved facilities when changes in occupancy take place and Registration is required. Food manufacturers are extending the scope of pre-packing of foods, using the modern polythene or cellulose film wrapper and polythene containers. In two large establishments in the centre of the City, fresh meat is on display under refrigeration, individually wrapped, with weight and price tickets, in heat sealed transparent film. The standard of hygiene in street traders’ vehicles also continues to improve. The anticipated further powers, however, are awaited with interest. During the year an address was given to the branch managers and senior officials at the annual general meeting of the United Co-operative Baking Society when two short films relative to food hygiene were shown. An address was also given to the members of the catering Association of the Glasgow City Hospitals.

ABSTRACT OF COURT PROCEEDINGS

ADULTERATED SAMPLES AND CONTRAVENTIONS DURING 1954.

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928

Number of Com- plaints	Nature of Sample and alleged offence	Number of Con- victions	Amount of Fines imposed	Number dismissed or found " Not Proven "	Number Deserted <i>simpliciter</i>
3	<i>Sweet Milk</i> —Deficient in Fat	3	£17	—	—
5	<i>Sweet Milk</i> —Deficient in Milk Solids other than Fat ...	4	£20	1	—*
13	<i>Sausages</i> —Contained an excess of preservatives	13	£57	—	—
16	<i>Mince</i> —Contained preservatives during proscribed period ...	15	£61	—	1 (Death)
3	<i>Mince</i> —Contained an excess of preservatives during permitted period	3	£12	—	—
2	<i>Whisky</i> —Reduced below statu- tory limit	2	£10	—	—
2	<i>Margarine</i> —Contained an ex- cess of butter-fat	—	—	2 { 1 Not Guilty 1 Guilty but given absolute discharge.	—
1	<i>Zinc and Castor Oil Ointment</i> — Deficient in Zinc Oxide ...	—	—	—	1
45		40	£177	3	2

* This case was found " Not Proven " on the failure to establish completely identity of producer's milk when, as in this case, cans other than his own are being used by a producer.

ABSTRACT OF COURT PROCEEDINGS
OTHER THAN FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Number of Com- plaints	Nature of Sample and alleged offence	Number of Con- victions	Amount of Fines imposed	Number dismissed or found " Not " Proven "	Number Deserted <i>simpliciter</i>
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THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACTS, 1887-1953

1	False trade description ...	1	£1	—	—
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THE FOOD STANDARDS (ICE-CREAM) ORDER, 1953

1	Ice-Cream deficient in fat ...	1	£4	—	—
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THE FOOD STANDARDS (SUET) ORDER, 1952

1	Shredded beef suet deficient in fat —	—	—	1	—
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THE MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1914

2	Filling milk into bottles which had not been washed and sterilised as required by dairy bye-laws	2	£10	—	—
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BYELAWS (AS AMENDED) 1952, FOR REGULATION OF STREET TRADING

1	Storing shell-fish for human consumption in dwelling- house	1	£5	—	—
6		5	£20	1	—
51	Grand Totals	45	£197	4	2

SPECIAL SANITARY OPERATIONS

(a) FOOD AND DRUGS, ETC.—

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
I.— <i>Dairies</i> —							
Registered during year	193	185	209	165	270	131	147
Removed from Register	205	193	206	172	250	107	115
On Register at 31st Dec.	1,413	1,405	1,408	1,401	1,421	1,445	1,477
No. of Inspections ...	15,789	15,179	14,321	13,039	12,699	12,428	10,962
Contravention of Orders ,							
Acts or Bye-laws ...	35	15	9	—	57	34	5
Prosecutions for same	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Repairs or improve- ments effected ...	36	10	7	—	31	51	56

II.—*Dealers in Ice-Cream*—

Registered during year—

Premises ...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{New} \\ \text{Regu-} \\ \text{lations} \\ \text{now} \\ \text{opera-} \\ \text{tive} \end{array} \right\}$	263	215	60	47	39	31
Vehicles ...		187	81	40	54	41	44

Removed from Register—

Premises ...	}	—	31	25	34	38	26
Vehicles ...			34	30	49	32	48
On Register at 31st Dec.—							
Premises ...	}	263	447	482	495	496	501
Vehicles ...		187	234	244	258	267	263

No. of Inspections ...	3,902	6,610	5,492	4,914	4,478	4,160	3,386
Contraventions of Acts,							
Orders or Bye-laws	3	5	19	—	7	10	—
Prosecutions for same	—	—	4	—	—	1	—
Repairs or Improve- ments effected ...	27	9	4	—	—	1	1

III.—*Byres for Milch Cows*—

No. of Dairy Byres as at 31st December ...	57	55	52	50	49	43	43
No. of Cows licensed for	1,458	1,383	1,328	1,307	1,287	1,137	1,137
Average number kept	1,281	1,165	1,120	1,129	1,095	935	982
No. of Inspections ...	428	404	379	378	365	365	328

IV.—*Unwholesome Food*—

No. of Inspections ...	10,493	9,517	9,345	9,598	10,604	10,943	11,142
No. of Lots dealt with	2,380	1,267	1,259	1,747	1,752	2,091	2,413
Nature of Food des- troyed at Inspector's instance with Owners' consent ...	91 tons	110 tons	171 tons	125 tons	77 tons	74 tons	113 tons
Assorted foodstuffs	4 cwts.	6 cwts.	10 cwts.	13 cwts.	10 cwts.	1 cwts.	19 cwts.
	71 lbs.	93 lbs.	105½ lbs.	82½ lbs.	8¼ lbs.	88 lbs.	79½ lbs.

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
V.— <i>Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act</i> —							
Informal samples analysed ...	3,659	4,374	4,406	3,950	3,932	3,809	3,646
Statutory samples analysed ...	1,291	1,326	1,328	1,329	1,365	1,374	1,390
Statutory samples found non-genuine	34	27	37	20	62	50	61
Proceedings instituted	24	16	22	9	23	31	45
No. of convictions ...	20	15	20	9	22	30	40
Amount of fines imposed ...	£70	£50	£50	£29	£84	£116	£177
No. dismissed or found "Not Proven" ...	1	—	1	—	1	1	3
No. deserted <i>simpliciter</i>	3	1	—	—	—	—	2
Warranty Defence sustained ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. Pending ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. Withdrawn ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. Dismissed (first offenders) ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

FOOD STANDARDS (GEN. PROV. ORDER, 1944)—Fines Imposed—£4.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT AND ORDERS—Fines Imposed—£1.

SECTION XI.

AIR PURIFICATION AND SMOKE ABATEMENT.

It could be stated as a truism that not at any time in the considerably long history of smoke abatement interest and discussion, extending back to around the beginning of the Nineteenth Century (*vide* Glasgow Smoke Abatement Act of 1827), has so much attention been directed to the problem. This is so from Government level to that of "the man in the street."

During this post-war period the subject has had close attention not only by the lay individual, commonly represented by his local authority, but also by scientific and technical circles and interests the country over. The altruistic enthusiasm of the former is inspired by the endeavour to secure for himself and his fellows, as urban or industrial dwellers, living conditions comparable to that enjoyed by his more fortunate country counterpart. To the latter category of informed circles, it is very probable that the primary incentive to an increasing smokelessness is that of fuel burning efficiency, conservation of fuel supplies and anticipated monetary return. It would be a resultant and not a necessary end in itself. Whatever the aim or desire, be it hygienic, social, technical or economic, the aspect appealing to the masses would also be welcome to all, and the recommendations contained in the final "Beaver" report have shown that all facets of the problem have at last been fully investigated and are known and are now ripe for long overdue Government legislation. The investigations and recommendations of the many committees which preceded the recent Government-sponsored Beaver Committee came to little. It is recognised that this time something tangible and salutary will ensue, and impending legislation is eagerly awaited.

The above general observations on the subject are amply confirmed in Glasgow. During the past year there have been many contributions on the subject in the general press—some topical and others having a more detailed application locally. The technical societies in their deliberations have made frequent reference to the necessity for atmospheric purification. The subject is now accepted as a defined policy of their activities. Added to this there has been developed an awareness on the part of the ordinary individual which is reflected in acceptance of the subject as a topic for general conversation and discussion.

Officially it has been confirmed by the Smoke Abatement Section of the Department in the ever increasing incidence of complaints received, very many of which refer to district conditions which had and have existed for a long period. These "chronic" conditions make up the sum total of the general problem, but are now being construed by the complainers as constituting local nuisances. All this has increased the work of the inspectorate, but this awareness is all to the good. Only by such public awareness, and the collaboration of all interests, can the problem be successfully tackled and ultimately resolved.

SUMMARY OF OBSERVATION, ETC., WORK DONE DURING 1954.

The following summary indicates the extent and general nature of the work on the field side carried out by the staff during the year under review.

Number of observations of chimneys	...	...	...	17,010
Number of inspections of steam boiler and other furnaces				302
Number of intimations of excess smoke given	...	...		236
Number of initial warning notices served	...	...		25

The above figures when compared with those given for 1953 show a considerable reduction in observations. This is accounted for by the time devoted to the survey work in connection with the proposed smokeless zone. This survey was very time-consuming. The work was very thoroughly done and it had to be carried through during ordinary business hours—the information could not have been obtained otherwise. Incidentally one inspector was off duty for several months due to illness.

It has also to be stated that the figures given do not include the work on complaints investigation. They do include the work in the river, dock and harbour areas. Conditions here differ materially from shore plants. In addition, other technical duties involve the supervision, maintenance, collection and monthly replacement work in connection with the precipitation gauges, now much augmented, and also attention directed to departmental fuel supplies and certain steam plant.

Plant Improvements noted during the year.—In smoke abatement administration it has been accepted by those local authorities who engage in such work that one of their activities should be the surveying and noting the technical changes which take place in plant construction, and the assisting of those changes which are salutary. Such has always been the policy in Glasgow, and, in consequence, each year there is included in these reports a selection from the list of improvements

which has come to the notice of the smoke inspectors during the year under review, and which will conduce directly to sustained smoke reduction or elimination. It is known that there are other improvements effected which do not come to our notice because in so many instances there is no occasion to visit the plants, conditions being satisfactory.

The following is a list of such improvements noted during the past year :—

New steam boilers installed to give increased power	...	12
Mechanical stokers fitted to steam and heating boilers and other process furnaces	... ..	15
Furnaces in which coke and anthracite fuel replaced bituminous fuel	... ..	10
Steam boilers replaced by electric power	... ..	1
New chimneys erected or existing chimneys heightened	...	4
Steam boilers and process furnaces converted to oil or gas firing		4
Mechanical dust arrestors installed	... ..	1
Improvements not coming under the above headings	...	11

The list of improvements quoted are of a substantial nature, involving considerable expenditure, in some cases large capital sums. It is not inclusive of the many routine operations of flue alterations or repair, or mechanical stoker and draught maintenance, or smaller chimney raising.

Following usual practice, here are some examples from the above list :—

A leather factory and tannery in the east-central district of the city has installed two large economic type steam boilers fired by chain grate mechanical stokers, under mechanical draught and complete with auxiliaries. This new plant replaces two hand-fired Lancashire type boilers. The chimney connected with the older plant had been the subject of recurring complaints. Conditions are now very satisfactory. A further similar boiler is to be installed soon.

At the Glasgow Women's Hospital in the central area extensive additions have greatly increased the steam and heating load. To meet the load an additional economic Dryback type boiler has been installed. The new plant is also mechanically stoker fired as is the existing boiler.

A well-known firm of carpet makers in the east end of the city have installed in one of their factories there a large-size economic boiler,

mechanically stoked and working under mechanical draught. This plant is well instrumented and replaces an older "Scotch" Marine type boiler, hand-fired and under chimney draught. Conditions are good.

A large warehouse in the Queen Street area has installed an economic Dryback boiler, equipped for oil fuel burning. This replaces an older Cornish type unit, hand-stoked. The old plant was the subject of recurring complaints.

At the Pinkston Power Station in the Port Dundas area, to the north, and operated by the Corporation Transport Department and serving the tram and trolley bus service in the city, the installation of one very large La Monte type high pressure water tube boiler has been completed, with all auxiliaries, comprising mechanical draughts, economisers, dust arrestors, superheaters, etc. This initial alteration has been a complicated problem. Another such boiler has been commenced. The capital involved in this very large job is great. When the conversion has been finally carried out the combustion conditions should be almost ideal. The station is meantime on overload and smoke conditions from the tall chimneys connected with it are far from satisfactory and are the subject of many complaints.

An edible fat-making factory in the east end of the city has replaced a vertical type hand-fired boiler with one economic type, mechanically stoked. A new and higher chimney has been erected. Conditions are now good.

A well-known firm of paper stainers, etc., in the Woodside (N.W.) area has installed a mechanical dust arrestor to their battery of Lancashire type, mechanically stoked boilers. Many complaints of dust emission had been received, the plant being contiguous to an extensive school area. The local dust and grit problem has almost ceased in this district. The directors of the company are to be congratulated on the prompt action taken to abate the conditions existing.

A central Corporation library has installed several new and larger sectional type heating boilers, oil-fired, replacing an older hand-fired plant. This previous plant had caused local nuisance prior to the large and well-known building, the Royal Exchange, being acquired and converted to its present use by the City Corporation.

Sausage works, metal refiners, undertakers, shirt factories, etc., are examples of businesses that have also carried out improvements included in the list of figures submitted above.

Investigation of Complaints.—In the preamble to this report on the section's activities, special reference was made to this aspect of the work. This is because of the time that has to be devoted to it and also on account of the increasing number of complaints now being received and the greater areas that have to be covered owing to the extension of the city's boundaries. The locating of housing areas near to existing sources of pollution is another cause of more time being spent on complaints' investigation. Travelling to almost the city limits is indeed time-consuming. It can be said that most causes of complaint are resolved where they are of local effect. There are, of course, the larger and long-standing "chronic" nuisances which are of a more general character, being caused by larger scale operations, almost invariably by process and chemical plants.

The complaints handled during the past year were of the usual variety. The department does get the co-operation of most plant users in the abatement of complaints—albeit there are some exceptions.

Prosecutions taken during 1954.—The regulations appertaining to smoke abatement within the city are contained in Section 31 of the Glasgow Police (Further Powers) Act, 1892. While the work of enforcement is thus statutory, such punitive action is not regarded by the department as desirable when it can be avoided. Technical advice and demonstration are the king pins of progress and achievement of our aims to smoke reduction and elimination. Such advice invariably meets with the acceptance of the plant users and operatives. There is unfortunately the small number of cases where persistent ignoring of the regulations calls for stronger measures, and it is here that legal action is made use of.

During the year, nine prosecutions were taken in the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court. Of these, seven were in respect of first offences and the average penalty imposed was £2. Two cases were in respect of third offences and the average penalty was £5. Four cases were withheld on receipt of early information from the respondents that necessary alterations would be carried out forthwith. Included in the above prosecutions was one case involving a large ocean-going ship while berthed in the harbour. This vessel was the subject of previous complaint.

Shipping in Dock and Harbour Areas.—In common with the general operations throughout the city, the River Clyde, dock and harbour areas (including the Forth and Clyde Canal) come under routine and special observation. Frequently complaints are received

from surrounding dwellings and other sources. Complaints notified to the Police are usually passed to the department for attention. Only a small proportion of shipping is now fired by coal, most being oil-burning. In consequence when excessive smoke occurs, it is very heavy and prolonged. Maladjustment of an oil fuel installation leads to very dense smoke emission. A number of ships and smaller craft carry out repairs and dock trials in harbour and heavy smoke can and may be emitted. Each case is judged on its merits and here the past marine experience of the inspectors puts them in a strong position to give advice to the ship staffs where such is necessary. Marine engineering staffs are highly skilled and do exercise close supervision on combustion conditions, otherwise smoke conditions in close shipping areas would be intolerable.

Dust Emission.—In modern combustion plant practice, the control of grit and dust emission receives major attention equally with potential smoke emission, and many large and medium capacity plants are equipped with suitable mechanical arrestors. A few plants of power-station size are fitted with electrostatic precipitators. Notwithstanding the general acceptance of the possibility of dust emission, there are, of course, many plants not so equipped. Few smaller boiler and process units are so fitted. Many dust complaints were investigated during the past year. In the smaller plants, closer attention to draught control and sizing of fuels, together with the possible inclusion of baffles and sprays can do much to improve or abate a nuisance. In the larger plants only the adaption of special mechanical arrestors of the cyclone pattern, both volumetric and multi-cell, can effect a sufficient remedy. All new power stations are now equipped with such plant or electrical precipitation. The adaption of baffle cones and water sprays to foundry cupolas is proving successful in grit reduction.

Nuisance from Fumes.—This section of the department investigates those fume nuisances arising from combustion or heat treatment processes. During the year a number of such types of complaints were received. Several were recurring "chronics" involving large-scale operations. Such conditions are often not easily resolved and the complaints can occupy much time in being dealt with. Several cases again involved large chemical plants. The assistance of the Chief Inspector under the Alkali Acts, etc., of the Department of Health for Scotland was had in such cases and led to reduction of the conditions existing. Fume complaints are occasioned by a wide range of operations, from coke ovens of the largest size to the practice of burning

pine-wood scrap in small fires in the open. Metal refining and fish-smoking lofts could also be cited. Attention to flue conditions, chimney heights and locations, changes in plant lay-outs, temperature ranges in chemical processes, provision of efficient incinerators and also the cessation of a practice are some of the remedies adopted.

Central Heating Plants.—Complaints resulting from the operation of this class of plant were numerous—almost wholly in the central area of the city. There are many hundreds of such sectional boiler units installed there. Coke or anthracite is the general solid fuel used. Some are using bituminous fuel. An increasing number are being converted to oil fuel, and during the past year a number of small “automatic” mechanical stokers were also installed. The operation of these plants naturally varies a great deal—staffing conditions playing a large part in the care, or otherwise, exercised. Some plants are attended part-time, other by curator-cum-lift-attendant, a few by cleaner-cum-stoker and so on. As a result, frequent lapses occur. Many intimation notices were served during the year as a result, and several prosecutions resulted against persistent offenders.

Mobile Pitch Melters.—These appliances are now very satisfactorily handled, coke-firing being general and operatives very much on the alert regarding smoke emission. Heavy charging with coke, failure of coke supplies to turn up timeously, and bituminous coal being substituted, also undue use of wood for kindling purposes resulted in several admonitions being given to street staffs. Smoke and fumes from these units can cause an immediate local nuisance, either in a built-up dwelling area or a busy shopping thoroughfare.

Education—Annual Courses in Boiler-house Practice, Fuel Economy and Smoke Abatement.—The principle that education and practical operation are complementary to each other and that the former is a necessary adjunct in the work of smoke abatement has long been held by this department. As long ago as 1910 the first courses were organised and have been offered annually since then, excepting the first war years.

The 39th Session was conducted during the year under the usual joint aegis of the Corporation of Glasgow and the Scottish Division of the National Smoke Abatement Society. The session commenced on

5th October, 1954, and concluded on 12th January, 1955. A total of 50 men enrolled, 26 being in the ordinary or first year class and 24 in the advanced or 2nd or subsequent sessions.

Two lectures were given each week on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings between 7.30 and 9.15 p.m.—a total of 28 during the session. Two additional lectures of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours each were given to those advanced students going forward as candidates to The City and Guilds of London Institute Examinations in boiler-house practice. The average attendance for the course was 74.6 per cent. for the ordinary and 79.3 per cent. for the advanced classes respectively. This was a combined average of 76.8 per cent.

Shift working and late overtime always prevent some men from maintaining a more sustained attendance. The attendance albeit was good. The class written examinations were held on Saturday afternoon, 15th January, 1955, in the City Chambers. A total of 30 men came forward in the ordinary and in the advanced. 11 men in the ordinary and 15 in the advanced passed and gained certificates. These are presented, together with the book prizes allocated to each class, at a meeting convened annually by the Division and attended and addressed by members of the Corporation, the Society executives and other local authority members and officials.

Soot and Dust Precipitation Collection Stations.—Since 1914 the Corporation of Glasgow has been a co-operating body with the Atmospheric Pollution Research Committee of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (D.S.I.R.). The number of collecting stations within the city has varied from time to time. For many years the number was nine, reduced in 1933 to five. At the time of compiling this report the number has again been increased to thirteen. This has been found necessary owing to the enlargement of the city boundaries and the continually increasing building areas within it. The stations are placed representatively in all areas and at Glasgow Cross. In addition to the city gauges, there are two country or "check" stations—one at Mugdock Estate, 10 miles north, and one at Brenachoile on the N.E. shore of Loch Katrine, approximately 40 miles north by west of the city. The Corporation Chemist and Analyst carries through the monthly analyses. The following table shows the summary of the information gained during the past year of 1954 and also the corresponding figures for 1953. The figures refer to five stations.

DEPOSIT OF EACH ELEMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION FOR
1953 AND 1954. CITY GAUGES ONLY.

							Tons per square mile.	
							1954	1953
<i>Insoluble Matter—</i>								
Tar	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.63	3.76
Carbonaceous other than tar	...	...	...	...	...	...	41.00	32.71
Ash	...	...	...	...	...	...	99.23	101.16
Total Insoluble Matter	...	...	...	...	...	...	143.86	137.63
Total Soluble Matter	...	...	...	...	...	...	93.82	67.83
Total Solids	...	...	...	...	...	...	236.69	204.48
Rainfall in millimetres	...	...	...	...	...	...	1139.00	739.00

The table on page 246 gives details of the average monthly deposit of each element of atmospheric pollution for 1954.

During 1954 the average weight in tons per square mile of solid deposit was 0.207 per millimetre of rainfall, while for 1953 the figure was 0.276. These figures indicate a decrease of 0.069 for the year. The total precipitation in tons per square mile for 1954 amounted to 236.69, while the corresponding value for 1953 was 204.48, an increase of 32.21 tons. The average figure for the six-yearly period 1948-1953 was 237.33 tons. The average of the monthly rainfall over the winter period (October to March) was 112 millimetres, while the average deposit of solids for that same period was 23.66 tons per month. Similarly the corresponding figures for the summer period (April to September) were 77 millimetres of rainfall and 15.78 tons deposit. The average total rainfall as shown by the gauges for 1954 was 1,139 millimetres, while the figure for 1953 was 739 millimetres. It is to be noted that for the present year there was a decrease of solids per millimetre of rainfall, but an increase in total solids precipitated per square mile. Total rainfall and total solids are not necessarily in direct ratio. They are often inverse. The incidence and nature of the rainfall during the year has a marked effect on the total precipitation of solids. It would appear that frequent showers have a greater "scrubbing" effect than prolonged periods of rain.

Proposed Smokeless Zones or Smoke Control Areas within the City.
—It was indicated in the report for last year (1953) that work on the survey in connection with the proposed smokeless zone or smoke

control area in the centre of the city had begun. This survey work was completed during the present year and lasted until the end of June. Thus almost seven months were spent on field work. Thereafter the information was tabulated and much further work was involved.

As a result of the recommendations of the "Beaver" report submitted to the Government, and the impending introduction of new legislation on the subject of air purification and smoke abatement, involving, as is expected, many changes and greatly expanded powers, to be more universally applied, including smokeless zones and smoke control areas, further action by the Corporation of Glasgow has in the meantime been delayed. A Special Sub-Committee of the Health and Welfare Committee has the position under review, and when legislation has been defined and the legal aspect and procedure regarding the necessary powers clarified, the scheme will go forward. Discussion on the policy of smokeless zones and control areas has taken place with the central authority in Edinburgh.

When the scheme has advanced a stage further, an analysis of the data gained by the survey in the proposed area will be given in some detail in a subsequent Annual Report.

THOMAS M. ASHFORD,
Senior Smoke Inspector.

SECTION XII.

GENERAL SANITARY OPERATIONS

The city is divided into 37 wards which, for convenience, are administered in five Public Health Divisions, shown as follows :—

EAST.		NORTH.		CENTRAL.	
Ward No.		Ward No.		Ward No.	
1.	Shettleston and Tollcross.	8.	Cowlairs.	11.	Exchange.
2.	Parkhead.	9.	Springburn.	12.	Anderston.
3.	Dalmarnock.	10.	Townhead.	13.	Park.
4.	Calton.	14.	Cowcaddens.	19.	Kelvinside.
5.	Mile End.	15.	Woodside.	20.	Partick (East).
6.	Dennistoun.	16.	Ruchill.	21.	Partick (West).
7.	Provan.	17.	North Kelvin.	22.	Whiteinch.
		18.	Maryhill.	23.	Yoker.
				24.	Knightswood.
SOUTH-EAST.			SOUTH-WEST.		
Ward No.			Ward No.		
25.	Hutchesontown.		27.	Kingston.	
26.	Gorbals.		28.	Kinning Park.	
33.	Camphill.		29.	Govan.	
34.	Pollokshaws.		30.	Fairfield.	
35.	Govanhill.		31.	Craigton.	
36.	Langside.		32.	Pollokshields.	
37.	Cathcart.				

The area, population and average density (persons per acre) of each Division in 1954 was as follows :—

				Area	Population	Density
East	...	...	...	8,855 acres	226,022	26
North	...	...	...	8,172 „	251,399	31
Central	...	...	...	7,050 „	208,263	30
South-East	...	...	...	8,246 „	206,700	25
South-West	...	...	...	7,402 „	192,316	26
City	...	...	...	<u>39,725 „</u>	<u>1,084,700</u>	<u>27</u>

The following table shows the number of occupied and unoccupied houses in each Division as at Whitsunday, 1954 :

				Number of Houses		
				Occupied	Empty	Total
East	...	...	...	65,969	360	66,329
North	...	...	...	70,594	377	70,971
Central	...	...	...	62,324	800	63,124
South-East	...	...	...	61,886	503	62,389
South-West	...	...	...	51,550	279	51,829
				<u>312,323</u>	<u>2,319</u>	<u>314,642</u>

A report on the sanitary operations carried out in each Division during 1954 will be found in the pages that follow and the work of this section is summarised in Appendix Table XVI—Operations of Sanitary Section.

CENTRAL DIVISION

With the continued and increasing loss of inspectorial staff it was inevitable that the sanitary administration of the division suffered some curtailment during the year. By various shifts and adjustments, however, it was found possible to restrict this to the more routine aspects of the work ; other duties and anything of an urgent nature were dealt with in the normal way. It was even found possible to assist the Smoke Abatement Inspectors in surveying the proposed smokeless zone.

The outstanding feature of the year was undoubtedly the coming into force of the Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954. While this threw an additional heavy burden on the staff, the anticipated flood of applications for certificates did not exceed a steady stream with which it was found possible to cope. There was a fairly substantial increase in the number of unfit houses dealt with under the Housing Act, 1950, a very welcome improvement.

The rapid development of the Drumchapel Scheme raised some problems. The testing of new house drains kept at least one inspector occupied in this area. A survey by the nurse-inspectresses of the first five hundred houses to be occupied revealed that 19 per cent. of the new tenants would require a degree of supervision for some time at least.

Those branches of the work calling for more detailed report are covered in the following pages and the relevant statistics are contained in Table XVI of the Appendix.

Nuisance Abatement.—A fall of 11,742 in the number of visits made under this head, as compared with the previous year, was to be expected. Routine inspection of the good-class residential areas was largely suspended owing to staff shortage. It was found possible to deal only with specific complaints. Nevertheless, the number of nuisance conditions removed increased by 550, which indicates that the concentration of the available staff in the more congested and badly-housed areas was sound policy. No nuisances of outstanding interest occurred apart from conditions arising from the continued deterioration of house property. Indicative of the difficulty of securing removal of nuisances in certain classes of property was the necessity of serving 81 statutory notices under Section 20 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, as compared with 33 in the previous year. Failure to comply with such notices led to the taking of proceedings in the Sheriff Court in 12 instances.

It must be stressed again that such proceedings are not lightly undertaken. They follow only on the failure of all other means of pressure and persuasion. Of the 12 cases mentioned above, six ended with the nuisances being removed and expenses awarded to the Corporation ; two were continued *sine die* in the tenants being rehoused by the owner and the houses closed ; two were dismissed by consent with no expenses after removal of the nuisances ; in one the Corporation were decreed to do the necessary work and recover the cost ; and one was carried over to 1955. The three cases carried over from the previous year all ended with the work being completed and expenses awarded to the Corporation. The expenses awarded in respect of all these cases totalled £37 16s. 0d.

Catering Establishments.—During the early part of the year the survey of these was continued but had latterly to be proceeded with on a more spasmodic basis. No significant departures from the conditions commented on in previous reports were noted. During the past two or three years a number of fairly large restaurants and tearooms have closed down for various reasons, while, in the same period, the number of cafeterias and snack-bars has increased. It may be too early to speculate on whether this marks a definite change in the dining-out habits of the public or is due to other factors. The anticipated Catering Act, unfortunately, did not reach the Statute Book, and so for a further period the supervision of catering establishments will require to be carried on without any adequate weapon of enforcement.

Factories Act, 1937.—This was another of the measures whose administration suffered severely during the year, the number of inspections falling from 2,409 in the previous year to 1,046. A point was made, however, of maintaining the usual close supervision of bakehouses, especially those which past experience had shown as requiring special attention. No features requiring mention were noted.

Rodent Control.—It was found necessary to divert to other duties one of the two officers specialising in this work. Consequently, the number of inspections fell considerably and the normal surveys of certain types of premises had to be much restricted. The trappers, however, were kept fully employed. Another feature was a decided fall in the number of complaints of infestation received. It may be too early yet to claim that this represents the fruit of the labours of the Rodent Control Section during past years, but it is worthy of note. During the year, reliance continued to be placed on Warfarin as the principal weapon against both rats and mice. The days of heavy kills would appear to be past. Only two such were recorded during the year—296 rats in a wholesale grocery store and 657 (in two treatments) in a skin, hair and metal store, which becomes periodically heavily infested.

Details of the premises treated and the usual financial data are appended.

Premises Treated—

Hotels and Clubs	...	9	Farms ...	...	...	2
Restaurants	...	29	Piggeries	...	...	1
Canteens	...	4	Stables	...	...	1
Food Stores	...	8	Dwelling-houses	...	...	306
Other Stores	...	9	Outhouses, Cellars	...	...	112
Food Shops	...	8	Back-courts	...	...	88
Other Shops	...	51	Embankments	...	...	12
Factories	...	96	Offices	...	...	22
Warehouses	...	43	Miscellaneous	...	...	14
Total		...	...	...	...	815
Rats killed	...	2,738	} 3,718			
Mice killed	...	980				
Accounts rendered during year	...	...	...	...	...	£816 12 0
Accounts paid during year	...	...	...	...	...	650 0 9
Accounts outstanding at 31.12.54	...	...	...	...	...	166 11 3

Common Lodging-Houses.—The number on the register remained unchanged from the previous year. Supervision was maintained as usual despite the fact that any attempt to enforce the byelaws by court action would be impossible owing to these establishments now being outwith the definition of common lodging-houses. Grounds for complaint, mostly arising from dirty cubicles and inadequate cleansing generally, were notified to several keepers during the year.

Farmed-out Houses.—The number of these fell from 60 to 26 during the year, due to the failure of one tenant to apply for re-registration of 34 houses. These houses are now treated as ordinary sub-let houses. It may be that the time has now arrived when consideration might be given to the control of sub-let houses generally. Conditions in many of these places are far from satisfactory and a tightening up of control is becoming essential.

Limewashings—Glasgow Police Act, 1866—Glasgow Confirmation Act, 1934.—This was one of the routine duties which required to be considerably curtailed during the year. There were 591 notices to cleanse, limewash or paint the walls of closes and staircases issued; 204 of these had been complied with by the end of the year, but this figure is very incomplete as an adequate survey was found impossible to undertake.

HOUSING.

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950. During the year, 211 houses were made the subject of closing or demolition orders under Section 9 of the Act. This represented a substantial advance on the figure (60) for the previous year, although it still falls short of what is necessary. A further 104 houses were condemned as dangerous by the Dean of Guild Court. The properties concerned are shown in the following table. The long time-lag which so often occurs between condemnation and rehousing of the tenants involves the department in quite substantial sums for essential repairs and maintenance. A more speedy rehousing of the tenants is the only solution and this, unfortunately, is a matter outwith the department's control. Five properties were offered to and accepted by the Corporation during the year, all but one being situated in the proposed Townhead Redevelopment Area. A number of other properties were offered but refused, and some are still the subject of negotiation.

PROPERTIES CONDEMNED DURING 1954.

Address.	Apartments.					Action taken
	1	2	3	4	Total	
4 Grace Street	15	1	—	—	16	Housing Act, 1950
58 Castlebank Street ...	17	—	—	—	17	Housing Act, 1950
64 Castlebank Street ...	17	—	—	—	17	Housing Act, 1950
68/70 Castlebank Street ...	18	—	—	—	18	Housing Act, 1950
114 Purdon Street	11	5	—	—	16	Housing Act, 1950
11 Perth Street	11	4	—	—	15	Housing Act, 1950
17/25 Perth Street	6	13	—	—	19	Housing Act, 1950
23 Grace Street	23	5	—	—	28	Housing Act, 1950
29 Grace Street	23	6	—	—	29	Housing Act, 1950
135 Northinch Street ...	—	8	4	—	12	Housing Act, 1950
3 Carrick Street	—	4	—	1	5	Housing Act, 1950
35 Guest Street	4	—	—	—	4	Housing Act, 1950
215/217 Holm Street	2	11	2	—	15	Housing Act, 1950
178 William Street	—	16	—	—	16	Dean of Guild
27/29 Guest Street	1	15	—	—	16	Dean of Guild
45 College Street	9	8	—	—	17	Dean of Guild
51 College Street	15	2	—	—	17	Dean of Guild
65 William Street	—	13	—	—	13	Dean of Guild
168 William Street	—	7	6	—	13	Dean of Guild
32 Hydepark Street	—	12	—	—	12	Dean of Guild
	172	130	12	1	315	

New houses provided in the division totalled 3,682, of which 77 were of one apartment, 2,135 of three apartments, 1,422 of four apartments, and 48 of five apartments and over. The bulk of these additions were accounted for by the Drumchapel development. Five flats of six apartments each were built at Kirklee for the accommodation of Army officers. Only one conversion took place during the year involving the division of a large house into two flats of six and four apartments respectively.

Rent Restrictions Acts, 1920-1939—Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954.—Even prior to the coming into force of the Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act on 31st August, 1954, there had been experienced a remarkable demand for certificates under the older Rents Act. Applications received prior to 31st August numbered 307, as compared with 50 in the previous year. Of these, 109 were granted, 137 refused and 61 held over pending new legislation. In the same period, two applications for 'reports' were made by owners, both of which were granted.

The new Act presented many problems of interpretation and administration, not all of which have yet been solved. No guidance had become available by the end of the year, but a substantial amount of work has been done without serious repercussions. It may be fairly claimed that the Act so far has been administered with discretion and impartiality. The undernoted figures show the transactions under the new Act between 1st September, 1954, and the end of the year :—

	Total	Granted	Refused
Applications for Certificates of Disrepair ...	188	166	22
Applications for Revocation	11	11	—
*Application for Certificates of Repair ...	7	—	7
Applications following Notice of Increase ...	38		

* This figure is included in the total of 188.

Supervision of Tenants in Rehousing and Other Schemes.—Four nurse-inspectresses were kept fully employed in this work in addition to the inspection of school children and visitation of tenants prior to their rehousing. This pre-rehousing visitation increased considerably over the preceding year—3,391 against 2,056—due to the increased number of houses dealt with under the Housing Acts and by Dean of Guild action. This work is of great value in reducing to a minimum the possibility of infestation of new houses by infected furniture, etc., from the old property.

It has been the practice in the division to supervise Intermediate as well as Rehousing Schemes, and the figures for the year show the necessity for this policy. As a result of 2,974 primary visits to Rehousing Scheme houses, 443 (14·8 per cent.) were classed as “dirty” or “fair,” while 256 similar visits to Intermediate Schemes showed 94 houses (36·7 per cent.) in these categories. Since the war, of course, there has not been so sharp a distinction between these two classes of tenant.

As mentioned in the introductory paragraph, a survey of the first 500 houses to be occupied in Drumchapel (an Ordinary Scheme) revealed 19 per cent. of tenants as requiring some measure of supervision, although some allowance had to be made for the “settling-in” period. As circumstances permit, this survey will be carried on.

Inspection of School Children.—Twelve schools are supervised in connection with this work. The incidence of vermin infestation has remained fairly constant over the past few years.

Sanitary Conveniences.—The figures show some changes from the previous year as a result of demolitions and new building.

Water closets used in common—

Serving 2 tenants	983	Decreased by	14
„ 3 „	1,229	Decreased by	17
„ 4 „	568	Decreased by	23
„ 5+ „	192	Decreased by	13
Dry closets and privy middens	13	Decreased by	1
Ashpits	27	Decreased by	1
Houses without internal water supply ...	27	Decreased by	3
Houses with baths	38,984	Increased by	3,682

G. D. LAUDER,
Divisional Sanitary Inspector.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

There is no change in the area of the Division, which remains at 8,172 acres. A further slight increase of 534 in the population brings the total up to 251,399 persons, giving a density of population equal to 30.75 persons per acre.

With the almost complete cessation of house-building in the Division and little likelihood of further development in the fringe, the population is expected to remain stationary for a time. Thereafter, a gradual but continuous reduction will take place as redevelopment of the densely built areas is undertaken.

An additional 1,101 house have been added to the total number of houses in the Division at Whitsunday, 1953.

TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSES IN NORTHERN DIVISION AT WHITSUNDAY, 1954.

Ward	Size of Houses					Total at	
	1	2	3	4	5	Total	Whitsunday
	Apt.	Apts.	Apts.	Apts.	Apts.		1953
8	1,422	4,694	1,714	243	33	8,106	8,107
9	645	2,264	2,745	3,022	327	9,003	8,504
10	1,316	5,145	2,457	698	106	9,722	9,715
14	1,386	4,436	1,395	173	58	7,448	7,533
15	1,690	4,325	1,201	400	284	7,900	7,942
16	660	2,721	6,110	2,827	376	12,694	12,275
17	1,318	4,078	1,914	546	598	8,454	8,450
18	633	3,438	2,625	705	243	7,644	7,344
Total	9,070	31,101	20,161	8,614	2,025	70,971	69,870

There has been a net increase of 5,088 dwelling-houses since 1945. It will be noted from the above table that the majority of the existing houses are of one and two apartments.

Because of the overcrowding occurring in many of the small houses, high density of houses in many of the wards, and dilapidation of house property, the standard of housing of many families falls below that desirable. This is the most important environmental factor remaining to be solved.

Effort during the past year, as in former years, has been towards the speedy removal of nuisance ; to have repairs to property carried out as expeditiously as possible ; and to enforce bye-law and regulation for the maintenance of environmental sanitation at as high a level as possible.

Detail of the work undertaken during 1954 is as follows :—

PUBLIC HEALTH (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1897.

Nuisances.—Under Section 17 of the Act it is the duty of every local authority to require an inspection of their district from time to time to ascertain the existence of nuisances calling for removal.

In a densely-built area, containing many old properties and industrial premises, the incidence of nuisance conditions requiring removal is high. In consequence, a considerable portion of the staff's time is taken up with this work.

During the year, 14,401 intimations of the existence of nuisances were sent to factors or to owners of property. Most of these were discovered by routine inspection. However, 5,888 were brought to our notice by letter, telephone calls, or made verbally by complainers. The nuisances dealt with cover a wide range of conditions itemised in Table XVI in the Appendix. At the end of the year 14,966 had been removed.

While in the great majority of instances the sending of the formal Intimation was sufficient for the removal of the nuisance, it was necessary to report to the appropriate committee of the Corporation premises of such construction or in such a state as to be a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health. On approval of the Committee, 124 statutory notices in terms of Section 20 of the Act were issued. Of these, 70 nuisances were abated by the owner without further trouble, 31 were referred to the Town Clerk for action in the Sheriff Court, and 26 were outstanding at the end of the year.

Of the cases referred to the Sheriff Court, 20 were successful in having the nuisance abated, either by the owner of the property or by the Local Authority on authorisation of the Sheriff. In each instance the Local Authority was awarded legal costs which amounted to a total of £105 7s. The outcome of a number of cases referred to the Sheriff is still awaited. The most prevalent nuisance condition requiring to be referred to the Sheriff is that of defective roofs, permitting rainwater to penetrate dwellinghouses. The average cost to deal with this defect is around £250.

SUMMARY OF ACTION IN TERMS OF THE ACT.

Formal intimations to owners	...	...	...	14,401
Nuisances abated	...	...	...	14,966
Service of Statutory Notice	...	...	...	124
Abated after service of notice	...	...	...	70
Referred to Sheriff Court, including carry-over from 1953	...	...	...	39
Successfully dealt with in Court	...	...	...	20
Outstanding at end of year	...	...	...	19

Insect Control.—Fewer complaints of insects infesting houses were received than in the previous year. However, 138 complaints were investigated and remedial measures taken. In addition, 1,167 apartments in 752 houses were treated for bed-bug infestation by the Department's Disinfestation Unit. The majority of these infestations were brought to light in the course of rehousing families in Corporation houses.

Offensive Trades.—Five offensive trades are registered, including—

Skin and hide factor	...	...	...	...	...	1
Soap boiler	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tanner	...	...	...	...	...	1
Horse Slaughterer	...	...	...	...	...	1
Knacker	...	...	...	...	...	1

These premises were visited at regular intervals to ensure that the bye-laws were being observed and that no nuisance was occurring.

In my report for 1953 reference was made to an application, submitted in terms of Section 32 of the Act for the sanction of the Local Authority, to establish the business of bone-boiling by the management of a food factory, which the Health and Welfare Committee, after consideration, refused to sanction. An appeal against this decision was

made to the Secretary of State for Scotland and an Inquiry before a Commissioner appointed by the Secretary was held in the City Chambers on 16th November, 1953. In a decision on the subject issued in May, 1954, the Secretary of State for Scotland declared that he had no jurisdiction to give a decision in the purported appeal. This was based on the case of *Cardiff Manure Coy. v. Cardiff Union*, 1890. In that case the Court held that the steaming of bones was not carrying on the trade of bone-boiler. " Unless, therefore, the process proposed to be carried on can be distinguished from the process which the Court had under consideration in the Cardiff case, the application for sanction submitted to the Corporation on behalf of the applicant under Section 32 of the Act was unnecessary ".

This decision will have the effect of taking out of the control of the Local Authority all business of steaming bones for the extraction of tallow, whether associated with food premises or not. This decision might well lead to the establishment of factories with no regard to the treatment of effluvia, etc., and, therefore, cause nuisance either by smells during processing of materials or during the storage of materials.

Renewal of licences was granted to Messrs. W. C. Hodgkinson, Ltd., to continue to carry on the businesses of horse-slaughterer and of knacker. It was found necessary to reprimand the holder of the licences for allowing a refrigerated chill within the premises to be used by a butcher for the storage of butcher-meat intended for sale for human consumption.

Piggeries.—Seventeen licences were issued for premises suitable to house swine, a reduction of one. These were visited on 68 occasions to ensure the observance of the bye-laws and that no nuisance was occurring. It was necessary on eleven occasions to deal with the lack of cleanliness, accumulation of garbage and rat-infestation.

The number of piggeries within the built-up area is gradually being reduced, in consequence reducing the risk of fly nuisance in these vulnerable areas.

Common Lodging-houses.—Four lodging-houses, two owned privately and two owned by the Corporation, are registered in the Division with accommodation for 1,084 persons. The houses were visited on 60 occasions and were found to be maintained in a satisfactory manner. The standards of accommodation and of sanitation are not high but comply with the requirements of the bye-laws. It is gratifying to report that an attempt is to be made to improve the standards in the Corpor-

ation Lodging-house in North Woodside Road, where increased artificial lighting in the dormitories, and new sanitary annexes with direct access from the dormitories is planned. The present artificial lighting is meagre, and the existing sanitary conveniences situated on the basement floor leave much to be desired. Another improvement contemplated is the provision of canteen facilities instead of the present hot-plate on which the inmates prepare their own food.

Tents, Vans and Sheds.—Six sites with accommodation for 90 dwelling-vans were sanctioned in terms of the Glasgow Corporation Order Confirmation Act, 1929, during 1954. These sites were visited on 37 occasions and conditions found were satisfactory.

GLASGOW POLICE ACTS.

Duties placed on the sanitary inspector in the above enactments include the enforcement of the bye-laws in respect of the cleansing of common passages and stairs by the tenants of property, and the lime-washing and painting of walls, etc., of closes and staircases by the owners. These bye-laws have been enforced where this was necessary. Details of action taken will be found in Table XVI in the Appendix.

Drainage.—During 1954 the smoke-test was applied on 89 occasions to the drainage of the following completed work in the Division :—

Dwelling-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	269
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Alteration to premises of various types					...	...	5
Existing tenement property	...	...	...	...			6

In addition the smoke-test was applied on 101 occasions to work in progress.

The reduction in the number of smoke-tests applied during the year was due to the completion of the housing programme in the Milton and Barmulloch Housing Schemes. However, a considerable amount of ancillary building in the form of schools, churches and shops in these schemes requires constant consultation with the operatives and supervision while work is in progress.

To deal with the sewage effluents from a five-apartment bungalow type of house erected in Caldercuilt Road which could not be discharged into a sewer because of lack of fall, a unique pre-fabricated septic tank and filter were installed. The unit is made up in pre-cast, water-proofed

concrete, semi-circular sections. The septic tank or inner chamber has a capacity of 350 gallons and the filter—the annular section around the outside circumference of the septic tank—has a volume of 95 cubic feet. This provides for a filter area of approximately .26 cubic feet per gallon of effluent and compares with that provided for in the standard type of installation required by this Department. A check will be made on the quality of the effluents from the plant to determine its efficiency of performance. The cost of the prefabricated sections and installation compare favourably with that of a brick-built septic tank and filter.

Water Supplies.—A routine check on the bacteriological quality of the water supplied from Loch Katrine was maintained. Four hundred and sixteen samples obtained at the Milngavie Reservoir before and after chlorination were submitted to the City Bacteriologist for analysis. The water entering the service mains was found to be of a consistently high quality.

One hundred and three complaints regarding quality of supply, lack of supply or defect in appliances were investigated and appropriate action taken. In the course of routine visits to properties, 663 burst pipes or defective water fittings were discovered and brought to the notice of the Water Engineer for his attention.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.—The co-operation of occupiers of premises and of owners of property is such that no difficulty is experienced in enforcing the provisions of the Act. Because of this, rat-infested premises to the degree experienced in past years is now practically unknown. The principal source of trouble has been in new housing areas where rats establish themselves during the building operations and are scattered on the demolition of bothies, sheds, etc.

Much more extensive use is being made of poison baits in the form of the blood anti-coagulant, 'Warfarin.' This has been most successful in dealing with recurrent infestations as there are seldom any 'misses', as does occur with trapping. The cost of treating premises by poison is much less than by trapping, there being a great saving of time dispersing baits than there is setting up traps.

Details of the work undertaken during 1954 are contained in the table on the following page.

DESTRUCTION OF PESTS UNDERTAKEN DURING 1954.

Type of Premises.	Primary Visits.	No. of Premises found infested.	Degree of Infestation. Light. Heavy.	Rats Destroyed.	Mice Destroyed.	Hours chargeable to Owner or Occupier.	Cost to Owner or Occupier. £ s. d.	No. of Visits made re proofing and trapping.	Premises proofed.
Dwelling-houses, Basement Cellars, Wash-houses ...	1,371	285	280 5	334	179	1,561	£390 5 0	708	144
Offices and Institutions ...	89	24	— 24	— 59	145	169	42 5 0	39	9
Food Factories ...	121	30	26 4	279	184	295	73 15 0	65	10
Food Shops ...	248	32	— 32	— 39	108	132	33 0 0	136	23
General Factories ...	268	20	17 3	67	62	169	42 5 0	104	10
General Shops ...	376	22	20 2	78	10	78½	19 12 6	238	18
Restaurants ...	91	8	8 —	15	31	44	11 0 0	29	5
Farms, Stables, Piggeries, etc. ...	107	12	6 6	622	—	201	50 5 0	12	5
Offensive Trades ...	25	3	— 3	258	—	48	12 0 0	15	2
Coups ...	92	10	1 9	262	—	229½	57 7 6	44	—
Sewers ...	50	2 (Arcas)	— 2	—	—	42	10 10 0	22	—
Totals ...	2,838	448	414 34	2,013	719	2,969	742 5 0	1,412	226

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948.

Factories registered in terms of the Act include—

Factories (Mechanical Power)	673
Factories (Non-Mechanical Power)	34
Bakehouses (Mechanical Power)	64
Bakehouses (Non-Mechanical Power)	35

Visits were made on 1,372 occasions and the standard of sanitation found was reasonably good.

Defects were found on 279 occasions and all but two had received attention before the end of the year.

A list of 45 outworkers was notified by employers in terms of Section 110 of the Act. These homes were visited on 48 occasions, and conditions found were satisfactory.

In addition 153 visits were made to offices and stores in the course of the year.

Catering Establishments.—Restaurants, fish restaurants and canteens were visited on 455 occasions and 48 nuisances noted and appropriate action taken.

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950.—There were 266 houses built in the Division during the year, as follows :—

			*1 Apt.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts.
Milton Scheme	...	...	52	20	—	—
Cadder Scheme	...	...	—	—	—	30
Barmulloch Scheme	...	...	30	122	12	—

* Single-person flats.

The development of the Milton and Barmulloch Schemes has now been completed, and the Cadder scheme is likely to be completed during 1955. With the completion of these schemes, all suitable building sites within the Division will have been developed, and little or no house-building will take place until some of the congested areas with a preponderance of unfit houses have been cleared.

Since 1945, 6,914 permanent and 413 temporary houses have been built by the Local Authority or by the Scottish Special Housing Association.

Uninhabitable Houses.—There were 155 houses represented to the Local Authority as being unfit for human habitation in terms of Section 9 of the Act. In addition, the Master of Works had to report to the Dean of Guild Court 82 houses as being structurally unsafe. Also 84 houses acquired by the Local Authority in the Royston Re-development Area were demolished and 13 were closed by the owners voluntarily after rehousing the tenants.

The following table indicates the actual number of houses closed or demolished during the year. This includes a number of houses represented in previous years but not finally dealt with until the City Factor could provide alternative accommodation.

DEMOLITIONS AND CLOSURES DURING 1954.

DEMOLITIONS.

Ward	Properties	Size of Houses					Authority
		1 Apt.	2 Apt.	3 Apt.	4 Apt.	Total	
8	4	38	42	—	—	80	Housing (Scotland Act, 1950, Sect. 9.
8	1	—	16	—	—	16	Dean of Guild Court Order.
9	1	—	—	1	—	1	By owner.
10	1	7	7	—	—	14	Housing (Scotland Act, 1950, Sect. 9.
10	1	—	1	—	—	1	By owner.
10	6	44	39	1	—	84	Housing Department (Redevelopment Area).
14	2	—	2	1	—	3	By owner.
14	7	18	52	16	—	86	Dean of Guild Court Order.
15	1	3	16	—	—	19	Dean of Guild Court Order.
17	1	—	—	1	—	1	Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, Sect. 9.
18	1	—	1	—	—	1	By owner.
Total	26	110	176	20	—	306	

CLOSURES.

8	2	15	13	—	—	28	Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950.
10	1	2	6	—	—	8	Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950.
14	1	—	4	—	—	4	Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950.
14	1	—	2	—	—	2	By owner.
15	2	2	3	—	—	5	By owner.
Total	7	19	28	—	—	47	

It is interesting to note that 1,826 houses in the Division have been demolished or closed either by the operations of the Housing Act or by action of the Master of Works in the Dean of Guild Court during the past ten years. This, despite the fact that no special provision of houses was made for the rehousing of families displaced. Fortunately, the City Factor was able to provide houses—relets—but sometimes after a considerable delay. Between the years 1935 and 1939, 5,247 houses were built in the Division specially for rehousing families displaced by slum clearance.

HOUSES DEMOLISHED OR CLOSED DURING YEARS 1945-1954.

Year	Houses Demolished									Houses Closed									Grand Total
	Ward									Ward									
	8	9	10	14	15	16	17	18	Total	8	9	10	14	15	16	17	18	Total	
1945	—	—	—	80	33	—	—	—	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	113
1946	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
1947	37	—	14	—	—	24	—	—	75	—	—	1	23	—	—	—	—	24	99
1948	14	—	4	55	—	4	—	16	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93
1949	140	—	19	29	36	—	—	8	232	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	232
1950	61	1	51	54	88	—	—	—	255	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	258
1951	15	1	44	12	56	—	—	49	177	—	—	1	—	112	—	—	—	113	290
1952	—	—	17	32	32	14	—	9	104	—	—	—	43	—	9	—	—	52	156
1953	43	—	55	32	44	12	—	—	186	16	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	33	219
1954	96	1	99	89	19	—	1	1	306	28	—	8	6	5	—	—	—	47	353
Total	406	3	303	396	308	54	1	83	1,554†	44	1	12	89	117	9	—	—	272*	1,826

* 233 subsequently demolished.

† 407 demolished under Section 9 of Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950.

1,000 demolished by Dean of Guild Court Order.

35 demolished by owner voluntarily.

112 demolished by Housing Department for Redevelopment Area.

Abandoned Properties.—Thirty-seven properties containing 474 houses are listed in the Division as having been abandoned by their owner. In these circumstances it has fallen on the Department to deal with disrepair which, if allowed to continue, would give rise to nuisance injurious or dangerous to the health of the occupiers of the dwellings. The cost to the Department in dealing with disrepair during 1954 amounted to £286 11s. 7d.

Properties offered to the Corporation.—A further 31 properties containing 340 houses were offered to the Corporation either at nominal price or free of purchase price. All those offered are not accepted. Since 1948, 57 properties containing 650 houses have been acquired.

PROPERTIES OFFERED TO CORPORATION, 1954.

Ward	Number of Properties	Houses					Total	Accepted		Refused		Pending		Total
		Apartments						Properties	Houses	Properties	Houses	Properties	Houses	
		1	2	3	4	5								
8	7	26	39	15	—	—	80	3	34	—	—	4	46	80
9	9	25	71	1	1	1	99	—	—	—	—	4	99	99
10	5	—	11	11	6	6	34	2	15	—	—	3	19	34
14	6	22	49	—	—	—	71	5	55	—	—	1	16	71
15	4	16	40	—	—	—	56	3	39	1	17	—	—	56
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	31	89	210	27	7	7	340	13	143	1	17	17	180	340
Properties offered in 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952 and 1953, accepted, refused or still pending in 1954								8	102	4	54	20	236	392
Total number of properties accepted, refused or pending in 1954								21	245	5	71	37	416	732

Overcrowding.—During the year, 1,479 houses were decrowded involving the transfer of 7,960 persons to larger houses in the various housing schemes. Since 1935, 14,493 families have been accommodated in houses suitable for their needs by the Corporation.

Rent Restrictions Acts.—These Acts ceased to operate at 30th August, 1954, so far as they referred to permitted increase of rent and the issue of certificates of disrepair. During the period January to August, 1954, 210 applications for certificates of disrepair were referred to the Sub-committee for Insanitary Areas for their consideration when 128 were granted and 31 refused. Thirteen applications were withdrawn by the applicants and 38 were cancelled when the Acts became inoperative at the end of August. Five applications for reports on work having been satisfactorily completed were granted to owners.

Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954.—The following table indicates the number of applications dealt with in terms of the above Act in the period 30th August till 31st December, 1954.

CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR AND REVOCATIONS OF CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR ISSUED UNDER SECTION 18 (1) OF THE HOUSING (REPAIRS AND RENTS) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1954, FROM 30.8.54 TO 31.12.54.

	No. of Applications for Certificates	No. of Applications for Revocation of Certificates	No. of Applications for Pending Cancellation	No. of Applications for Refused Pending Cancellation	No. of Applications for Granted Refused Pending Cancellation					
A. Dwelling-houses—Tenants of which have received a notice of increase of rent under Part II of the Act ...	154	118	11	24	1	9	3	—	6	—
B. Dwelling-houses—Tenants of which have not received a notice of increase of rent under the 1954 Act but in respect of which permitted increases of rent are recoverable under Section 2 (1) (c) and (d) of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920 ...	317	192	5	110	10	11	5	—	6	—
	471	310	16*	134	11	*20	8	—	12	—

* Includes one application for a Certificate of Repair.

As will be observed from the table, there has been a considerable increase in number of applications for certificates of disrepair. It had been anticipated that this would be so on account of tenants receiving notice of increase of rent. As it transpired, however, the increase in the number of applications came from tenants who had not received a notice of increase ; many came from tenants in property of the low rental category and were obviously advised to do so by organised associations.

The new Act seems to imply that a wider field of disrepair has to be taken into account when considering applications for certificates. This has led to a contention between the Local Authority and owners which can only be settled by appeal to the Sheriff. Whether the new Act will be successful in stopping the rot in property maintenance is at present doubtful. However, it has in one or two instances induced owners to carry out extensive overhauls in properties in the Division.

Supervision of Rehousing Schemes and Cleanliness of School Children. Much valuable work continues to be performed by the nurses who have been specially appointed to guide and advise those in residence in rehousing schemes and the parents or guardians of children in need of attention.

During 1954, 29,270 visits were made to the 5,403 houses in the various rehousing schemes. Only on 95 occasions were houses found to be dirty and requiring special attention. There is no doubt that the knowledge that a nurse will visit has the effect of keeping a large portion of the tenants on their toes. It was possible to recommend to the City Factor the transfer of 94 families to houses in Ordinary and Intermediate type of schemes where no supervision is exercised.

Since 1950, 1,060 families have been transferred out of rehousing schemes.

There are 34 schools with some 25,000 scholars on the rolls for whom the nurses in the Division are responsible. During 1954, 18,724 inspection of boys, and 16,248 inspection of girls for vermin and cleanliness were carried out.

Boys found infested (pediculus capitis)	...	...	...	1
Boys found infected (nits only)	...	...	...	2,780
Girls found infested (pediculus capitis)	...	...	...	52
Girls found infected (nits only)	...	...	...	6,114
Boys found with fleas	...	...	...	94
Girls found with fleas	...	...	...	39
Boys dirty in body and clothing	...	...	...	349
Girls dirty in body and clothing	...	...	...	160

The homes of 856 children were visited on account of conditions found when parents and guardians were warned and advised about their children.

In addition, the nurses were called upon to make 62 visits to old persons living alone and in need of care and attention. Much needed assistance was given by way of having their homes cleansed and where necessary part-time home helps installed.

Sanitation.—All households in the Division, with the exception of 30, have available to them, at a fixed sink in the house, a water supply. Approximately two-thirds of the families have use of an internal water-closet, and little more than one-third of the families have a fixed bath.

Refuse disposal is by individual or shared bins housed in shelters situated in the common court.

The following table indicates the number and extent of water-closets which are used in common.

WATER CLOSETS USED IN COMMON, 1954.

Ward	Common to—				Total
	2	3	4	5+	
	Tenants	Tenants	Tenants	Tenants	
8	394	865	204	18	1,481
9	199	477	111	15	802
10	438	639	370	82	1,529
14	357	916	293	90	1,656
15	181	735	268	117	1,301
16	129	223	128	5	485
17	88	902	171	18	1,179
18	144	531	108	8	791
Totals	1,930	5,288	1,653	353	9,224

JOHN D. ARTON,

Divisional Sanitary Inspector.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Much new housing is being constructed in the Eastern wards of the city, but a great deal still remains to be done with regard to bad housing conditions. As property deteriorates so the attraction in ownership lessens, and the changes in the benefits of ownership are reflected in the numbers of houses offered to the Corporation free or for a nominal sum. During the past year in the Eastern Division alone some 28 properties containing 413 houses were offered, and it must not be assumed that all of these were derelict or tenements which were in the worst categories. Such offers present many problems to the Corporation, but in arriving at a decision whether to accept the Department always first considers the effect of the decision on the tenants.

Although the number of new houses does not equal the total for last year, the erection of 2,296 houses is commendable. Details of these houses are ;—

One apartment	...	...	...	254	(spinsters' flats and aged persons' flats).
Two apartments	...	...	...	—
Three apartments	...	...	...	1,002	
Four apartments	...	...	...	860	
Five apartments	...	...	...	180	
Total				2,296	

There were 1,936 families rehoused from this Division, of which 1,158 families were living in overcrowded conditions. The number of visits made by inspectors for the supervision of removals was 2,748, and of the houses decrowded 235 or 12·14 per cent. were again overcrowded by the incoming tenants.

In the East-end of the City there are now 67,277 houses, of which 31,497 have bath and w.c. accommodation provided internally. Houses with modern conveniences represent 46·81 per cent. of the total houses, an increase of 1·98 per cent. during the year.

Seven properties, containing 39 houses, were represented to the Corporation as being unfit for habitation. Twenty-six houses were dealt with by applying Demolition Orders and 13 by applying Closing Orders prohibiting the houses being used again for human habitation. Thirty-seven houses were demolished by order of the Master of Works as the properties were considered to be in a dangerous condition.

Nuisances.—The total number of visits made by the inspectors in connection with the detection and investigation of nuisances was 88,049 and resulted in the removal of 9,713 nuisances. Every possible effort is made to deal with nuisances as they arise, but normal patrolling of the area cannot be complete until staff problems have been overcome.

Two notices served on owners for removal of nuisances were not complied with and it was necessary to take legal action. In one instance the work was finally completed when the case was taken to court. In the other case, an extended period of time was given for the work to be done, and the Corporation were awarded £4 4s. expenses.

Sanitary Conveniences used in Common.—There has been a reduction of 24 conveniences used in common and the total for the area now stands at 9,362.

The numbers of other conveniences are unchanged from last year, i.e., 53 privies, one privy-midden and 19 ash-pits.

Certificates of Disrepair, etc.—When the Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954, came into operation it was expected that applications by tenants for Certificates of Disrepair would exceed Certificates applied for under the Rent Restrictions Acts. However, in the period from 30th August to the end of December, applications only totalled 152. The numbers may yet show a sharp increase.

The following tables show the numbers of Certificates issued and refused :—

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACTS.

				Number		Still	
				Granted	Refused	Cancelled	Outstanding
Applications by Tenants for							
Certificates	...	...	37	19	15	3	—
Applications by Landlords							
for Reports	...	...	4	4	—	—	—

HOUSING (REPAIRS AND RENTS) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1954.

Applications for Certificates							
of Disrepair	...	...	152	76	26	22	28

Septic Tanks.—No change in the number of septic tanks has taken place during the year. The tanks are visited at regular intervals and any defects are dealt with at the time of visit.

Piggeries.—There are 24 piggeries in the Division, providing accommodation for 8,030 pigs. Most of them are situated well away from the residential areas and few complaints are received. Systematic visits are carried out to ensure that compliance with the Bye-laws is obtained. The piggeries are kept in clean and hygienic manner and any items of repair to the structures are dealt with, without delay. In no instance were legal proceedings necessary. The number of visits paid during the year was 166.

Offensive Trades.—Much experimental work has been carried out during the past year in the treatment of effluvia from the hot processing of animal by-products. A new type of plant has been constructed with an entirely new and more simple principle, and the effects so far obtained have given high promise of finally obtaining a most satisfactory result. There are certain difficulties to be overcome before the structure can be fitted to any type of factory, but I am confident that the new process will render chlorine towers obsolete. There has always been a certain diffidence about using chlorine and difficulty has been experienced in maintaining the standards permitted under various Acts, so that the elimination of the handling of this dangerous chemical would in itself be a considerable advance.

There has been no change in the number of offensive trades in this Division, and the businesses remain the same as last year, viz. :—

Blood Boiler	...	...	...	1	Manure Manufacturers	...	3
Bone Boiler	...	...	...	7	Soap Boiler	...	2
Glue and Size Maker			...	1	Tallow Melters	...	12
Gut Cleaner	...	...	...	3	Tanner	...	8
Hide and Skin Factor			...	2	Tripe Boiler	...	1

Regular visits are made to ensure that the requirements of the Corporation Bye-laws have been maintained. There were 33 nuisances reported to the owners of the businesses, but in no case was it necessary to report any nuisance for legal action, as the greatest co-operation was obtained from the owners in dealing with nuisances brought to their attention. A total of 135 visits was made in the supervision of the offensive trades.

As these trades would otherwise provide excellent breeding places for flies and rats, the greatest care is taken to ensure that such infestations are not allowed to develop. The internal and external walls are sprayed regularly with D.D.T. solutions and rat trappers from this Department are given a free hand in dealing with rat infestations as they occur.

Common Lodging Houses.—There are now five common lodging houses on the register—four for males and one for females—providing total accommodation for 2,096 adult units. Some lodgers remain in these houses for many years and do everything in their power to maintain a good standard of cleanliness. There are others, however, who only lodge for a night or two or for the duration of any particular job of work. Some of the latter may be the source of many complaints of vermin infestation. The Pests Destruction Unit of this Department treat such premises as required and the infected lodgers are sent to Belvidere Disinfecting Station for baths and treatment of their personal and body clothing.

Five verbal warnings were given to keepers for minor contraventions of the Bye-laws and all were promptly attended to. The total visits to the five houses numbered 114.

Farmed-out Houses.—No changes have taken place in the number of farmed-out houses and the 98 houses in the Division receive regular supervision. There were 201 visits paid and any matters requiring attention were promptly dealt with. No notices were served and there was no cause for legal action.

Factories.—The number of new factories added to the register during the year and the total at 31st December are as follows :—

		Mechanical Factories	Non- Mechanical Factories	Mechanical Bakehouses	Non- Mechanical Bakehouses
New	...	32	1	—	—
Total	...	856	107	66	13

The inspectors made 1,017 visits to the above factories and 168 notices were served drawing attention to defects or nuisances— all of which were removed or abated without incident.

Rat Infestation.— All complaints of rat infestations receive prompt attention and where rat-proofing has been possible we have received the co-operation of the owners of the property in the vital factor of attention to detail.

The following tables show the results obtained :—

No. of Rats Destroyed—

Trapping and poisoning	4,114
Gassing	—
Other than Rodent Control Section	480
Total	<u>4,594</u>

No. of Mice Destroyed 1,179

No. of Premises Inspected 813

No. of Premises showing Evidence of Vermin and Treated—

Dwelling-houses	184
Food Premises	15
Other Premises	71
Total	<u>270</u>

No. of Premises Rat-proofed 12

Tents, Vans and Sheds.—There is a large permanent site at Vinegar-hill, which is mainly used by travelling showmen, and the number of vans on the site show great fluctuations, according to the season of the year. The other four sites have permission renewed annually. The average number of vans occupied was 60 and the total number of visits was 29.

In only one case was it necessary to serve intimation of a departure from the Bye-laws, and prompt attention removed the cause of complaint.

Rag Flock Act.—There have been no additions to the number of premises registered or licensed under the Act, but one set of premises formerly used as a store for rag-flock and also registered as upholstery premises, has been removed from the register as the business has been discontinued. There are now three licensed premises and 22 registered premises in the Division. Regular supervision has been maintained and no defects in plant were found.

Squatter-Families.—The three sets of premises still occupied by 17 squatter-families remain unchanged from last year. The premises are well maintained and well looked after and are not at all unsuitable for habitation. During the year 53 visits were made to ensure that no nuisances were allowed to exist and every co-operation was received from the families occupying the premises.

Elderly Persons.—The work involved in the care of elderly persons has not increased in the manner expected. The number of compassionate washings granted was less than 50, which is less than the number granted during the previous year. This, however, may be partly due to the action of the inspectors investigating complaints. The practical experience of the Health Visitors is invaluable in dealing with aged persons, particularly where there is illness or other incapacity. Every effort is made to ascertain if the people have relatives and, if so, to persuade the relatives to take a greater interest in the welfare of the elderly people.

Co-operation between the sanitary inspectors, health visitors, pest destruction unit, home help section, and welfare officers has continued on a very high plane indeed.

Six houses were treated and cleaned and five persons were provided with facilities for cleansing themselves of vermin at the same time as their clothing was deloused.

Nurse Inspectresses.—The nurse-inspectresses engaged in the supervision of housing schemes, schools, etc., carried out 43,846 visits during the year. This is a considerable increase over the previous year and brought to light 15,643 cases of houses which were not maintained in the high standard expected of the tenants and 696 cases where the houses were dirty. In 97 cases the bedding was found to be in a dirty condition and 53 cases showed evidence of bed-bug infestation. The efficient manner of the inspectresses is shown in the results obtained, 692 of the houses being brought up to standard and in 92 cases the bedding was satisfactory, all before the end of the year. In dealing with these cases it was necessary to serve 631 written notices.

There were seven visits paid to intermediate scheme houses, which are not normally under direct supervision.

The number of visits to schools was 421, and of 17,368 boys and 16,508 girls inspected, 1,286 boys were found to be infected and 89 infested with vermin, while 3,747 girls were infected and 354 infested with vermin. It was also found necessary to have re-inspections of 3,432 boys and 8,719 girls. In only 218 cases were written notices required.

A very important part of the nurses' work is the house-after-school visitations, and in this respect 1,959 follow-up visits were made. This resulted in 12 unsatisfactory home conditions being found and 202 re-visits being made to ensure improvements.

ALEXANDER EASTON,
Divisional Sanitary Inspector.

SOUTH-EASTERN DIVISION.

The general standard of sanitation was maintained throughout the year, but, unfortunately, owing to the serious staff shortage, many important duties could not be undertaken or receive the attention merited. It was, however a year without incident and made no heavy demands on the depleted staff.

Another year has gone with little or no progress made towards the commencement of the removal of the nuisance in the Mallsmire Burn. More than one meeting of the Special Sub-committee appointed was called and information submitted by the City Engineer on the probable cost of cleaning out the lower portion of the water-course from the railway culvert to the Clyde.

The heavy rains of the latter months of the year had visibly increased the area of impounded water to the south-west side of the railway embankment, thereby increasing the danger of subsidence of the embankment through which it passes. The area of impounded water in the Curtis Avenue-Prospecthill Road location had also increased during this period as a result of the very frequent discharges from the two sewer storm overflows from the main Aikenhead Road sewer.

Efforts will again be made during the ensuing year to expedite the remedying of the unsatisfactory state of the whole water-course.

General Nuisances.—In connection with the work of general sanitary matters, an endeavour was made to maintain the Division in a thoroughly healthy condition. The details of the operations are to be found in Table XVI of the appendix.

The number and variety of the complaints received can be seen in the accompanying analysis. All were visited and advice given where called for and action taken where necessary. The number of inspections made was 63,412, resulting in the remedying of 5,149 nuisances.

It was necessary, in default of owners of property, to issue 45 statutory notices in terms of Section 20 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

In six instances it was found necessary to take legal proceedings against the owners for failing to remove the nuisances within the specified time. In three cases the work was carried out by the proprietors' tradesmen. In the remaining three cases, the Corporation was authorised by the Court to carry out the work necessary to remove the nuisances. In one instance the cost of repairing a defective roof on a double tenement property was £1,734.

The number and type of complaints received during the year and their distribution throughout the wards can be seen from the following analysis :—

Ward	Stair Cleansing	Choked Drains, W.C.'s out of Order, etc.	Smoke Pollution	Dirty Houses	Bug and Insect Infestation	Housing Complaints	Smells	Burst Water Pipes	Painting and Limewashing of Closets	Factories Act	Miscellaneous	Total
25	52	175	119	6	67	264	28	35	2	6	51	805
26	102	197	96	6	83	361	40	38	4	13	52	992
33	19	33	28	3	15	81	14	4	1	—	22	220
34	13	38	21	—	25	56	7	4	—	3	17	184
35	31	54	57	1	29	104	15	11	2	3	30	337
36	15	32	36	1	27	57	8	4	1	1	21	203
37	7	47	25	—	6	50	2	5	—	1	19	162
	239	576	382	17	252	973	114	101	10	27	212	2,903

Housing Scheme Visitation.—Under this heading 4,647 visits were made to houses in the intermediate and rehousing schemes where 17 houses were found to be in a dirty condition and 529 classed as ' fair '. On re-visiting, all had responded to advice or reprimand, but, unfortunately, in a few the improvement could be regarded only as temporary. Notices were served on six householders but no further action was necessary.

Schools Visitation.—During the year, 123 visits were made to schools, during which 10,662 children were examined. Of these, 99 were found to be infested with vermin and 948 infected with nits. While this shows some improvement from last year, the numbers are still large. The number of children found dirty was 157.

A follow-up visit to the homes of unsatisfactory children was necessary in 477 instances with 317 re-visits.

The visitation of aged and infirm persons occupies an increasing amount of the nurse-inspectors' time, as is shown by the 862 visits made, in comparison with 477 last year. Compassionate washings were given frequently in 23 cases where the circumstances warranted them.

Factories Act, 1937.—The table on the next page shows the distribution of the type of premises requiring supervision within the Division. It was not possible owing to staff shortage to maintain the customary vigilance in all factories and other places where persons are employed, but, nevertheless, all were visited during the year and appropriate action taken where justified.

The quinquennial inspection of underground bakehouses fell due this year. There is only one such bakehouse in the Division, and following an inspection a recommendation was submitted that the use of the premises be discontinued. It was decided, however, that the certificate of suitability be continued for a further period of five years, during which time, after due notice, the proprietor will have had an opportunity of obtaining more suitable alternative accommodation.

Housing.—There was little activity during the year in connection with the closing and demolition of unfit dwellinghouse property in terms of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950. The total number dealt with was 71—35 by Closing Orders and 36 by Demolition Orders. In addition, two unfit properties acquired by the Corporation were demolished voluntarily. Nine houses were declared dangerous by the Master of Works.

On the 30th August, the much discussed Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954, came into being. The anticipated spate of applications did not materialise, and, by some staff adjustments, all were dealt with timeously. Between 30th August and 31st December, 238 applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received from tenants of dwelling-houses; 74 following notices of rent increase and 164 in terms of Section 19. Of this number, 148 were granted, 8 were refused and 72 held over. Four applications were withdrawn.

Fifteen applications for revocation certificates were received from landlords, 6 of which were granted and 9 held over into the next year pending an inspection of the properties on completion of the detailed repair-work. Five certificates of repair were sought by landlords; all were refused on the ground that the houses did not fulfill the requirements of the Act.

Factories Etc., 1954.

Ward	No. on Register as at 31.12.54				Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948 New Registrations 1954				Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897								
	Bakehouses				Bakehouses				Removals 1954		Catering Establishments						
	M.	N.M.	M.	N.M.	M.	N.M.	M.	N.M.	M.	N.M.	M.	N.M.	Total New Rem.	Workplaces			
25	47	8	11	4	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	19	—	7	—	
26	...	210	38	2	12	—	—	—	13	3	—	—	32	—	2	62	
33	...	51	15	9	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	13	
34	...	77	6	4	4	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	8	—	—	10	
35	...	51	4	7	3	3	—	—	3	—	1	—	13	—	—	14	
36	...	28	8	5	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	6	
37	...	31	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	—	—	5	
Totals	...	495	84	64	16	21	3	—	3	20	6	1	1	88	—	2	117
																4	6

M. = Mechanical M.N. = Non-Mechanical

Intimation of an appeal by a landlord against the granting of certificates of disrepair by the Corporation was received towards the end of the year. As the decision of the court is likely to have far-reaching effects, the outcome of the case is awaited with considerable interest.

Rodent Control.—The work of exterminating rodent pests from dwellinghouses and business premises goes on apace. Until some three years ago, trapping was the principal method of killing rats and mice. Poisoning was carried out only in the larger industrial establishments or in open protected or lock-fast places. With the introduction of the new blood anti-coagulant killer, trapping has been almost completely superseded by this form of poisoning. There are still a few places where trapping must be carried out, but during the year the majority were killed by 'Warfarin'.

It was feared that complaints of offensive smells would follow the introduction of wholesale poisoning. This, fortunately, was not found to be the case. The few recorded were speedily dealt with and the offending carcasses removed.

It has been observed during the past years that the number of complaints of major infestations is falling steadily and is now a rarity. There are still very many houses periodically visited by rodents, but, if reported in time, they are dealt with before the infestation reaches serious proportions. The activities under this branch of the work are shown in the following table.

Type of Premises	Rats			Mice		
	Infestations Treated	Total Kill	Premises Proofed	Infestations Treated	Total Kill	Premises Proofed
Dwelling-houses	290	921	36	21	280	1
Basement Cellars and Out-buildings	201	1,941	10	—	—	—
Shops (General)	64	198	7	4	63	—
Food Premises	7	48	—	2	60	—
Business Premises	28	173	4	4	83	—
Other Premises	6	41	—	—	—	—
Sewers	4	82	—	—	—	—
Stables	1	—	—	—	—	—
Farms	1	5	—	1	54	—
Sports grounds	1	5	—	—	—	—
Total	603	3,414	57	32	540	1

Piggeries.—There are seven licensed piggeries in the Division. Four premises were closed as the result of the new housing development, but two new premises were erected and licensed. In each case modern construction was obtained. All were visited throughout the year and are well maintained.

Limewashing of Closes and Staircases.—As a result of the depletion of staff, activity under this heading was considerably restricted and the number of notices issued in respect thereof shows a considerable reduction from previous years. While no systematic inspections were made, 1,705 such visits were recorded following which 95 notices to cleanse and limewash were issued. During the year ten complaints were received from tenants. All were visited and appropriate action taken in each case.

Insect Infestations.—The work of the Disinfestation Unit is of considerable assistance in the Division and the prompt and efficient service is valued by the affected householders. The Unit treated 779 separate apartments during the year, including all the houses subject to Closing and Demolition Orders under the Housing Acts. Complaints numbering 252 were recorded separately, most of which were of bug and beetle infestations. All were successfully treated.

WILLIAM RAE,
Divisional Sanitary Inspector.

SOUTH-WESTERN DIVISION.

The continued use of many properties in a dilapidated condition, storm damage, lack of qualified staff and the introduction of the Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954, took up much of the time of the already crowded day of the inspectors. Many of the specialised aspects of the work such as factory and shops inspection, common lodging houses, brokers, piggeries, tents, vans and sheds, storage cisterns, septic tanks, etc., were not fully supervised and it is hoped to cover these during the incoming year when the staff is augmented. The introduction of a change in administrative policy whereby the inspectors were relieved of much of their clerical work such as writing school lines, stair cards, nuisance cards and office records where possible, meant that they had more time available to spend on their districts and the results of this are noticeable, especially in nuisance visits and nuisances remedied which show a rise of 16,058 and 2,459 respectively.

During the year 26 houses were represented as unfit in terms of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, 53 were demolished after being declared dangerous by the Master of Works and 9 closed voluntarily by the owners. In addition 35 houses were closed in Linthouse Buildings pending demolition to make way for an extension to Stephens Shipbuilding Yard. The City Factor rehoused 747 tenants and where necessary the furniture and bedding were disinfected prior to removal. All the vacated houses are measured in terms of the Housing Act and assessment of overcrowding and decrowding made after the subsequent tenant takes occupancy. In this connection it was found that overcrowding had been abated in 604 cases, reduced in 85, unchanged in 25 and increased in 33. The number of houses again overcrowded was 143 (19.15 per cent.). This shows a decrease of 0.63 per cent. from the previous year.

Nuisances.—The continued reluctance of many owners to carry out major repairs was evidenced by the large number of Section 20 Notices issued and the increase of cases before the Sheriff. During the year power was obtained from the Committee to serve 105 Notices and in 16 instances it was necessary to proceed before the Sheriff.

Details of the Sheriff's decisions with those held over from 1953 are shown in the table on the next page.

Address	Nuisance	Decision
1953—		
3 Burndyke Street	Defective property roof and general disrepair	Corporation carried out repairs at a cost of £791 5s. 0d. —awarded £10 10s. 0d. expenses.
15 Copland Road ...	Defective property roof	£6 6s. 0d. expenses.
42 Commerce Street	Defective property roof	£7 7s. 0d. expenses.
41 Nethan Street ...	Disrepair ...	Repairs completed. No expenses.
1954—		
89 Wallace Street	Defective roof and gutters.	£7 7s. 0d. expenses. Corporation did part of the repairs valued at £20 12s. 4d. Sum to be recovered with expenses as above.
95 Kingston Street	Accumulation of sewage in water closet compartment.	£16 6s. 10d. expenses.
166 Houston Street	Defective roof ...	£5 5s. 0d. expenses.

CASES PENDING.

1954—		
Address	Nuisance	Decision
18 Pollok Street ...	Defective roof ...	Case not disposed of.
154 { 162 { 174 {	Seotland Street	Defective roof and general disrepair.
42 { 43 {	Eaglesham Street Craigiehall Street	Defective property roof Defective property roof
24 Carmichael Street	Defective property roof	Corporation to do work and to acquire properties.
112 Gloucester Street	Defective property roof	Cases not disposed of.
96 Weir Street ...	Defective property roof	Corporation to do repairs.
14 Hoey Street ...	Defective property roof	Corporation to do repairs and acquire property.
224 Seaward Street	Defective chimney and disrepair.	Corporation to do repairs and acquire property.
9 Burndyke Street	Defective roof and gutters.	Corporation to do repairs and acquire property.
37 { 39 {	Marlow Street ...	Defective property roof and general disrepair.
		Corporation to do repairs.

Total visits by the inspectors at 120,879, an increase of over 15 per cent., due to the aforementioned administrative change, resulted in the removal of 15,706 nuisances.

Rent Restrictions Act.—A further increase in applications under this Act was noted during the first 8 months of the year, possibly by tenants fearing an increase of rent under the proposed new Act. Of the 103 applications made 75 were granted, 27 refused and 1 was withdrawn by the tenant. During this period there were no applications for reports on houses with a view to revocation of the certificates.

Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954. This new Act, long awaited by local authority and public alike, came into force on 30th August and applications by tenants for certificates were not long in coming in in fairly large numbers. The provisions of the Act are complex and our agreement to set a high standard will no doubt result in appeals to the Sheriff and on his decisions will depend its workability. The table page 283, shows the result of the number of applications dealt with between 30th August and 31st December, 1954.

Rodent Control.—The number of visits in connection with this type of work showed little change from the previous year. Warfarin is now the principal method used in the destruction of vermin; the table page 284, gives details of the results obtained during the year.

Limewashing of Closes and Staircases.—No survey under this heading was made during the year but 70 delayed from 1953 were completed and 419 were done voluntarily by the owners.

Cleansing of Common Stairs and Passages.—The amount of work involved in enforcing the bye-laws is shown in the detailed figures in Table XVI. Proceedings before the Fiscal are always a last resort after many warnings are ignored. Open defiance by 4 tenants in one property led to their appearance in Court when two of them were fined 10s. each and the other two were deferred for a month and ultimately the decision reached was "No further action". Four thousand nine hundred and three visits were made during the year when 2,119 rotation cards and verbal warnings were issued.

Factories and Shops Act.—Full supervision of these premises was not made during the year due to lack of inspectorial staff, but defects noted were speedily attended to by the persons in charge. The numbers of both types of premises changed little during the year.

HOUSING (REPAIRS AND RENTS) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1954.

	No. of Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	Granted	Refused	Cancelled	No. of Applications for Revocation	Granted	Refused	No. of Applications for Certificates of Repair	Certificates of Refusal to Grant Repairs Certificate
Dwelling-houses which have been subject of a notice of repairs increase of rent under Part II of the 1954 Act	55	36	19	Nil	10	4	6	Nil	Nil
Dwelling-houses which have <i>not</i> been subject to the notice of repairs increase of rent under the 1954 Act but in respect of which permitted increase of rent are recoverable under Section 2(1)(c) and (d) of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920	121	115	2	4	7	7	Nil	Nil	4
	176	151	21	4	17	11	6	Nil	4

RODENT CONTROL OPERATIONS UNDERTAKEN DURING 1954.

Type of Premises Dwelling-houses, Basement Cellars and Back Courts	No. Visited	No. of Premises found infested	Type of Infestation Light Reservoir Major	Rodents destroyed Rats Mice	No. of Visits made regarding destruction and proofing	No. proofed to satisfaction of Department
Offices and Institutions	293	228	225 — 3	851 304	2,148	74
Restaurants	8	6	6 — —	23 23	58	1
Food Shops	2	2	2 — —	31 —	44	2
General Shops	19	16	16 — —	75 50	152	8
General Factories	9	5	5 — —	23 4	35	2
Churches	14	13	11 — 2	140 —	119	1
Cinemas and Halls	2	2	2 — —	13 —	20	2
Railway Embankments and Sidings	5	4	3 — 1	34 28	44	1
Gardens (Parks Department)	3	3	2 — 1	46 —	21	—
Building Sites	2	2	2 — —	28 —	15	—
Totals	1	1	— — 1	35 —	8	—
	358	282	274	1,299 409	2,664	91

Housing Survey.—A further step in the survey of residential property started in 1950 was completed and a summary of Wards 28 and 29 is shown in the undernoted tables. Both wards are of the mixed type, residential and industrial.

WARD 28—KINNING PARK.

Population	27,053	Acreage			402	Persons per acre				67
No. of Properties	No. of Houses									
892	8,170	Size of House								
		1 Apt. 2 Apts. 3 Apts. and over								
		Percentage of total								
		11.6 52.5 35.9								
		Size of House—(Apartments)								
		1 2 3 4 5 6+ Total								
No. of Houses	...	...	946	4,288	1,883	646	184	223	8,170	
No. with Bath and W.C.	...	...	53	304	1,143	611	182	223	2,516	
No. with inside W.C.	...	...	93	2,258	708	35	2	—	3,096	
No. without inside W.C.	...	...	800	1,726	32	—	—	—	2,558	
		Number of W.C.'s used in Common by Tenants								
		1 2 3 4 5 6+ Total								
No. of W.C.'s used in common	...	...	224	164	222	273	56	25	964	
		Percentage of Total								
Houses with Bath and W.C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.8	
Houses with W.C. only	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37.9	
Houses without inside W.C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.3	
Houses with W.C. inside	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68.7	

WARD 29—GOVAN.

Population 33,474		Acreage 489		Persons per acre 68					
No. of Properties	No. of Houses	Size of House							
1,277	9,053	1 Apt. 2 Apts. 3 Apts. and over							
		Percentage of Total		13.6	51.6	34.8			
		Size of House—(Apartments)							
		1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	
No. of Houses	1,229	4,671	2,147	772	163	71	9,053
No. with Bath and W.C.	1	350	1,549	733	159	70	2,862
No. with inside W.C.	236	1,475	479	35	4	1	2,230
No. without inside W.C.	992	2,846	119	4	—	—	3,961
		Number of W.C.'s used in common by Tennants							
		1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	
No. of W.C.'s used in common	...	135	159	709	316	35	11	1,365	
		Percentage of Total							
Houses with Bath and W.C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.6
Houses with W.C. only	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.6
Houses without inside W.C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43.8
Houses with W.C. inside	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56.2

Housing—General.—New buildings in the Division again showed a further decline during the year, only 125 houses being completed. Sub-division of 10 added 12 new houses to the total.

The following tables show how the new houses are made up :—

NEW HOUSES COMPLETED.

By New Building—

Ward	Address	No. of Houses	Size of Houses						Remarks
			1	2	3	4	5	6+	
31	80, 100, 120, 140, 160 and 180 Moss Heights	120	—	—	—	120	—	—	Multi-storey Flats.
32	56 Brockburn Road ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	Doctor's Surgery.
	Crookston Castle School	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	Janitor's Houses.
	Hapland Road ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	Presbytery House.
	138 Titwood Road ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	Private House.
	Totals ...	125	—	—	—	123	1	1	

By Sub-Division—

Ward	Address	No. of Houses	Size of Houses						Remarks
			1	2	3	4	5	6+	
31	2 Erskine Avenue	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	From 1 house of 9 apartments.
32	64 Dalziel Drive ...	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	From 1 house of 9 apartments.
	122 Haggs Road	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	From 1 house of 10 apartments.
	1 Leslie Road ...	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	From 1 house of 12 apartments.
	12 Leslie Road ...	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	From 1 house of 11 apartments.
	206 Nithsdale Road	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	From 1 house of 14 apartments.
	9 Sherbrooke Avenue	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	From 1 house of 10 apartments.
	96 Springkell Avenue	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	From 1 house of 11 apartments.
	53 St. Andrew's Drive ...	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	From 1 house of 12 apartments.
	114 Terregles Avenue	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	From 1 house of 8 apartments.
	Totals ...	22	—	—	—	8	11	3	

HOUSES CLOSED AND/OR DEMOLISHED DURING YEAR.

Ward	Address	No. of Houses in Tenements	Size of Houses			No. of Houses Vacated by 31.12.54	Demolition of Tenement Completed
			1	2	3		
27	218 Centre Street (Back Land)	6	—	1	—	1	
	34 Cook Street	20	—	1	—	1	
	8 Houston Place	8	—	2	—	2	—
12	Houston Place	8	—	2	—	2	—
	49 Marlow Street	13	1	1	—	2	—
	3 Vermont Street	15	3	12	—	15	9.4.54
	156 West Street	13	2	5	6	13	—
	160 West Street	15	15	—	—	15	—
28	119 Blackburn Street	19	12	7	—	19	18.12.54
	48 Maclean Street	19	9	10	—	19	15.6.54
	54 Maclean Street	14	8	6	—	14	—
29	5 Harmony Row	8	—	1	—	1	—
	138 Kintra Street	4	—	—	1	1	—
	118 Vicarfield Street	13	—	1	—	1	—
30	22 Linthouse Buildings	16	—	2	—	2	—
	30 Linthouse Buildings	16	—	1	—	1	—
	34 Linthouse Buildings	17	—	4	—	4	—
	40 Linthouse Buildings	15	—	15	—	15	—
	42/44 Linthouse Bldgs.	13	—	7	6	13	—
233			50	78	13	141	

Drainage.—During the year 2,079 visits were made and 362 Dean of Guild Tests carried out. Smoke tests in old properties numbered 31.

Towards the end of the year a large self-service laundrette was completed in the division. This involved considerable work in plumbing and drainage and proved an interesting departure from routine work. The laundrette consists of a large double shop and basement. On the ground flat there are 20 Bendix washing machines and 3 hydro-extractors and situated in the basement are 2 gas-operated, thermostatically-controlled boilers, 2 hot water storage cylinders (150 gallons capacity each) a large cold water storage cistern (capacity 2,000 gallons),

a heat recovery unit and all hot and cold supplies and waste pipes. The working order of the plant is from the water main in the street direct to the large storage cistern where water for the cold feed to the boilers is pumped through a coil in the heat recovery unit. This unit consists of a large tank which collects all hot waste water from the washing machines before discharge to the drain thus raising the temperature of the cold feed to the boilers and therefore an economy is made at a time when normally the consumption of fuel is greatest. The inlet connection to the heat recovery unit is at the top (side) and the outlet is taken from the opposite side (bottom) in the form of an inverted 'U' Tube, thus retaining waste liquids in the unit until the next discharge from the machines. There is also a further connection which allows the tank to be emptied and cleaned. This fitting interrupted the normal theory of drain ventilation and a loop vent pipe was taken from the top of the inverted 'U pipe' on the outlet side to the waste pipe on the inlet side to maintain a free flow of air throughout the system. Hot water from the boilers is stored in the cylinders for immediate distribution to the machines. Cold water supplies are pumped direct to the machines from the storage cistern in the basement. The entire work was carried out to Bendix specification with the exception of certain items concerning drainage and ventilation which had to comply with the local byelaws and planning permission. This type of laundrette, if well situated and in sufficient numbers throughout the city, would provide an ideal service for all housewives compared with the more static large public washhouses.

Common Lodging Houses.—The closing of another house now only leaves one in the Division. On the 22nd October, Centre Street, known locally as Kingston House, with 377 beds, closed its doors for the last time as a model lodging house. Earlier in the year sections of sanitary conveniences, including floors, collapsed and sections were prohibited for use by lodgers. The restoration of the fittings and floors involved a considerable outlay of money and the owners did not feel the expense justified and decided to close the house. This house is known to have been in existence for almost 100 years and was first known as "Clyde Place Model" and situated in the Old Southern Division of the City. The only house left in the Division is in Maclean Street and is controlled by the Salvation Army.

Other Premises.—Supervision of Public Baths, Places of Public Entertainment, Brokers, Offensive Trades, Piggeries, Tents, Vans and Sheds, Stables and Dungpits, Squatters was carried out during the year and conditions requiring attention were rectified without undue delay.

Nurse Inspectors.—During the year 1,276 visits were made to aged persons. The invaluable assistance given by the Nurse Inspectors in dealing with aged and infirm people is greatly appreciated by them. The experienced approach gained in their nursing training does much to allay the fears and gain the confidence of the mentally and physically sick people. During the initial visit to the houses the sanitary inspector and health visitor decide on the best type of assistance and, where necessary, washing of bedding and personal clothing is done, the services of the disinfection unit are asked if necessary and the cleaning staff give the house a good going over. When this is completed, periodic washings prevent a return to former conditions.

The Nurse Inspectors made 7,744 primary visits to rehousing schemes and dealt with 11 dirty houses. In the fair category 1,127 houses were given advice on how improvement could be made.

Visits to school totalled 83 and of the 9,493 children examined for cleanliness and vermin infestation, 914 were found infected, 21 had fleas and 104 were dirty. Reinspections totalled 1,973 and it was found that satisfactory results had been obtained.

One very satisfactory feature of the Nurses' work is the After-School visitation to the houses of children found unsatisfactory. Direct contact with the parent or guardian and personal advice on how to overcome difficulties encountered in each specific case brings out the best results and enables the Nurse to assess how much home conditions can contribute to success or otherwise. During these visits infestations in other members of the family are revealed which would have been unknown had home visits not been made. During the year 529 such visits were made.

W. B. EASTON,
Divisional Sanitary Inspector.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

Two new applications for registration under the above Act were received and granted during 1954. This brings the total number of registered premises in Glasgow to 97.

Nine licences were renewed to firms which manufacture or store rag flock and three licences were issued for the first time.

One firm formerly licensed did not re-apply, leaving the total number of licensed premises in the City as 12.

Division	Registered Premises	Licensed Premises
Northern	17	1
Central	24	3
Eastern	24	3
South-Eastern	19	5
South-Western	13	—
	<hr/> 97 <hr/>	<hr/> 12 <hr/>

DISINFECTION.

This Section is not only responsible for the disinfection of premises, clothing, books, etc., but also assists the public by the loan of equipment and the supply of materials so that in suitable cases they may themselves carry out cleaning and whitewashing.

Disinfection of Premises.—The table shows the number of premises and library and school books dealt with on account of infectious disease.

Houses, etc., disinfected	8,894
Houses whitewashed	8
Library and school books disinfected	1,046

The amount of material used for these purposes and also issued to the public is shown below.

Whiting	5,189 lbs.
Colour (dry)	760 lbs.
Brushes loaned	59
Disinfectant (crude)	85 galls.
Formaldehyde 40 per cent.	113 galls.
Naphthalene Powder	1,738 lbs.

The number of houses disinfected shows an increase of over 1,700 on the number dealt with last year.

Fly Control Unit.—As was noticed in the report for 1953, consideration was being given to the necessity for the continuance of this work especially during the winter months. Consequently, the operations of the Unit were suspended in January, 1954, and, owing to the inclement weather in the summer months, it was not found necessary to re-start them.

Disinfection of Second-Hand Clothing.—This Department also undertakes the disinfection of second-hand clothing for export to Eire and other countries abroad. There was an increase in this trade during the year, another firm having started to send consignments abroad—mainly to Africa and India. The trade to Eire remained steady throughout the year. The number of disinfections carried out was 718 compared with 570 in 1953 and fees for certification totalled £496 16s. 6d. as against £357 1s. 6d.

Disinfecting Stations.—A variety of material is washed and disinfected at the two Disinfecting Stations at Ruchill and Belvidere, chiefly clothing, bedding and bed linen from houses in which an infectious disease has occurred and including some from dirty houses and verminous persons. In the case of the infirm elderly compassionate washings are undertaken when necessary. Bedding and bed-clothes, etc., from the Education Authority Holiday Camps, from Police Cells and from two Ambulance Associations are also dealt with. Work is also carried out for various branches of the Health and Welfare Service, viz., Day Nurseries, Old Folks' Homes, Clinics, etc., and for private firms exporting straw packing, second-hand clothing and rags, in respect of which a certificate of disinfection must be obtained from this Department. A much appreciated service is that offered to men living in lodging houses who may have their clothes cleaned while they themselves have a bath on the premises. The number of washings, etc., carried out at the two stations during 1954 was as follows :—

		Total			
		Ruchill	Belvidere	1954	1953
Number of washings ...	...	10,493	8,909	19,402	18,790
Average number per day ...	...	34.25	29.95	64.20	62.18
Articles washed and disinfected		350,504	342,218	692,722	672,162

SECTION XIII.

The arrangements for the medical examination of Corporation employees for admission to the Superannuation and Sick Pay Schemes continued as in previous years. Table No. 1 shows the distribution of these candidates by Department and Scheme.

TABLE NO. 1

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED AT COCHRANE STREET CLINIC
DURING 1954

Department	Super- annuation		Sick Pay		Entrance		Retiral		Special		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Architectural and Planning ...	27	3	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	33	5
Art Galleries and Museums ...	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	4
Baths ...	20	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	21	7
Blind Asylum ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Children's ...	1	26	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	29
City Analyst... ..	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	4	11
City Assessor ...	—	8	—	—	2	3	—	—	1	—	3	11
City Chamberlain ...	7	9	—	—	10	7	—	—	—	—	17	16
City Factor ...	17	2	—	—	4	2	1	—	—	—	22	4
Cleansing ...	230	3	117	1	1	2	4	—	2	—	354	6
Curator's ...	—	1	—	12	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	14
Education ...	88	196	—	238	2	49	3	3	—	1	93	487
Gas Board ...	26	19	197	3	31	30	5	—	7	—	266	52
Halls ...	5	7	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	6	8
Health and Welfare ...	38	28	—	1	7	1	—	—	—	—	45	30
Highways ...	42	—	35	3	—	—	2	—	1	—	80	3
Housing and Works ...	169	3	45	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	215	3
Kelvin Hall ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1
Libraries ...	8	20	—	10	3	24	—	—	—	—	11	54
Markets ...	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Parks ...	108	2	49	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	157	3
Printing & Stationery ...	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	2
Probation ...	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1
Public Works ...	6	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	10	—
Registrar ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sewage ...	26	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	47	—
Town Clerk ...	3	3	—	—	1	4	—	—	2	—	6	7
Veterinary Inspector ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Water ...	90	5	39	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	130	8
Weights and Measures ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Outside Authorities ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—
Total ...	946	348	489	269	73	135	20	4	31	2	1,559	758

In all, 232 males and 73 females were rejected as unfit for admission to the schemes. In Table No. 2 the number of rejections are shown in relation to the clinical conditions found.

TABLE NO. 2

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1954.

CLINICAL CONDITIONS EXCLUDING THE CANDIDATES FROM THE SCHEME

					Males	Females
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	52	11
Do. Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	4	—
Chronic Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	10	3
Bronchial Carcinoma	...	...	...	...	2	—
Other Lung Conditions	...	...	...	...	6	3
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	12	5
High Blood Pressure	...	...	...	...	30	7
Anaemia	...	...	...	...	—	1
Varicose Veins	...	...	...	...	21	16
Hernia	...	...	...	...	16	2
Peptic Ulcer and Gastritis	...	...	...	...	13	5
Other Abdominal Conditions	...	...	...	...	1	1
Ear Conditions	...	...	...	...	23	4
Eye Conditions	...	...	...	...	2	1
Hyperthyroidism	...	...	...	...	—	1
Genito-urinary Defects	...	...	...	...	5	—
Gynaecological Conditions	...	...	...	...	—	1
Bone and Joint Disease	...	...	...	...	13	1
Dermatitis	...	...	...	...	9	—
Obesity	...	...	...	...	—	10
Poor Physique	...	...	...	...	2	1
Neurological and Psychiatric	...	...	...	...	11	—
All Conditions					232	73

All persons examined were X-rayed at 20 Cochrane Street. During the year 33 special examinations were carried out and of these 14 were sewermen and four were locomotive drivers employed by the Scottish Gas Board who required examination under the British Railways Regulations.

Another special feature was the assessment of individuals who after some disability or illness had to be examined as to their fitness for work. During the year a scheme was introduced whereby B.C.G. vaccination was made available for Corporation employees under the age of 25 years.

Ninety-nine candidates were tuberculin tested and of these 32 were given B.C.G. vaccination.

Advice was sought about the suitability of protective goggles for use by employees on tar spraying. The goggles used by the Department were considered to be satisfactory.

An investigation was made into a complaint by painters that a "primer" paint being used by them on an indoor job was harmful to health. This paint was found to give off a sickly odour but was considered harmless. The paint consisted of Titanium Dioxide, a neutral resin, a chlorinated rubber, a chlorinated paraffin wax, an aromatic solvent (Alkyl Benzenes) and solvent or high flash naphtha. The aromatic solvent and the high flash naphtha were used in equal proportions. The painters involved appeared healthy and the bloods of certain men examined were found to be within the normal range for red blood count, white blood count and haemoglobin. The differential counts were also within the normal range. Certain recommendations were made but the Trade Union concerned wished the use of the paint to be discontinued, and in spite of the fact that this was an excellent primer the paint was withdrawn.

During the year advice was given to a contractor about precautions to be taken by his men whilst demolishing a septic tank in a Glasgow Mental Hospital.

SECTION XIV.

WELFARE SERVICES.

RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION.

During the year 1954 two additional Homes for the accommodation of old people were opened, providing 36 additional beds. These Homes are known as Fairfield, 53-55 Sherbrooke Avenue, which was opened on 12th January, and Macarthur House, 15 St. John's Road, opened on 1st June. The accommodation provided by the Corporation to implement their obligation under Section 21 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, to provide residential accommodation for " persons who, by reason of age, infirmity, or any other circumstances, are in need of care and attention which is not otherwise available to them " is now available in the following Homes :—

Foresthall—

657 Edgefauld Road	1,391 beds (of which 640 are at the disposal of the Regional Hospital Board).
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Crookston—

837 Crookston Road ...	Wards ...	342 beds.
	Annexe ...	14 beds (single rooms).
	Cottages ...	136 beds.
		<hr/> 492 beds.

Small Homes—

	Opened on	
Woodburn, 10-12 Cleveden Gardens ...	16th April, 1948 ...	28 beds.
Tayford, 33 Newark Drive ...	24th October, 1950	24 beds.
Stoneleigh, 48 Cleveden Drive ...	1st November, 1951	24 beds.
Redhills, 42 Sherbrooke Avenue ...	18th March, 1952	19 beds.
Woodmailing, 39 Sherbrooke Avenue ...	18th April, 1952 ...	20 beds.
Ailsa, 13-15 Turnberry Road ...	9th October, 1952 ...	26 beds.
Burnbank, 20-26 Burnbank Terrace ...	22nd April, 1953 ...	50 beds.
Scott House, 56 Langside Drive ...	19th May, 1953 ...	15 beds.
Huntly Lodge, 33-34 Huntly Gardens ...	8th October, 1953	36 beds.
Fairfield, 53-55 Sherbrooke Avenue ...	12th January, 1954	22 beds.
Macarthur House, 15 St. John's Road ...	1st June, 1954 ...	14 beds.
		<hr/> 278 beds.

Foresthall accommodated 483 residents on 31st December, 1954 and 613 in the Hospital Section, a total of 1,096. The total number of admissions for the year was 1,078, discharges 648 and deaths 275. Including Hospital cases the number of admissions over 60 years of age represented 69·7 per cent. of the total admissions but, when Hospital cases are excluded, the proportion of admissions over 60 years of age is reduced to 55 per cent.

The policy of improving amenities within the Home and redecoration and improvement of the wards and sitting room accommodation has been continued during the year. Improved kitchen equipment has made possible greater variety in the diet.

A training school for assistant nurses was opened on 1st May, 1954, accommodation being provided by adaptation of the ground floor in the Nurses' Home.

Football matches played at *Foresthall* always prove popular with the ambulant residents and those who are fit are taken by bus to attend the matches played away from the Home. Organised concerts during the winter months are well attended and appreciated by the residents. The shop, from which tobacco, sweets, cakes, etc., may be purchased has been well patronised, and the Television Hall with its 6 ft. × 4 ft. screen which was installed in June, 1953, being purchased from the profits of the shop, has been a great source of enjoyment to the residents and appears to have awakened lively interest in many residents who attend regularly.

During the year the output of the laundry again increased, 25,614 articles being the average weekly turnover as compared with 24,725 during the previous year.

Co-operation and liaison between the administrative and medical staff has been excellent.

Crookston continues to provide a full and varied life for persons of pensionable age and there is always a waiting list for admission, although it has proved possible to admit without delay any person in urgent need of care and attention. Admissions during the year numbered 57 to the wards, while there were 52 deaths. Thirty-seven of the cottage residents were transferred to the wards for nursing care and of these 29 were able to return to their cottages.

The bowling and putting greens had a poor season due to the inclement weather, which was a great disappointment to all residents

as both greens provide very popular interests and in good weather the residents can generally be found about these two areas. Concerts during the winter months were well attended and a visit to Kelvin Hall Circus was greatly enjoyed. One of the residents particularly mentioned that it was his first visit to a circus in some eighty years. Two television sets were presented to the Home during the year and they have proved of great interest.

The shop at the Home has been transferred to larger premises and is very well patronised by residents from all parts of the Home.

The Women's Guild meetings are well attended, approximately ninety residents being members, and the various speakers at the meetings have been most welcome. The Recreation and Social Club formed amongst the residents continues to arrange small whist drives, domino tournaments, darts tournaments, etc., in the day rooms at the cottage section which are used daily as community centres. These arrangements are in supplementation of the entertainments arranged in the main hall by the Department during the winter months.

In April, 1954, one male resident, who had been admitted to Crookston on 10th October, 1947, attained his hundredth birthday, and during the year twenty residents celebrated their ninetieth or later birthday.

Burnbank, which was opened during 1953, specially caters for the very frail, ambulant type of resident, forming a useful link between Eventide Homes and Hospital Geriatric Services. Although the accommodation is on three flats, a bed lift is available and there is a sitting room on each flat and a dining room on two. Burnbank has been fully occupied during the year and residents who had been in the hostel type of Home for some time and had become less fit, requiring some nursing attention, were transferred to Burnbank where they continued to enjoy the amenities of a small Home and at the same time had the additional nursing care which was necessary. Several were able to return to the small Homes. Thirty-one old people were admitted during the year, 23 women and 8 men. Of these, 21 were admitted either direct from small Homes or following Hospital treatment. There were 14 discharges and 10 deaths. The average age of the residents in this Home is 83 and at the end of the year ten of the residents were over ninety years of age.

Small Homes. In the ten small Homes the accommodation has been fully occupied during the year. New admissions numbered 143 and deaths numbered 13. Discharges comprise those admitted to Hospital

and unfit to return, those transferred to Burnbank or Crookston for additional nursing care, and a few who left to live with relatives. The average age of residents throughout the ten Homes was 77·8 years and varies in the several Homes from 77·2 to 79·8. Four residents are over 90 years of age.

Where ground is available at these Homes putting greens are provided and, although the inclement weather reduced the amount of time which could be spent there, full advantage was taken of these facilities. During the winter months entertainments were arranged by voluntary artists in all Homes and our thanks are extended to the many clubs and organisations which have entertained the old people during the year, both in the Home and at theatres, church halls, etc.

These Homes are all furnished on the same standard, hot and cold running water being available in all bedrooms, and no bedroom accommodating more than four residents, the majority of rooms being for two or three. Each resident has a single bed with bedside cabinet and bed light, wardrobe accommodation and the use of a dressing chest. All residents are free to go out and in as they desire but must intimate if they are to be away from the Home over a period. Visitors are allowed at any time.

A bus outing was arranged to Culzean Castle for all residents in the small Homes on two days in August. On both days the weather was very good and the outings were greatly appreciated by the residents. Tea was served at Culzean Castle.

The women residents in the Homes, who so desire, undertake the knitting of socks, wool being provided by the Department, and these are available for the male residents who like handknitted socks. All residents are encouraged to take part in light domestic duties in the Homes and to show an interest in the running of the households. Books are supplied to all Homes by the Libraries Department and daily newspapers are available.

A full-time chiropodist, who visits the Homes in rotation, has continued to be fully occupied during the year and his services have proved most beneficial to the residents.

During the year the properties at 52 and 54 Langside Drive, adjoining Scott House, were purchased to provide for an additional twenty-four old people. These two semi-detached houses were to be linked to the existing Home by a communicating corridor, forming one unit with accommodation for thirty-nine. A site has also been made available in the Merrylee Housing Scheme for the erection of a new building

which will provide forty beds. This will be the first Home in Glasgow to be specially designed and built for this purpose since the operation of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

The total number of applications received during the year for admission to Corporation Homes was 1,162, an increase of 13 over the previous year. Twenty-seven applications were also made for supplementary payment towards the maintenance of aged persons admitted to Eventide Homes under the control of voluntary organisations and the number now assisted in such Homes is 168.

Residential Accommodation for Handicapped Persons. The Department is also responsible for providing residential accommodation for persons, other than the aged, who are in need of it and a total of 43 handicapped persons were so accommodated in homes provided by voluntary organisations.

Registration and Inspection of Old Persons' Homes.—Under the National Assistance (Registration of Homes) (Scotland) Regulations, the Local Authority is required to inspect and register Homes, the sole or main object of which is the provision of accommodation for aged persons or for the blind, crippled, or deaf and dumb. During the year three applications were made for registration, of which one was granted and two were postponed pending the completion of alterations to the premises. In addition two registrations were approved in respect of applications received during previous years. One registered Home was transferred to the list of registered nursing homes and there was one change of management. The total number of Homes now registered is 16.

Temporary Accommodation. The problem of homeless families has eased considerably, the average daily number in Foresthall during the year being nine persons.

On 22nd August a fire took place at 3 Robertson Street and as a result three families were referred to Foresthall for accommodation. All three families were accommodated on the night of the fire but the following day two obtained accommodation for themselves. One family, comprising father, mother and four children, were unable to do so and remained in Foresthall until 14th September.

In December six families were rendered homeless as a result of storm damage at 52-54 Maclean Street, when a gable had to demolished. Seven families, comprising thirteen adults and seventeen children, were involved. Staff from the Department were at the locus and as several of the families had stated a need for accommodation transport was offered, but they all managed to obtain temporary accommodation with friends. The furniture of all the families was stored by the Department and, when alternative housing was provided, delivered to their new addresses.

Persons without a settled way of living.—The number of persons without a settled way of living who were accommodated at Foresthall on behalf of the National Assistance Board averaged 6·26 persons per night during the year, a reduction of ·9 from the previous year.

WELFARE SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED.

Register.—The Department has been compiling its register of handicapped persons and at 31st December, 1954, apart from the blind, deaf and dumb, and those on the roll of mental defectives, there were registered 811 such persons in the following categories :—

Amputations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Arthritis and rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Congenital malformations and deformities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Diseases of digestive and genito-urinary systems, heart and respiratory system (not tuberculosis) and of the skin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Hearing defects, total and partial deafness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163
Eye defects, total blindness and fractional sight	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Eye defects other than above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Injuries and diseases (non-organic)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Psychoses and psycho-neuroses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Organic nervous diseases, epilepsy, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
Mental deficiency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Tuberculosis (non-respiratory)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Diseases and injuries not specified above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57

In order to afford the appropriate welfare services to certain of the persons on the register 45 were brought to a clinic attended by the Medical Adviser for Scotland to the Ministry of Labour and the appropriate welfare officer. Of these 8 failed to attend and the remainder were examined and placed in the following categories :

Arthritis and Muscular Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	4
Congenital malformations and deformities	...	...	...	...	2
Diseases of the heart or circulatory system	...	...	...	...	2
Diseases of the respiratory system (excluding tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	1
Injuries and diseases (except tuberculosis) of the lower limbs	...	...	...	...	1
Injuries and diseases (except tuberculosis) of the upper limbs	...	...	...	...	1
Organic nervous diseases	...	...	...	...	1
Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	6
Others	...	...	...	...	12
Mental deficiency	...	...	...	...	6
General diseases and injuries	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/> 37

Their disposal was as under :—

Referred to Disablement Rehabilitation Officer, Employment Exchange	...	...	...	...	4
Referred to the Western Infirmary	...	...	...	...	6
Referred to the Royal Infirmary	...	...	...	...	1
Referred to Stobhill Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
Referred to the Industrial Rehabilitation Unit, Hillington	...	...	...	...	6
Suitable for homebound attention only	...	...	...	...	4
Not interested in training or so seriously mentally handicapped as to require institutional treatment	...	...	...	...	9
Admitted to the Department's Training Centres	...	...	...	...	6
					<hr/> 37

Blind Persons.—The total number of blind persons on the Department's register at the end of the year was 2,139 an increase of 56 over the previous year. Clinical attendances numbered 592 and the ophthalmologists attached to the clinic made 451 domiciliary visits. Examinations for the year totalled 1,043, of which 148 were re-examinations. Of the total number of persons examined for the first time, 533 were certified blind and 362 not blind ; 366 cases were resident in the Glasgow area, 215 being certified blind and 151 not blind. For the purpose of issuing transport passes all new enrolments were notified to the Transport Department, as were 194 changes of address and 160 intimations of death. Two applications for assistance towards the cost of burial of blind persons were granted by the Department. Nineteen blind persons, seventeen males and two females, were admitted to the Royal Glasgow Asylum for the Blind for training.

During the year the Department met the cost of social rehabilitation of three newly blinded persons at Alwyn House Training Centre at Ceres, Fife. The Department is also responsible for the maintenance of twenty-three blind persons in Homes for aged blind. There are also two blind youths at present being taught handicrafts at the Department's Training Centre at South Portland Street.

As the work of the Blind Persons' Section has become increasingly known to persons outwith the Department who are interested in the welfare of blind persons many requests have been made either for assistance in the provision of a domestic help, admission to hospital or residential accommodation, or advice regarding pensions, national assistance benefit, etc. In all requests the blind persons concerned were visited and assisted in their difficulties.

It is interesting to note that at the end of the year there were 38 registered blind persons resident in Foresthall, 11 in Crookston and 14 in the small Homes.

Deaf Persons.—Welfare services for deaf persons within the city are provided by the Mission to the Adult Deaf and Dumb and the St. Vincent After Care Society as agents of the Corporation. The Corporation give grants to these organisations towards the cost of their services.

Epileptics.—It will be noted that 65 of the handicapped persons are in the category 'epileptics'. Of these 33 are male and 32 female, the age grouping being as under :—

	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>
Aged 15-20 years	19	21	40
Aged 21-30 years	6	4	10
Aged 31-40 years	4	1	5
Aged 41-50 years	2	4	6
Over 50 years	2	2	4
	<u>33</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>4</u>

Of these 47 are under care in the following Homes, their maintenance being a charge against the Department :—

	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>
Foresthall	15	10	25
Colony for Epileptics, Bridge of Weir ...	9	10	19
Colony for Epileptics, Maghull, Nr. Liverpool	—	3	3
	<u>24</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>47</u>

All registered epileptics have been visited in their own homes and 26 were brought to the clinic attended by the Medical Adviser for Scotland to the Ministry of Labour. Some were referred by him to epileptic clinics at the Royal and Western Infirmarys for further assessment and others have been referred to the Industrial Rehabilitation Unit at Hillington.

Six cases discharged from the Colony at Bridge of Weir during the year were disposed of as under :—

Male (34)—employment as groundsman, obtained for him by the Department.

Male (17)—employment as junior clerk, obtained for him by the Department.

Male (19)—referred to the Industrial Rehabilitation Unit at Hillington.

Female (18)—admitted to Hospital for further care.

Two females, aged 17 and 46, returned to their parents and now under periodical visitation by the After-Care Officer.

One man, aged 40, who had been under care at Chalfont Colony for Epileptics, was transferred to sheltered occupation.

During the year the Glasgow Branch of the British Epilepsy Association (now the Scottish Epilepsy Association) continued to run the club, the first meeting of which was held on 13th October, 1953, and the Department have co-operated by providing accommodation for the club in our premises at South Portland Street. The club now meets on two evenings per week and various handicrafts are taught and recreational facilities provided. The Department's occupational therapist is available at all club meetings.

After-Care.—The After-Care Section has completed five years in the care of handicapped school leavers. The routine of the scheme is now well established, i.e., visiting the passing-out schools and centres (26) before the five leaving dates and interviewing parents and leavers. The home visiting is appreciated by the parents and handicapped persons. Visitation is, of course, discontinued when the handicapped person has settled in a normal and contented way of life.

There are constant enquiries from other social workers who are interested in a boy, girl or family and much good work is done by the joint effort. The following two cases are quoted as of interest :—

An epileptic girl, who was further handicapped by a right-sided disability, had for approximately fourteen years been a patient in an institution. She responded well to the new treatment for epilepsy and for some considerable time had no fits. Arrangements were made that she attend an outside centre for handicrafts and later holidays away from Glasgow were arranged. This girl was then reinstated with her

family. Rehabilitation continues and it is hoped to have her placed in suitable employment. This could not have been accomplished without the help of the voluntary body interested.

Again, a mother enlisted the help of the After-Care Officer for her bright but problem son, who had a slight physical disability. Here the psychologist who had dealt with the lad years ago agreed to devote some of his leisure to him. The lad now has a much happier outlook on life and is accepting his responsibilities.

625 new school leavers were added to the visiting list during the year.

The employment of the epileptic, spastic and those with a double disability continues a major problem, not only to the parents but to all who are genuinely interested in their welfare. Several who had previously not worked were placed in employment following a period of training in one of our Senior Occupation Centres.

Occupation Centres.—The Occupation Centre for young men at South Portland Street has had an average of nineteen under training during the year and the average number at the young women's Centre at Killearn Street has been fourteen. These Centres are under the general supervision of an occupational therapist and there is a training officer engaged full-time at each Centre. Work undertaken includes carpentry, rug making, stool seating, weaving, basketry, lampshade making, dress-making, embroidery and knitting. Some repairing of linen was undertaken for one of the Homes; lamps and shades made in the Centres are also used in furnishing new Homes, and overalls and scarves supplied to the Clothing Store. A Show and Sale of Work, open to the staff of the Department, was held in December.

Certification of Insane Persons.—During the year 743 applications for removal of persons to mental hospitals have been dealt with. Of these, 80 were referred to the Department by the Procurator-Fiscal as persons who, while in custody, had been certified mentally unfit to plead.

Contributions to Old People's Organisations.—Grants were made to the Glasgow Old People's Welfare Committee and to the Women's Voluntary Service for the provision of recreation and meals to old people. Ten other voluntary organisations providing meals or recreation have been granted crockery, kettles, tea urns, games, etc., during the year.

Compulsory Removal of Persons in need of Care and Attention.—Under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act the compulsory removal of persons in need of attention was enforced in only three instances

Burials and Cremations.—During the year 296 burials were arranged by the Department, an increase of 14 from the previous year. In respect of these burials, claims in terms of Section 22 (5) of the National Insurance Act, 1948, were made against the Ministry of National Insurance in 100 cases. Of these 73 have been granted, 22 refused, and 5 are still under consideration.

Clothing Store.—The Clothing Store supplies the needs of residents in the Homes, boarded-out mental defectives, and those granted clothing by the National Assistance Board. The value of clothing distributed during the year was £122,360.

Investigations.—The Welfare Section undertake investigations on behalf of the Child Welfare and Domestic Help Sections of the Department and on behalf of the Education Department in connection with the supply of food, clothing, etc., and the City Chamberlain's Department (Collector's Section) in connection with applications for relief from payment of rates. It has also been the practice, at the request of the Lord Provost, to undertake investigations on his behalf. Assessment of the appropriate charges in connection with the Child Welfare cases and Domestic Help applications is also undertaken by the Welfare Section. The number of such investigations during the year totalled 12,357.

At the end of the year the District Welfare Officers had 149 old people whom they were visiting in an endeavour to avoid deterioration in their living conditions. These were persons brought to the notice of the Department by Hospital Almoners, General Practitioners, Ministers of Religion, National Assistance Board Officials, Voluntary Organisations, Friends, Relatives, Health Visitors and Sanitary Inspectors. At the first visit some were not willing to accept any facilities offered by the Department but repeated visiting gains their confidence and usually a service such as meals-on-wheels or domestic help can be introduced and so avoid deterioration to such an extent that they would require Hospital service or admission to a Home.

SECTION XV.

LEGISLATION

The following Acts of Parliament, Regulations, etc., applicable to the Health and Welfare Services in Scotland, came into operation during the year :—

Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954, makes provision for the clearance and redevelopment of areas of unfit housing accommodation, and for securing or promoting the reconditioning and maintenance of houses and otherwise to amend the enactments relating to housing and rent control ; provides for disregarding for the purposes of valuation and rating increases in the rent of certain houses in respect of expenditure incurred in reconditioning and maintaining these houses and limits the rates payable by owners of rent controlled houses.

National Insurance Act, 1954, increases contributions and benefit under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946 to 1953, and the National Insurance Act, 1946 to 1953.

Pests Act, 1954, makes further provision with respect to the destruction and control of rabbits and other animals and birds and to the use of spring traps for killing or taking animals.

Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1954, makes further provision as to the acquisition of land by public authorities, etc.

CIRCULARS, ORDERS, REGULATIONS, ETC., ISSUED IN 1954

S.I. = Statutory Instrument. *D.H.S.* = Department of Health for Scotland.

M.F. = Ministry of Food. *P.D.P.* = Department of Agriculture.

R.H.B.(S) = Regional Hospital Board (Scotland).

Blind Persons—

D.H.S. Circ. 71/1954 of 24.11.54. National Assistance Act, 1948. Welfare of the Blind.

Care of the Aged—

D.H.S. Circ. 41/1954 of 12.7.54. Welfare of Old People. Old People's Week.

D.H.S. Circ. 57/1954 of 13.9.54. Care of the Aged.

R.H.B.(S) (54) 11 of 25.8.54. Regional Hospital Boards Care of the Aged.

Food and Drugs—

D.H.S. Circ. 11/1954 of 1.3.54. Public Health (Preservatives in Food) (Scotland) Regulations, 1925-53. Thiourea.

S.I. 531 of 27.4.54. The Oils and Fats (Amendment and Revocation) Order, 1954.

S.I. 613 of 12.5.54. The Food Standards (Margarine) Order, 1954. *Circ. M.F. of 7/54.* 14/5/54. The Food Standards (Margarine) Order, 1954.

S.I. 1044 of 29.7.54. Mineral Oil in Food (Amendment) Order, 1954.

S.I. 1089 of 4/8/54. Food Standards (Soft Drinks) (Amendment) Order, 1954.

D.H.S. Circ. 81/1954 of 14.12.54. Food Hygiene.

Housing—

- S.I. 1081 (S.104) of 16.8.54. Landlord and Tenant (Scotland) Rent Restriction. The Rent Restrictions (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1954.
- S.I. 1082 (S.105) of 10.8.54. Landlord and Tenant (Scotland) Rent Restriction The Housing (Repairs Increase) (Scotland) Regulations, 1954.
- D.H.S. Memo. 49/1954 of Aug. 1954. Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954, Part I.
- D.H.S. Memo. 50/1954 of Aug. 1954. Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954, Part II.
- S.I. 1156 (S.110) of 28.8.54. Repairs and Rents (Rent Tribunal) (Scotland) Regulations, 1954.
- S.I. 1575 (S.175) of 22.11.54. Valuation Roll (Scotland) Regulations, 1954.
- D.H.S. Memo. 60/1954. Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950. Part VII. Improvement and Conversion of Housing Accommodation.

Infectious Disease—

- S.I. 754 (S.83) of 4.6.54. Public Health (Ships) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1954.
- S.I. 755 (S.84) of 4.6.54. Public Health (Aircraft) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1954.
- D.H.S. Circ. 42/1954 of 16.7.54. Poliomyelitis Medical Memorandum.
- D.H.S. Circ. 83/1954 of 27.12.54. Diphtheria Immunisation.

Maternity and Child Welfare—

- D.H.S. Circ. 5/1954 of 30.1.54. National Health Service. Refresher Course for Midwives.
- D.H.S. Circ. 22/1954 of 23.4.54. Distribution of Welfare Foods.
- D.H.S. Circ. 32/1954 of 9.6.54. Distribution of Welfare Foods.
- D.H.S. Circ. 34/1954 of 11.6.54. Visiting Forces Act, 1952. Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) Act, 1938.
- D.H.S. Circ. 56/1954 of 6.9.54. Distribution of Welfare Foods. Application for New Milk Token Books.
- D.H.S. Circ. 64/1954 of 14.10.54. National Health Service. Distribution of Welfare Foods.
- D.H.S. Circ. S.W.F.M. 1954/1 of Oct. 1954. Foods Service Memorandum.
- D.H.S. Circ. S.W.F.M. 1954/2 of 21.10.1954. Foods Service Memorandum.
- D.H.S. Circ. S.W.F.M. 1954/2 of 21.10.1954. Foods Service Memorandum.
- S.I. 1401 of 22.10.54. The Welfare Foods (Great Britain) Order, 1954.
- D.H.S. Circ. 77/1954 of 1.12.54. National Health Service. Health of Children. Prevention of Break-up of Families.

Milk —

- S.I. 358 of 22.3.54. The Condensed Milk (Revocation) Order, 1954.
- S.I. 359 of 22.3.54. The Milk Powder (Revocation) Order, 1954.
- S.I. 385 of 25.3.54. The Milk (Gt. Britain) Order, 1954.
- S.I. 1194 of 10.9.54. Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) (Scotland) Order, 1954.
- D.H.S. Circ. 65/1954 of 19.10.54. Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Orders, 1951 and 1952. Changes in force from 1st October.

National Assistance—

- S.I. 1704 of 22.12.54. National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations, 1954

National Health Service—

- S.I. 77 (S.18) of 22.1.54. National Health Service (Medical Auxiliaries) (Scotland) Regulations, 1954.
- S.I. 328 (S.34) of 16.3.54. Boards of Management. Appointment of Boards of Management Consequential Provisions (Scotland) Order.
- S.I. 461 (S.48) of 5.4.54. Executive Councils (Scotland) Regulations, 1954.
- S.I. 806 (S.89) of 17.6.54. Travelling Allowances (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1954.
- S.I. 1447 (S.161) of 2.11.54. Travelling Allowances (Scotland) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1954.

Nursing—

- S.I. 493 (S.52) of 12.4.44. The Nurses (Scotland) Rules, 1954. Approval Instrument 1954.
- S.I. 960 (S.96) of 13.7.54. Nurses (Regional Nurse Training) Committees (Scotland) Amendment Order, 1954.
- D.H.S. Circ. 68/1954 of 1.11.54. National Health Service. Refresher Course for District Nurses.

Public Health—

- S.I. 566 (S.57) of 30.4.54. Local Government (Grants and Payments) (Calculation of Population) (Scotland) Regulations, 1954.
- D.H.S. Circ. 34/1954 of 11.6.54. Visiting Forces Act, 1954. Local Government (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1946.
- S.I. 985 of 23.7.54. The Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Regulations, 1952.
- D.H.S. Circ. 46/1954 of 30.7.54. Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.
- P.D.P. 2/54 of 13.8.54. Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

School Health Service—

- D.H.S. Circ. 45/1954 of 3.8.54. School Health Service (A) Annual Selection of Age groups for Routine Medical Inspection; (B) Annual Reports.

Tuberculosis—

- D.H.S. Circ. 27/1954 of 26.5.54. National Health Service Memo. on Prevention of Tuberculosis.
- D.H.S. Circ. 84/1954 of 29.12.54. Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations (Scotland), 1940.

Water—

- D.H.S. Circ. 40/1954. of 6.7.54. Byelaws for Preventing Pollution of Water.

APPENDIX

TABLE I.—GLASGOW, 1954.—ESTIMATED POPULATION IN EACH MUNICIPAL WARD, ACREAGE, AND PERSONS PER ACRE.

MUNICIPAL WARDS	POPULATION				Acreage	Persons per acre (including Inst'tutions and Shipping)
	Without Institutions and Shipping	Institu- tions†	Shipping*	Total		
1. Shettleston and Tollcross ...	46,644	134	—	46,778	1,167	40
2. Parkhead ...	19,635	501	—	20,136	819	25
3. Dalrnarnock ...	38,177	26	—	38,203	487	78
4. Calton ...	23,230	1,218	—	24,448	404	60
5. Mile-end ...	37,913	342	—	38,255	443	86
6. Dennistoun ...	25,473	6	—	25,479	689	35
7. Provan ...	30,920	1,803	—	32,723	4,846	7
8. Cowlairst ...	25,631	1,126	—	26,757	645	41
9. Springburn ...	37,601	2,009	—	39,610	2,118	19
10. Townhead ...	30,580	2,139	—	32,719	301	109
11. Exchange ...	13,847	4,037	31	17,915	507	35
12. Anderston ...	28,465	1,403	252	30,120	530	57
13. Park ...	20,568	642	—	21,192	317	67
14. Cowcaddens ...	24,722	501	—	25,223	488	52
15. Woodside ...	23,901	591	—	24,492	170	144
16. Ruchill ...	51,060	735	—	51,795	1,962	26
17. North Kelvin	24,521	56	—	24,577	278	88
18. Maryhill ...	24,925	1,299	2	26,226	2,210	12
19. Kelvinside ...	18,319	1,611	—	19,930	1,160	17
20. Partick (East)	20,978	835	71	21,884	351	62
21. Partick (West)	27,044	21	—	27,065	464	58
22. Whiteinch ...	22,439	333	—	22,772	894	25
23. Yoker ...	28,764	267	52	29,083	1,213	24
24. Knightswood	18,034	268	—	18,302	1,614	11
25. Hutchesontown	29,290	42	—	29,332	387	76
26. Gorbals ...	33,000	5	—	33,005	252	131
27. Kingston ...	25,226	111	80	25,417	355	72
28. Kinning Park	26,436	145	472	27,053	402	67
29. Govan ...	33,246	167	61	33,474	489	68
30. Fairfield ...	22,260	1,332	465	24,057	1,351	18
31. Craigton ...	39,009	296	—	39,305	1,566	25
32. Pollokshields	40,545	2,465	—	43,010	3,239	13
33. Camphill ...	21,306	203	—	21,509	481	45
34. Pollokshaws ...	48,330	221	—	48,551	3,223	15
35. Govanhill ...	24,270	448	—	24,718	365	68
36. Langside ...	25,015	938	—	25,953	801	32
37. Cathcart ...	23,474	158	—	23,632	2,737	9
CITY ...	1,054,798	28,416	1,486	1,084,700	39,725	27

* 1951 Census.

† Includes squatters.

TABLE II.—GLASGOW, 1954.—INHABITED AND UNOCCUPIED HOUSES
IN EACH MUNICIPAL WARD. †

MUNICIPAL WARDS	INHABITED HOUSES*				Empty Houses
	1954	1953	Increase	Decrease	
1. Shettleston and Toll- cross... ..	13,387	11,419	1,968	—	24
2. Parkhead	5,738	5,763	—	25	33
3. Dalmarnock	12,050	12,089	—	39	70
4. Calton... ..	6,973	7,028	—	55	61
5. Mile-end	11,307	11,366	—	59	83
6. Dennistoun	8,285	8,274	11	—	62
7. Provan	8,229	7,322	907	—	27
8. Cowlairs	8,088	8,090	—	2	18
9. Springburn	8,975	8,477	498	—	28
10. Townhead	9,674	9,682	—	8	48
11. Exchange	4,476	4,528	—	52	44
12. Anderston	8,188	8,341	—	153	48
13. Park	6,254	6,341	—	87	171
14. Cowcaddens	7,410	7,501	—	91	38
15. Woodside	7,823	7,886	—	63	77
16. Ruchill	12,655	12,248	407	—	39
17. North Kelvin	8,358	8,360	—	2	96
18. Maryhill	7,611	7,312	299	—	33
19. Kelvinside	6,968	6,890	78	—	208
20. Partick (East)	7,187	7,198	—	11	175
21. Partick (West)	8,886	8,878	8	—	82
22. Whiteinch	6,950	6,906	44	—	52
23. Yoker	7,899	7,897	2	—	14
24. Knightswood	5,516	4,687	829	—	6
25. Hutchesontown	9,473	9,499	—	26	37
26. Gorbals	8,873	8,995	—	122	51
27. Kingston	7,309	7,358	—	49	38
28. Kinning Park	8,175	8,220	—	45	47
29. Govan... ..	8,981	9,009	—	28	39
30. Fairfield	6,731	6,728	3	—	10
31. Craigton	10,751	10,688	63	—	69
32. Pollokshields	9,603	9,499	104	—	76
33. Camphill	7,878	7,890	—	12	87
34. Pollokshaws	10,613	10,536	77	—	24
35. Govanhill	8,409	8,392	17	—	34
36. Langside	8,523	8,540	—	17	130
37. Cathcart	8,117	7,946	171	—	140
CITY	312,323	307,783	4,540	—	2,319

* Includes inhabitant occupiers.

TABLE III.—GLASGOW.—LININGS GRANTED BY DEAN OF GUILD COURT
IN YEARS FROM 1919 IN RESPECT OF HOUSES.

Year ending 31st August.	NUMBER OF APARTMENTS.						TOTAL.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	
1919-20 (Annual Average)	—	6	692	246	107	29	1,080
1921-25 (do.)	—	308	638	400	234	51	1,631
1926-30 (do.)	—	350	3,067	1,346	448	90	5,301
1931-35 (do.)	13	349	2,287	1,578	131	23	4,381
1936-39 (do.)	—	—	1,581	2,140	533	24	4,279
1940-43 (do.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1944-48 (do.)	25	23	226	792	145	2	1,213
1949	86	—	780	1,186	13	—	2,065
1950	72	187	1,738	3,513	260	5	5,775
1951	10	174	3,497	2,881	287	—	6,849
1952	123	116	2,485	2,045	603	—	5,372
1953	163	61	3,511	1,527	280	3	5,545
1954	229	100	6,026	1,907	390	—	8,652

TABLE IV.—ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT
SPRINGBURN PUBLIC PARK.

MONTHS.	TEMPERATURE.			RAINFALL.		SUNSHINE. Hours.
	Highest Temp. in Shade.	Lowest Temp. in Shade.	Mean Temp.	No. of Days.	Amount Collected in inches.	
1954.						
January ...	50	20	36·4	19	5·47	47·5
February ...	52	19	35·0	18	3·48	42·1
March ...	56	21	39·9	17	2·37	76·1
April ...	60	29	45·4	12	1·75	153·8
May ...	73	32	51·6	12	3·54	146·8
June ...	71	39	54·1	18	3·57	141·7
July ...	68	39	54·7	25	3·32	119·3
August ...	70	41	55·4	20	6·34	92·1
September ...	71	31	51·1	27	5·31	105·4
October ...	60	30	48·7	25	9·69	56·8
November ...	54	27	41·3	26	6·38	37·8
December ...	54	27	41·3	28	5·09	10·6
1940 ...	85	6	46·5	210	39·52	1,111
1941 ...	80	12	46·3	204	33·34	1,035
1942 ...	80	18	46·3	220	40·64	1,067
1943 ...	86	23	48·0	252	45·43	1,094
1944 ...	80	21	47·3	231	44·44	953
1945 ...	81	11	48·6	233	43·62	1,199
1946 ...	77	19	47·3	222	39·93	1,220
1947 ...	86	8	46·7	209	38·63	1,086
1948 ...	85	25	48·1	233	53·33	1,157
1949 ...	84	19	49·3	222	43·20	1,310
1950 ...	88	18	46·7	226	45·37	1,181
1951 ...	81	21	46·8	221	41·46	1,182
1952 ...	79	15	46·3	195	35·32	1,280
1953 ...	80	20	48·6	206	36·51	1,078
1954 ...	73	19	46·2	247	56·31	1,030

TABLE V.—GLASGOW.—BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATES *per Million* IN EACH WARD FOR THE YEAR 1954, AND NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

MUNICIPAL WARDS.	Births 1954	Birth- rate 1954	Birth- rate 1953	Illegitimate Births	
				No.	% Total Births.
1. Shettleston and Tollcross ...	928	19,895	19,018	44	4.7
2. Parkhead	358	18,233	18,034	15	4.2
3. Dalmarnock	1,001	26,220	23,762	50	5.0
4. Calton	536	23,074	23,447	38	7.1
5. Mile-end	886	23,369	21,514	39	4.4
6. Dennistoun	453	17,784	16,954	20	4.4
7. Provan	570	18,435	17,258	31	5.4
8. Cowlares	546	21,302	21,689	19	3.5
9. Springburn	652	17,340	16,525	23	3.5
10. Townhead	821	26,847	25,241	40	4.9
11. Exchange	365	26,359	24,519	34	9.3
12. Anderston	666	23,397	21,475	36	5.4
13. Park	345	16,774	16,662	30	8.7
14. Cowcaddens	646	26,130	24,752	30	4.6
15. Woodside	633	26,484	25,210	38	6.0
16. Ruchill	949	18,586	19,008	56	5.9
17. North Kelvin	522	21,288	20,964	23	4.4
18. Maryhill	516	20,702	20,532	21	4.1
19. Kelvinside	251	13,702	12,123	5	2.0
20. Partick (East)	376	17,923	16,309	15	4.0
21. Partick (West)	514	19,006	19,435	20	3.9
22. Whiteinch	373	16,623	14,719	13	3.5
23. Yoker	387	13,454	11,461	11	2.8
24. Knightswood	316	17,522	13,409	13	4.1
25. Hutchesontown	826	28,201	25,626	37	4.5
26. Gorbals	855	25,902	28,209	73	8.5
27. Kingston	658	26,084	22,935	35	5.3
28. Kinning Park	629	23,793	22,625	31	4.9
29. Govan	837	25,176	23,798	30	3.6
30. Fairfield	429	19,272	18,352	10	2.3
31. Craigton	432	11,074	11,875	10	2.3
32. Pollokshields	535	13,195	12,238	25	4.7
33. Camphill	302	14,174	12,133	13	4.3
34. Pollokshaws	741	15,332	17,255	27	3.6
35. Govanhill	448	18,459	17,614	9	2.0
36. Langside	287	11,473	12,928	8	2.8
37. Cathcart	326	13,888	12,949	4	1.2
Institutions	62	—	—	47	—
Harbour	—	—	—	—	—
CITY	20,977	19,339	18,647	1,023	4.9

TABLE VI.—GLASGOW.—DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES *per Million* IN EACH MUNICIPAL WARD, FOR THE YEAR 1954, AND CORRESPONDING RATES FOR 1953 AND 1952.

MUNICIPAL WARDS.	Deaths 1954	Death-rates		
		1954	1953	1952
1. Shettleston and Tollcross ...	481	10,312	10,929	11,298
2. Parkhead ...	221	11,255	11,858	13,365
3. Dalmarnock ...	458	11,996	11,102	13,467
4. Calton ...	344	14,808	13,171	14,208
5. Mile-end ...	404	10,656	11,604	12,640
6. Dennistoun ...	324	12,719	14,116	13,576
7. Provan ...	282	9,120	10,862	12,919
8. Cowlairs ...	290	11,314	11,837	13,094
9. Springburn ...	312	8,298	9,711	8,524
10. Townhead ...	378	12,361	12,352	14,235
11. Exchange ...	182	13,144	14,451	16,448
12. Anderston ...	369	12,963	11,184	13,322
13. Park ...	289	14,051	14,562	14,726
14. Cowcaddens ...	284	11,488	10,883	11,887
15. Woodside ...	310	12,970	13,584	13,535
16. Ruchill ...	465	9,107	9,265	11,194
17. North Kelvin ...	291	11,867	10,643	12,175
18. Maryhill ...	273	10,953	11,518	12,162
19. Kelvinside ...	299	16,322	14,871	14,725
20. Partick (East) ...	301	14,348	13,559	13,734
21. Partick (West) ...	339	12,535	11,491	13,141
22. Whiteinch ...	260	11,587	12,623	12,347
23. Yoker ...	327	11,368	10,847	10,663
24. Knightswood ...	212	11,755	11,610	11,679
25. Hutchesontown ...	311	10,618	11,197	12,332
26. Gorbals ...	370	11,212	10,739	12,231
27. Kingston ...	293	11,615	11,624	11,712
28. Kinning Park ...	320	12,105	11,201	13,948
29. Govan ...	324	9,745	10,675	11,463
30. Fairfield ...	218	9,793	10,824	12,855
31. Craigton ...	412	10,562	10,601	10,321
32. Pollokshields ...	344	8,484	9,214	9,519
33. Camphill ...	346	16,239	15,421	17,036
34. Pollokshaws ...	360	7,449	7,768	7,966
35. Govanhill ...	340	14,009	12,928	13,850
36. Langside ...	339	13,552	13,368	13,981
37. Cathcart ...	306	13,036	14,755	13,852
Institutions ...	769	—	—	—
Harbour ...	3	—	—	—
CITY ...	12,750	11,754	11,822	12,736

TABLE VII.—GLASGOW.—NUMBER OF OUTWARD AND INWARD TRANSFER DEATH
FOR THE YEAR 1954.

No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Outward Transfers.	Inward Transfer
1	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	22	49
2	Tubercular Meningitis	4	2
51	Abdominal Tuberculosis	3	—
52	Other Tuberculous Diseases	5	2
3	Syphilis and its Sequelae	6	5
4	Typhoid Fever	—	—
6	Dysentery, all forms	1	—
7	Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal Sore Throat	—	—
8	Diphtheria	—	—
9	Whooping Cough	—	—
10	Meningococcal Infections	3	—
12	Acute Poliomyelitis	1	2
14	Measles	—	—
17	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	6	5
18	Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues	387	158
19	Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	19	11
20	Diabetes Mellitus	15	1
21	Anaemias	9	3
22	Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	149	85
23	Non-meningococcal Meningitis	1	1
54	Other Nervous Diseases (including Mental Disorders)	25	31
24	Rheumatic Fever	3	1
25	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	45	8
26	Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	211	167
27	Other Diseases of Heart	21	6
28	Hypertension with Heart Disease	16	5
29	Hypertension without mention of Heart	21	1
55	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	35	8
30	Influenza	1	—
31	Pneumonia (except Pneumonia of Newborn)	48	17
32	Bronchitis	26	15
53	Other Respiratory Diseases	13	3
33	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	39	—
34	Appendicitis	13	—
35	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	34	—
36	Gastritis and Duodenitis	—	—
	Enteritis } Under 2 years (except Diarrhoea of Newborn)... & Colitis } 2 years and over	2 13	1 1
37	Cirrhosis of Liver	14	2
56	Other Digestive Diseases	44	2
38	Nephritis and Nephrosis	28	4
39	Hyperplasia of Prostate	33	1
40	Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	3	2
41	Congenital Malformations	61	8
42	Birth Injuries, Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	42	7
43	Infections of the Newborn—Pneumonia	5	1
	" " Diarrhoea	1	—
	" " Others	—	—
44	Other Diseases peculiar to early infancy and Immaturity Unqualified	18	13
45	Senility without mention of Psychosis, Ill-defined and Unknown Causes	22	16
46	All Other Diseases	59	18
47/50	Suicide, Road Traffic Accidents and Other Violent Causes	109	66
16	Malaria	—	—
	TOTAL	1,636	728

TABLE VIII.—GLASGOW.—DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES *per Million* FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES, FOR THE YEAR 1954, AND CORRESPONDING RATES FOR 1953 AND 1952.

No.	CAUSE.	Deaths 1954	Annual Death Rate per Million.		
			1954	1953	1952
1	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	420	387	434	525
2	Tubercular Meningitis	19	17	13	31
51	Abdominal Tuberculosis	4	4	4	5
52	Other Tuberculous Diseases	12	11	23	30
3	Syphilis and its Sequelae	45	41	30	40
4	Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—
6	Dysentery, all forms	6	5	4	2
7	Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal Sore Throat	—	—	—	1
8	Diphtheria	1	1	—	6
9	Whooping Cough	7	6	14	3
10	Meningococcal Infections	16	15	11	9
12	Acute Poliomyelitis	3	3	2	1
14	Measles	4	4	7	6
17	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	37	34	31	40
18	Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues	2,238	2,063	2,053	2,055
19	Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	77	71	89	83
20	Diabetes Mellitus	104	96	96	85
21	Anaemias	47	43	44	55
22	Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	1,866	1,720	1,598	1,752
23	Non-meningococcal Meningitis	16	15	6	17
54	Other Nervous Diseases	248	229	184	189
24	Rheumatic Fever	15	14	23	15
25	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	214	197	218	231
26	Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	3,017	2,781	2,834	3,084
27	Other Diseases of Heart	196	181	190	181
28	Hypertension with Heart Disease	226	208	190	175
29	Hypertension without mention of Heart	119	110	133	115
55	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	267	246	251	240
30	Influenza	26	24	68	109
31	Pneumonia (except Pneumonia of Newborn)	432	398	394	489
32	Bronchitis	545	502	578	635
53	Other Respiratory Diseases	113	104	98	123
33	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	116	107	112	113
34	Appendicitis	18	17	18	21
35	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	78	72	75	87
	Gastritis and Duodenitis	4	4	6	6
	Enteritis and Colitis—				
36	Under 2 years (excluding Diarrhoea of Newborn)	33	30	41	53
	2 years and over	38	35	26	26
37	Cirrhosis of Liver	41	38	29	35
56	Other Digestive Diseases	90	83	86	90
38	Nephritis and Nephrosis	134	124	120	111
39	Hyperplasia of Prostate	54	50	56	69
40	Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	16	15	19	23
41	Congenital Malformations	165	152	135	134
42	Birth Injuries, Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	180	166	168	176
43	Infections of the Newborn—Pneumonia	20	18	18	25
	Do. do. Diarrhoea	1	1	5	9
	Do. do. Others	9	8	1	4
44	Other Diseases peculiar to early infancy and Immaturity Unqualified	144	133	141	163
45	Senility without mention of Psychosis, Ill-defined and Unknown Causes	402	371	347	431
46	All Other Diseases	268	248	247	287
47/50	Suicide, Road Traffic Accidents and Other Violent Causes	599	552	552	541
13	Smallpox	—	—	—	—
	Total	12,750	11,754	11,822	12,736

TABLE IX.—GLASGOW, 1954.—DEATHS FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES
IN SEXES AND AT SEVERAL AGE PERIODS (MALES).

No.	CAUSE	-1	-2	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Total
1	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	2	1	—	—	—	5	3	28	40	58	79	49	6	27
2	Tubercular Meningitis ...	—	—	4	3	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	13
51	Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
52	Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	1	7
3	Syphilis and its Sequelae ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	10	8	3	25
4	Typhoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Dysentery, all forms ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4
7	Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal Sore Throat ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Whooping Cough ...	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
10	Meningococcal Infections ...	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
12	Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
14	Measles ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
17	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	1	2	1	16
18	Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues ...	1	1	5	2	4	3	6	18	43	208	330	371	257	1,223
19	Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	11	14	10	4	41
20	Diabetes Mellitus ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	14	6	4	24
21	Anaemias ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	7	14
22	Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous Systems ...	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	6	12	44	130	287	352	534
23	Non-meningococcal Meningitis ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	—	12
24	Rheumatic Fever ...	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	5
25	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	13	15	17	11	10	2	77
26	Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	12	48	179	377	475	554	1,547
27	Other Diseases of Heart ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	11	14	28	22	84
28	Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	7	17	37	19	83
29	Hypertension without mention of Heart ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	8	15	10	15	51
30	Influenza ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	5	—	13
31	Pneumonia (except Pneumonia of Newborn) ...	33	3	2	1	1	1	1	3	5	19	32	67	83	251
32	Bronchitis ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	63	110	123	75	382
53	Other Respiratory Diseases ...	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	3	5	21	18	10	67
33	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	8	17	29	16	18	81
34	Appendicitis ...	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	1	8
35	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ...	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	4	9	16	42
	Gastritis and Duodenitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	Enteritis and Colitis—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36	Under 2 years (excluding Diarrhoea of Newborn) ...	20	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
	2 years and over ...	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	3	5	4	17
37	Cirrhosis of Liver ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	9	6	—	22
38	Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	—	16	10	14	12	61
39	Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	40	54
40	Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41	Congenital Malformations ...	72	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	6	1	1	1	93
42	Birth Injuries, Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis ...	122	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	122
43	Infections of the Newborn—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pneumonia ...	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
	Diarrhoea ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Others ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
44	Other Diseases peculiar to early infancy and Immaturity Unqualified ...	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78
45	Senility without mention of Psychosis, Ill-defined and Unknown Causes ...	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	31	40	46	76	226
46	All other Diseases ...	4	1	—	1	—	—	2	3	6	16	28	26	20	107
47	Suicide, Road Traffic Accidents and other Violent Causes ...	20	2	16	20	7	15	11	31	32	54	48	51	70	377
50	Other Nervous Diseases ...	6	2	—	4	5	3	4	8	5	10	23	21	20	111
55	Other Diseases of Circulatory System ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	14	26	72	121
56	Other Digestive Diseases ...	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	13	9	36
	Total ...	440	19	35	37	23	42	41	147	260	825	1,398	1,763	1,776	6,806

TABLE IX.—GLASGOW, 1954.—DEATHS FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES
IN SEXES AND AT SEVERAL AGE PERIODS (FEMALES).

CAUSE	-1	-2	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	75+	Total Females.	Total Both Sexes.
1 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	2	—	—	—	—	4	12	42	30	17	17	14	11	149	420
2 Tubercular Meningitis ...	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	6	19
51 Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	4
52 Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	5	12
53 Syphilis and its Sequelae ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	4	5	3	20	45
54 Typhoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Dysentery, all forms ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	6
7 Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal Sore Throat ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Diphtheria ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
9 Whooping Cough ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7
10 Meningococcal Infections ...	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	16
12 Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
14 Measles ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
17 Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	2	4	3	2	5	21	37
18 Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues ...	—	1	5	1	2	2	4	14	63	168	231	280	218	989	2,238
19 Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	7	2	9	12	36	77
20 Diabetes Mellitus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	18	35	15	75	104
21 Anaemias ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	12	12	33	47
22 Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	11	58	161	322	477	1,032	1,866
23 Non-meningococcal Meningitis ...	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	16
24 Rheumatic Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	1	—	2	9	15
25 Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	10	20	33	34	23	7	137	214
26 Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	17	54	178	385	735	1370	3,017
27 Other Diseases of Heart ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	8	15	39	45	112	196
28 Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	30	55	44	143	226
29 Hypertension without mention of Heart ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	13	26	21	68	119
30 Influenza ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	6	13	26
31 Pneumonia (except Pneumonia of Newborn) ...	37	2	2	2	—	2	—	2	4	11	11	38	70	181	432
32 Bronchitis ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	14	32	44	66	163	545
53 Other Respiratory Diseases	4	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	4	4	7	17	46	113
53 Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	11	7	25	116
34 Appendicitis ...	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	3	1	1	10	18
35 Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	5	11	11	36	78
36 Gastritis and Duodenitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	4
36 Enteritis and Colitis—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36 Under 2 years (excluding Diarrhoea of Newborn)	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	33
37 2 years and over ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	3	2	5	7	21	38
37 Cirrhosis of Liver ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	6	6	1	19	41
38 Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	4	8	10	19	17	11	73	134
39 Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54
40 Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	4	—	—	—	—	16	16
41 Congenital Malformations ...	61	—	2	3	—	—	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	72	165
42 Birth Injuries, Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis ...	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	180
43 Infections of the Newborn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
43 Pneumonia ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	20
43 Diarrhoea ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
43 Others ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9
44 Other Diseases peculiar to early infancy and Immaturity Unqualified ...	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	144
45 Senility without mention of Psychosis, Ill-defined and Unknown Causes ...	7	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	6	24	53	82	176	402
46 All Other Diseases ...	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	7	20	33	55	33	161	268
47 Suicide, Road Traffic Accidents and other Violent Causes ...	18	4	5	7	3	—	6	9	13	14	33	40	70	222	599
54 Other Nervous Diseases ...	4	1	2	2	—	—	2	5	12	15	21	35	38	137	248
55 Other Diseases of Circulatory System ...	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	7	15	23	95	146	287
56 Other Digestive Diseases ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	15	17	12	54	90
Total ...	296	18	20	25	9	26	43	117	231	508	941	1573	2137	5944	12,750

TABLE X.—GLASGOW.—STILLBIRTHS, DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 BIRTHS IN EACH MUNICIPAL WARD, FOR THE YEARS 1954 AND 1953

MUNICIPAL WARDS	Still- births 1954	Rate per 1,000 Births* 1954	Rate per 1,000 Births* 1953	Deaths —1 year 1954	Death Rate per 1,000 Births† 1954	Death Rate per 1,000 Births* 1953
1. Shettleston and Tollcross ...	39	40	13	29	31	28
2. Parkhead ...	16	43	21	13	36	44
3. Dalmarnock ...	31	30	21	47	47	32
4. Calton ...	26	46	33	30	56	39
5. Mile-end ...	21	23	28	28	32	51
6. Dennistoun ...	7	15	33	11	24	36
7. Provan ...	20	34	21	12	21	48
8. Cowlares ...	21	37	36	18	33	40
9. Springburn ...	18	27	32	23	35	46
10. Townhead ...	22	26	28	34	41	38
11. Exchange ...	15	39	25	13	36	31
12. Anderston ...	23	33	29	33	49	48
13. Park ...	12	34	25	10	29	36
14. Cowcaddens ...	23	34	22	27	42	41
15. Woodside ...	15	23	21	30	47	39
16. Ruchill ...	22	33	32	26	27	26
17. North Kelvin	13	24	17	17	32	19
18. Maryhill ...	13	25	22	15	29	26
19. Kelvinside ...	8	31	34	3	12	13
20. Partick (East)	11	28	30	6	16	43
21. Partick (West)	16	30	26	19	37	27
22. Whiteinch ...	11	29	38	10	27	45
23. Yoker ...	8	20	29	16	41	30
24. Knightswood ...	7	22	21	8	25	30
25. Hutchesontown	28	33	31	31	37	44
26. Gorbals ...	36	40	37	47	55	36
27. Kingston ...	23	34	30	26	40	41
28. Kinning Park	19	29	36	26	41	30
29. Govan ...	25	29	21	22	26	50
30. Fairfield ...	11	25	24	13	31	24
31. Craigton ...	9	20	13	12	28	28
32. Pollokshields ...	13	24	29	14	26	34
33. Camphill ...	10	32	26	7	23	31
34. Pollokshaws ...	11	15	26	31	42	37
35. Govanhill ...	16	34	27	11	24	23
36. Langside ...	9	30	21	8	28	19
37. Cathcart ...	7	21	13	7	21	17
Institutions ...	1	—	—	3	—	—
Harbour ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
CITY ...	636	29	27	736	35	36

* Live and Stillbirths.

† Live Births.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	MALES.						FEMALES.						Total year Both Sexes.
	Age in Months.						Age in Months.						
	1	3	6	9	12	Total.	1	3	6	9	12	Total.	
I. Congenital Malformations	45	13	7	6	1	72	41	10	7	2	1	61	133
II. Diseases of Early Infancy—													
(a) Injury at Birth	53	1				54	18	—	—	—	—	18	72
(b) Atelectasis	66	1	1			68	39	1	—	—	—	40	108
(c) Pneumonia of Newborn	16					16	4	—	—	—	—	4	20
(d) Diarrhoea of Newborn							1	—	—	—	—	1	1
(e) Haemolytic Disease of Newborn (Erythroblastosis)	7					7	7	—	—	—	—	7	14
(f) Congenital Debility, Sclerema and Ill-defined Causes	9	2				11	3	2	—	—	—	5	16
(g) Premature Birth	49	2				51	51	—	—	—	—	51	102
(h) Others	15					15	5	1	—	—	—	6	21
III. Diseases of the Respiratory System		20	11	5	6	42	1	13	20	4	6	44	86
IV. Diseases of Digestive System—													
(a) Diarrhoea		9	7	3	1	20		3	5		2	10	30
(b) Others	1	2	3	1		7		2	1			3	10
V. Diseases of Nervous System	2	2	3	2		9		2		2		4	13
VI. Tuberculous Diseases—													
(a) Pulmonary Tuberculosis			1	1		2			1		1	2	4
(b) Tuberculous Meningitis													
(c) Abdominal Tuberculosis						1							
(d) Other Forms		1											1
VII. Infectious Diseases—													
(a) Measles			1			1							1
(b) Scarlet Fever													
(c) Whooping Cough		2	1			3			1			1	4
(d) Diphtheria										1		1	1
(e) Erysipelas													
(f) Cerebro-spinal Fever			2	3	3	8		1	2		2	5	13
(g) Dysentery			1			1							1
(h) Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers													
VIII. Syphilis													
IX. Overlying			2			2			1			1	3
X. Other Violence	3	4	8	2	1	18	5	7	5			17	35
XI. All Other Causes	5	9	9	8	1	32	4	8	1	1	1	15	47
Total	271	68	57	31	13	440	179	50	44	10	13	296	736

TABLE XII.—GLASGOW, 1952-1954.—ABSTRACT OF NOTIFICATIONS UNDER NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907, AND RESULTS OF VISITS.

	1954	1953	1952
Total Number of Notifications	21,603	20,986	21,082
Doctor at Home	6,004	5,779	5,657
Doctor in Nursing Home	1,274	1,310	1,426
Doctor in Institution	12,218	11,539	11,261
Maternity Hospital (Outdoor) Nurse ...	829	803	837
Midwife in Nursing Home	424	452	497
Certified Midwife	8	2	2
Municipal Midwife	841	1,093	1,395
Others	5	8	5
Total Cards issued	21,603	20,986	21,082
Total Cards returned	21,552	20,982	21,049
Full Information	21,235	20,672	20,713
Others	317	310	336

TABLE XIII.—GLASGOW, 1952-1954.—BIRTHS NOTIFIED SHOWING MEDICAL AND NOT MEDICALLY ATTENDED.

	1954	1953	1952
Notifications Received— <i>less Duplicates</i> —			
Total	21,603	20,986	21,082
Live-births	20,966	20,430	20,500
Still-births	637	556	582
Per cent. Still-births to Total	2.9	2.6	2.8
Medically attended—			
Births at Home	6,004	5,779	5,657
Births in Nursing Home	1,274	1,310	1,426
In Institutions	12,218	11,539	11,261
Total	19,496	18,628	18,344
Per cent.	90	89	87
Still-births at Home	100	104	100
Still-births in Nursing Home	31	19	33
Still-births in Institutions	487	405	418
Not Medically attended—			
Maternity Hospital, Outdoor Nurse ...	829	803	837
Certified Midwives in Nursing Home ...	424	452	497
Certified Midwives in Private Practice ...	8	2	4
Municipal Midwives	841	1,093	1,395
Others	5	8	5
Total	2,107	2,358	2,738
Per cent.	10	11	13
Still-births	19	28	31

TABLE XIV.—GLASGOW, 1954 and 1953.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE REGISTERED AND NUMBERS OF THESE TREATED IN FEVER HOSPITALS, &C.

	1954				1953			
	Fever Hosp.	Other Institutions	Home	Total	Fever Hosp.	Other Institutions	Home	Total
A.—Notifiable—								
Enteric Fever ...	3	—	—	3	4	—	—	4
Paratyphoid B ...	25	—	1	26	13	—	1	14
Continued and Undefined Fever ...	1	3	—	4	3	2	3	8
Puerperal Fever ...	†164	11	2	177	†199	3	—	202
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	†74	68	4	146	†65	45	16	126
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	846	4	500	1,350	1,232	23	657	1,912
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	11	1	—	*12	*50	—	—	*50
Erysipelas ...	92	—	120	212	97	2	121	220
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	85	5	—	90	115	4	4	123
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	17	—	59	76	23	—	77	100
Trachoma ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	1	1	2	—	2	—	2
Acute Polio-Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	39	—	—	39	47	1	2	50
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	2,139	674	485	3,298	2,143	1,102	671	3,916
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ...	1	3	28	32	6	42	102	150
Malaria ...	13	—	3	16	22	1	1	24
Dysentery ...	3,622	233	2,387	6,242	1,571	200	951	2,722
Infective Jaundice ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Anthrax ...	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	902	—	1,299	2,201	919	—	1,449	2,368
Other Forms of Tuberculosis ...	123	—	118	241	155	—	140	295
Whooping-cough ...	269	1	3,038	3,308	439	11	6,150	6,600
Leprosy ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
B.—Not Notifiable—								
Measles ...	592	8	5,147	5,747	479	20	4,379	4,878
German Measles ...	35	1	285	321	107	—	1,628	1,735
Chickenpox ...	256	3	7,168	7,427	186	4	7,157	7,347
Mumps ...	60	—	17	77	66	1	24	91
Pemphigus Neonatorum	20	—	1	21	50	—	5	55
Totals ...	9,390	1,016	20,664	31,070	7,995	1,463	23,545	33,003
Notified, but diagnosis altered to Non-Infectious Diseases ...	2,931	—	65	2,996	2,768	5	106	2,879
Total Registered ...	12,321	1,016	20,729	34,066	10,763	1,468	23,651	35,882

Where patients suffer from two or more diseases, each disease is reckoned as a case.

Apart from cases of pneumonia admitted to Corporation General Hospitals and Voluntary institutions in times of pressure; cases of puerperal fever, puerperal pyrexia, and ophthalmia neonatorum occurring in other than Fever Hospitals and allowed to remain; and cases of trachoma treated in Stobhill Hospital; the cases shown under the headings "Other Institutions" are, for the most part, accidental.

* Includes Diphtheria Carriers (2 in 1954 and 12 in 1953).

† Includes cases treated in Robroyston Hospital.

TABLE XV.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE REGISTERED IN EACH MONTH IN 1954.

	MONTH.												YEAR.	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Hosp.	Home
Enteric, including Paratyphoid Fever	1	2	3	4	1	4	3	—	2	1	1	7	28	1
Continued and Undefined Fever ...	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4.	—
Puerperal Fever ...	20	18	12	6	17	16	17	12	12	14	11	22	175	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	5	11	11	15	15	19	9	17	10	9	14	11	142	4
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	133	147	155	106	98	93	66	59	100	97	153	143	850	500
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	3	2	2	—	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	*12	—
Erysipelas ...	29	18	29	13	12	12	11	15	15	18	17	23	92	120
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	5	9	12	9	10	12	3	7	9	4	5	5	90	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	4	8	8	6	7	11	6	3	2	9	5	7	17	59
Trachoma ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute and Chronic Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lethargica ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	2	—	39	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia	466	319	354	274	273	234	156	137	171	201	299	414	2,813	485
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	11	7	3	—	2	1	2	2	—	1	1	2	4	28
Malaria ...	—	1	2	—	2	3	1	4	1	2	—	—	13	3
Dysentery ...	335	348	757	795	882	677	389	411	413	461	409	365	3,855	2,387
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	172	158	218	197	198	232	209	143	147	146	190	191	902	1,299
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	16	19	27	17	22	27	15	15	25	17	18	23	123	118
Measles ...	29	38	63	90	241	197	70	173	556	1,269	1,630	1,391	600	5,147
German Measles ...	6	24	51	44	62	51	—	2	21	26	17	17	36	285
Whooping Cough ...	249	367	478	422	461	322	133	197	186	158	180	215	270	3,038
Chickenpox ...	587	743	1,407	1,024	1,141	1,019	55	97	277	340	350	387	259	7,168
Total	2,076	2,183	3,592	3,024	3,446	2,932	1,154	1,302	1,953	2,781	3,302	3,225	30,970	—
Hospital	873	787	1,046	935	989	864	724	710	721	791	908	977	10,325	—
Home	1,203	1,396	2,546	2,089	2,457	2,068	430	592	1,232	1,990	2,394	2,248	—	20,645

* Includes 2 Carriers

† Pemphigus Neonatorum 21; Anthrax 1; Mumps 77;
Leprosy 1

Add Others †
Altered Diagnosis

81
2,931
13,337
19
65
20,729

TABLE XVI.

OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION.

1. (a) General	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City	
						1954	1953
INSPECTIONS made—							
Nuisances	44,725	70,692	68,888	63,423	94,010	341,738	355,302
Bug Disinfestation	330	914	995	653	895	3,787	4,272
Water Storage Cisterns	5	1	54	36	5	101	1,501
Limewashings	4,285	8,556	3,170	1,705	555	18,271	30,860
Stair Cleaning	787	2,963	1,104	1,155	4,903	10,912	11,174
Drain Testing	5,887	1,621	4,756	1,337	2,079	15,680	15,516
Rats and Mice Destruction Acts	3,746	4,253	813	2,130	1,774	12,716	20,310
Total	59,765	89,000	79,780	70,439	104,221	403,205	438,935
Nuisances and defects removed or remedied	6,824	14,966	9,713	5,086	15,706	52,295	50,246
Consisting of—							
Apartment, Lobbies, or W.C.'s, with insufficient light or venti- lation, or otherwise defective in construction	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Defective Chimneys causing nuis- ance	132	113	114	201	146	706	444
Disrepair or dampness in Dwelling- houses	1,023	1,621	1,086	795	2,922	7,447	4,982
Offensive smells from Drains, or other reasonable grounds— smoke test	1	8	—	1	—	10	5
Drains, Conductors, Soil-pipes, or Rones choked or defective ...	3,481	6,473	4,393	2,486	7,096	23,929	21,596
Sanitary Fittings choked or defective	398	843	435	351	1,101	3,128	2,811
Dirty Houses and Bedding and Children	2	9	755	17	17	800	927
Dirty Closets, Stairs, etc. (daily and bi-weekly cleaning) ...	31	973	42	146	116	1,308	1,091
Houses overcrowded	—	1,479	1,158	—	747	3,384	3,703
Common passages, stairs or stair- cases not in a cleanly state (limewashing or painting) ...	481	809	394	105	489	2,278	4,805
Animals or Poultry kept so as to be a nuisance	—	1	3	3	7	14	7
Accumulation of Garbage or Rubbish	81	185	21	97	84	468	332
Smells from Decaying Animal Matter or other cause	9	11	2	6	18	46	47
Stagnant Water	16	5	11	22	60	114	66
Premises infested with Rats or other vermin	704	885	536	514	586	3,225	3,433
Sink accommodation and Water Supply required	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water-Closet accommodation re- quired	—	—	—	1	—	1	3
Water Storage Cisterns dirty, uncovered, or unventilated ...	—	—	1	10	—	11	1,025
Water Supply Pipes defective— tenants without water ...	108	100	23	44	328	603	644

TABLE XVI—*Continued.*OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—*Continued.*

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City 1954 1953	
Pit Shaft without adequate protection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reports to Gas Manager ...	—	—	1	—	4	5	5
„ Master of Works ...	119	767	241	130	1,100	2,357	1,874
„ Superintendent of Cleansing ...	—	18	1	1	38	58	52
„ Water Engineer ...	238	666	495	156	847	2,402	2,392
Prosecutions—Sheriff Court ...	12	31	2	6	7	58	35
„ Police Court ...	—	—	—	—	7	7	7
Number Successful ...	12	20	2	6	14	54	42
Amount of Fines and/or ex- penses	£37 16 0	£105 7 0	£4 4 0	£55 0 0	£55 1 10	£257 8 10	£112 4
Number of Rotation Cards for Cleansing of Common Stairs, Lobbies, and W.C.'s served on Tenants	474	5,444	97	304	2,119	8,438	8,894
2. Drain Testing.							
Number of Applications for satisfaction of Dean of Guild Court	837	161	434	579	362	2,373	2,364
Number of first Applications to old Tenements or Systems ...	2	29	1	3	31	66	38
3. Common Lodging Houses.							
Number measured and registered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total number now on register ...	7	4	5	—	1	17	19
With accommodation for ...	1,815	1,084	2,096½	—	141	5,136½	5,841½
Number of inspections by day ...	38	60	114	—	84	296	434
Number of inspections by night	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of irregularities ...	34	4	1	—	61	100	39
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amount of Fine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Boarding Houses for Emigrants and Seamen.							
Number measured and registered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total number now on register ...	2	—	—	—	—	2	12
With accommodation for ...	267	—	—	—	—	267	261
Number of inspections by day	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of inspections by night	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of irregularities ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XVI—*Continued.*OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTIONS—*Continued.*

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City 1954 1953	
5. Houses-Let-in-Lodgings.							
Number measured and registered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total number now on register ...	86	—	—	—	15	101	101
Number of inspections by day ...	1	1	—	—	30	32	43
Number of inspections by night	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of irregularities ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	10
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amount of Fines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Farmed-out Houses.							
Number measured and registered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total number now on register ...	26	—	98	—	—	124	158
Number of inspections by day ...	3	—	201	—	—	204	236
Number of inspections by night	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of irregularities ...	5	—	—	—	—	5	4
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amount of Fine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Tents and Vans.							
Number of inspections	—	37	29	2	22	90	466
Number of irregularities ...	—	—	1	—	10	11	11
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Mech. Bakehouses.							
Number measured and registered	—	1	—	—	3	4	9
Total number now on register ...	71	64	66	64	36	301	306
Number of inspections	247	227	82	115	120	791	1,187
Number dirty	30	22	12	21	22	107	105
Number overcrowded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number defective in light or ventilation	1	1	—	1	1	4	3
Number with sanitary convenience required	—	—	—	3	—	3	1
Number with sanitary fittings choked or defective	—	1	—	3	9	13	19
Number of other nuisances ...	5	3	2	5	8	23	44
Number of prosecutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XVI—*Continued.*OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—*Continued.*

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City	
						1954	1953
9. Non. Mech. Bakehouses.							
Number measured and registered	—	—	—	3	1	4	1
Total number now on register ...	17	35	13	16	14	95	96
Number of inspections ...	30	70	27	34	31	192	292
Number dirty ...	3	11	3	—	1	18	20
Number overcrowded ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number defective in light or ventilation ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Number with sanitary conveniences required ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with sanitary fittings choked or defective ...	1	2	—	—	1	4	1
Number of other nuisances ...	—	1	2	—	1	4	3
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Mech. Factories.							
Number registered ...	84	27	32	21	16	180	172
Total number now on register ...	1,639	673	856	495	659	4,322	4,270
Number of inspections ...	665	1,014	807	475	660	3,621	6,879
Number with sanitary conveniences dirty ...	25	49	47	17	77	215	287
Number defective in light or ventilation ...	24	17	6	4	5	56	93
Number with sanitary conveniences required ...	2	5	4	1	1	13	20
Number with sanitary fittings choked or defective ...	7	85	51	4	94	241	289
Number of other nuisances ...	10	18	17	11	31	87	182
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amount of Fine ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other parts of factory—							
Number of other nuisances ...	2	8	2	9	14	35	60
11. Non-Mech. Factories.							
Number measured and registered	10	2	1	3	2	18	25
Total number now on register ...	211	34	107	84	93	529	546
Number of inspections ...	104	61	101	104	49	419	914
Number dirty ...	7	3	5	7	3	25	43
Number overcrowded ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number defective in light or ventilation ...	1	—	1	—	1	3	9
Number with sanitary conveniences required ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Number with sanitary fittings choked or defective ...	—	1	1	1	7	10	10
Number of other nuisances ...	—	1	—	2	7	10	23
Number of prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XVI—*Continued.*OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—*Continued*

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City 1954 1953	
12. Shops.							
Number of inspections	18	79	174	426	467	1,164	2,180
Number dirty	1	8	—	19	47	75	26
Number defective in ventilation, temperature or lighting	1	—	—	6	2	9	3
Number with sanitary conven- iences required	1	2	—	2	—	7	9
Number with washing facilities required	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Number with sanitary fittings choked or defective	15	15	3	19	12	64	77
Number of other nuisances ...	3	7	—	16	16	42	49
13. Fish Restaurants.							
Number of inspections	—	302	82	8	39	431	714
Number dirty	—	10	—	—	1	11	11
Number defective in light or ventilation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number requiring sanitary con- veniences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with sanitary fittings choked, etc.	—	2	—	1	1	4	9
Number of other nuisances ...	—	2	—	—	3	5	9
14. Offices.							
Number of inspections	6	44	—	1	—	51	95
Number dirty	—	3	—	—	—	3	2
Number defective in light or ventilation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with sanitary conven- iences required	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Number with washing facilities required	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with sanitary fittings choked or defective	—	3	—	2	—	5	1
Number of other nuisances ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Homeworkers' Dwellings.							
Total number now on register ...	30	45	57	28	30	190	259
Number of inspections	11	48	68	—	112	239	439
Number found dirty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Bothies, Chaumers.							
Number of inspections	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Number dirty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of other nuisances ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

TABLE XVI—*Continued.*OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—*Continued.*

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City 1954 1953	
17. Workplaces.							
Number of inspections	—	109	—	19	5	133	428
Number dirty	—	7	—	4	1	12	31
Number defective in light and ventilation	—	2	—	—	—	2	4
Number of sanitary conveniences choked, etc.	—	4	—	—	—	4	15
Number of other nuisances ...	—	5	—	1	—	6	8
18. Piggeries.							
Total number now on register ...	5	18	24	7	2	56	56
Number of inspections	19	68	166	18	3	274	327
Number found dirty	—	7	23	—	—	30	20
Number of other nuisances ...	—	1	8	—	—	9	15
Number of prosecutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Offensive Trades.							
Total number now on register ...	—	5	40	—	3	48	48
Number of inspections	—	27	135	—	7	169	422
Number of irregularities	—	—	21	—	1	23	10
Number of prosecutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Rag Flock.							
Total number now on register...	24	17	22	23	11	97	95
Number licensed	3	1	3	5	—	12	10
Total number of visits	54	6	7	10	5	82	187
Samples submitted for analysis ...	—	2	—	—	—	2	4
Certified not to conform to standard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of prosecutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Broker's Premises.							
Total number of visits	15	76	31	25	12	159	170
Number dirty	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Number of other nuisances ...	1	—	1	—	—	2	1
22. Cemeteries.							
Total number of visits	—	—	—	7	—	7	8

TABLE XVI—*Continued.*OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—*Continued.*

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City 1954 1953	
23. Civil Defence Property.							
Number of inspections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number dirty	—	6	2	—	2	10	17
Number defective in light or ventilation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number with sanitary conven- iences choked, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of other nuisances ...	—	1	—	—	4	5	13
24. Catering Premises.							
Number of inspections	441	153	8	20	21	643	658
Number dirty	67	18	1	1	1	88	34
Number defective in light or ventilation	1	1	—	—	—	2	7
Number of sanitary conveniences choked, etc.	4	2	1	1	1	9	5
Number of other nuisances ...	377	4	—	—	1	382	77
Number with washing facilities required	3	—	—	—	—	3	—
25. Infectious Diseases, etc.							
Infectious Diseases, visits ...	7,906	19,464	17,759	11,831	9,090	66,050	71,368
Institutional census	64	—	—	—	10	74	99
Care of Old People	4	62	34	862	1,276	2,238	796
Miscellaneous visits	9	43	22	5	34	113	131
26. Housing Acts.							
Total number of visits	1,278	6,694	3,436	891	4,139	16,438	14,719
Total number of pre-rehousing visits	3,391	4,004	2,840	1,925	1,774	13,934	13,689
27. Squatter's Premises.							
Total number of visits	47	48	53	111	6	265	853
Number of irregularities ...	—	—	2	5	—	7	6

TABLE XVI—*Continued.*OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—*Continued.*

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City 1954 1953	
28. Work of Female Inspectors.							
Under the Glasgow Corporation (Police) Order, 1904—							
(a) Verminous Children.							
Number of visits to schools ...	94	360	421	123	83	1,081	1,102
Number of children submitted for inspection ...	11,445	34,972	33,876	10,662	9,493	100,448	97,036
Number of children found infested ...	134	53	443	99	—	729	486
Number of children found infested ...	2,474	8,894	5,033	948	914	18,263	18,994
Number of children found with fleas ...	11	133	143	40	21	348	406
Number of children found dirty	—	509	483	157	104	1,253	1,130
Number of written notices ...	—	10	218	31	3	262	513
Number of children cleaned by guardians ...	280	1,476	3,061	1,234	594	6,645	8,132
Number of children cleaned by officers ...	5	5	5	52	—	673	2
Number of special visits ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of children examined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of children re-inspected	1,047	8,797	12,151	2,554	1,973	26,522	30,984
Number of infectious diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Homes of Verminous Children.							
Number of houses inspected ...	309	856	1,959	477	529	4,130	3,654
Number of houses found dirty	1	1	7	—	—	9	5
Number of houses with dirty bedding ...	—	1	5	—	—	6	2
Number of written notices ...	—	6	12	—	—	18	12
Number of re-inspections ...	2	2	202	317	—	523	330
Number of houses cleaned ...	—	—	4	1	—	5	22
Number of bedding cleaned ...	2	—	3	—	—	5	10
(c) House-to-House Visitation.							
Number of houses visited first time ...	750	90	42	776	1	1,659	769
Number of houses found dirty	—	7	4	4	—	15	23
Number of houses with dirty bedding ...	—	1	1	2	—	4	10
Number of houses—Written notices ...	—	1	4	4	—	9	22
Number of houses—Re-visits ...	2	8	3	425	—	438	902
Number of houses found cleaned	—	2	2	4	—	8	12
Number of houses—Bedding found cleaned ...	—	3	1	1	—	5	5

TABLE XVI—*Continued.*OPERATIONS OF SANITARY SECTION—*Continued.*

	Central	North- ern	Eastern	South- Eastern	South- Western	City ^a	
						1954	1953
(d) Re-housing Scheme Visitation.							
Number of houses visited first time	2,974	29,270	33,864	3,540	7,744	77,392	79,814
Number of houses found clean	2,531	14,783	17,525	3,015	6,606	44,460	46,021
Number of houses found fair ...	438	14,392	15,643	511	1,127	32,111	32,765
Number of houses found dirty	5	95	696	14	11	821	1,028
Number of houses with dirty bedding	—	1	97	1	—	99	93
Number of written notices ...	—	—	631	2	—	633	676
Number of re-visits	25	275	1,058	465	9	1,832	2,225
Number of houses found cleaned	1	32	692	235	3	963	1,143
Number of bedding found cleaned	—	6	92	4	—	102	100
(e) Intermediate Housing Scheme Visitation.							
Number of houses visited ...	256	73	7	642	1	979	964
Number of houses found clean	162	26	5	624	1	818	711
Number of houses found fair ...	93	43	1	18	—	155	246
Number of houses dirty ...	1	4	1	—	—	6	7
Number of houses with dirty bedding	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Number of written notices ...	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
Number of re-visits	3	4	—	—	—	7	33
Number of houses found cleaned	2	—	—	—	—	2	5
Number of bedding found cleaned	2	—	—	—	—	2	1

TABLE XVII.—GLASGOW.—POPULATION; BIRTHS AND DEATHS; BIRTH-RATES AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000; ALSO DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR, AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 BIRTHS SINCE 1891.

Year	Population	Births	Deaths	Birth-rate per 1,000	Death-rate per 1,000	Deaths under 1 Year	
						Number	Rate per 1,000 Births
1901	761,925	24,206	16,197	31·8	21·2	3,607	149
1902	762,789	24,722	15,532	32·4	20·4	3,206	129
1903	763,654	25,135	15,073	32·9	19·7	3,663	146
1904	764,521	24,754	15,414	32·4	20·2	3,606	146
1905	765,389	24,316	14,460	31·8	18·9	3,195	131
1906	780,192*	24,560	14,889	31·5	19·1	3,223	131
1907	781,080	24,006	15,659	30·7	20·0	3,116	130
1908	781,969	23,915	15,265	30·6	19·5	3,284	137
1909	782,860	23,140	15,242	29·6	19·5	3,073	133
1910	783,785	22,222	13,395	28·4	17·1	2,694	121
1911	784,680	21,755	13,899	27·7	17·7	3,016	139
1912	785,600	22,044	13,797	28·1	17·6	2,740	124
1913‡	1,021,789*	28,688	17,693	28·1	17·3	3,706	129
1914	1,028,440	29,462	17,522	28·6	17·0	3,913	133
1915	1,035,091	27,943	20,159	27·0	19·5	4,007	143
1916	1,041,742	27,094	16,601	26·0	15·9	2,996	111
1917	1,048,393	24,030	16,691	22·9	15·9	3,089	129
1918	1,055,044	23,524	18,362	22·3	17·4	2,660	113
1919	1,061,695	25,835	18,237	24·3	17·2	2,937	114
1920	1,068,346	32,626	16,765	31·5	15·7	3,477	107
1921	1,075,000	29,712	15,625	27·6	14·5	3,138	106
1922	1,074,607	28,298	17,850	26·3	16·6	3,401	120
1923	1,074,215	26,710	14,875	24·9	13·8	2,388	89
1924	1,073,822	25,330	16,868	23·6	15·7	3,005	119
1925	1,073,429	25,416	15,336	23·7	14·3	2,591	102
1926	1,090,380*	24,541	15,731	22·7	14·6	2,548	104
1927	1,089,988	23,578	15,439	21·6	14·2	2,527	107
1928	1,089,595	23,649	15,701	21·7	14·4	2,525	107
1929	1,089,202	22,799	17,760	20·9	16·3	2,438	107
1930	1,088,810	23,322	15,455	21·4	14·2	2,355	101
1931	1,088,461	22,926	15,505	21·1	14·2	2,397	105
1932	1,088,215†	22,732	16,071	20·9	14·8	2,542	112
1933	1,087,969	21,361	14,747	19·6	13·6	2,061	96
1934	1,087,723	21,822	15,234	20·1	14·0	2,140	98
1935	1,087,476	22,102	15,537	20·3	14·3	2,169	98
1936	1,087,230	22,273	16,406	20·5	15·1	2,429	109
1937	1,086,984	22,176	16,379	20·4	15·1	2,313	104
1938	1,092,968*	21,979	15,016	20·1	13·7	1,919	87
1939	1,092,722	21,682	15,010	19·8	13·7	1,737	80
1940	1,092,476	20,965	17,603	19·2	16·1	1,983	95
1941	1,092,229	20,365	16,301	18·6	14·9	2,267	111
1942	1,091,983	20,615	14,679	18·9	13·4	1,863	90
1943	1,091,737	22,363	14,824	20·5	13·6	1,825	82
1944	1,091,491	22,203	14,603	20·3	13·4	2,108	95
1945	1,091,245	20,294	13,941	18·6	12·8	1,379	68
1946	1,090,998	23,560	14,502	21·6	13·3	1,588	67
1947	1,090,752	25,829	15,266	23·7	14·0	1,989	77
1948	1,090,506	22,292	13,620	20·4	12·5	1,241	56
1949	1,090,260	20,923	14,203	19·2	13·0	1,033	49
1950	1,090,013	20,031	14,090	18·4	12·9	879	44
1951	1,089,767	20,091	14,312	18·4	13·1	922	46
1952	1,086,800	20,337	13,841	18·7	12·7	831	41
1953	1,085,000	20,232	12,827	18·6	11·8	723	36
1954	1,084,700	20,977	12,750	19·3	11·8	736	35

* Extended City.

‡ Births and Deaths from 1913 are corrected for transfers.

† Intercensal populations and rates in the years 1932 to 1950 inclusive were revised in 1951.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE
GLASGOW INFECTIOUS DISEASE
HOSPITALS

1954

APPENDIX B.

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE GLASGOW
INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS, 1954.

The present senior staff of the Glasgow Infectious Diseases Hospitals is as follows :—

Belvidere Hospital—

Physician Superintendent	A. L. K. Rankin, M.D., F.R.F.P.S.G., D.P.H.
Deputy Physician Superintendent	P. McKenzie, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Matron	Miss B. M. Morrison.

Knightswood Hospital—

Physician Superintendent	A. W. MacCrorie, M.D.
Matron	Miss J. B. Miller.

Ruchill Hospital—

Physician Superintendent	J. H. Lawson, M.D., D.P.H.
Deputy Physician Superintendent	H. G. Easton, M.D.
Matron	Miss C. S. Davidson.

University Department of Infectious Diseases—

Reader and Regional Consultant ...	T. Anderson, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., F.R.F.P.S.G.
Lecturer	J. B. Landsman, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.F.P.S.G.
Lecturer in Virus Infections ...	N. R. Grist, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.E.
Lecturer in the Pathology of In- fectious Diseases	G.B.S. Roberts, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B.

GENERAL.

During the year 1954, the number of cases dealt with in the individual hospitals was as follows :—

	1954	1953
Belvidere	4,358	4,503
Knightswood	1,409	1,220
Ruchill	5,873	4,608

There was an increase in the number of patients treated, the total being 11,640 as compared with 10,331 in 1953. The number of deaths was 381, giving a gross fatality rate of 3·3 per cent., which is almost exactly the figure obtained in the previous year (3·4).

Tables are included in this Appendix which give the complete analysis of the admissions, dismissals and deaths.

The numbers of the principal notifiable diseases dealt with in the three hospitals are shown below :—

	Ruchill		Belvidere		Knightswood	
Scarlet Fever	367	(472)	416	(701)	62	(113)
Diphtheria	7	(27)	8	(27)	1	(—)
Poliomyelitis	46	(51)	11	(12)	3	(6)
Meningococcal Infections ...	68	(97)	12	(11)	2	(8)
Pneumonia	634	(697)	803	(831)	458	(418)
Dysentery	1,938	(666)	1,173	(728)	471	(159)
Measles	323	(265)	178	(200)	37	(37)
Whooping Cough	139	(208)	120	(156)	21	(49)
Other Infections not notifiable	1,466	(1,256)	999	(934)	172	(192)

The figures in brackets are the totals for 1953.

Of the 381 deaths, 230 were in males, and 151 in females. 72 (19 per cent.) occurred in the first year of life, although only 3·7 per cent. of all admissions were in this age group. 195 (51 per cent.) were in persons over the age of 55 years.

The age-distribution of the admissions and the high proportion of cases dealt with in the non-notifiable category show that in Glasgow the infectious diseases hospitals are properly regarded as institutions to which all forms of bacterial and virus infections may be admitted. Not the least important aspect of their work in recent years has been to cope with the great increase of respiratory infections which occurs each winter—much of it in the older age groups complicating pre-existing cardio-vascular disease.

Further, even in these days of efficient chemotherapy of infections it is the young and the old who respond least satisfactorily and this is reflected in the fact that 7,605 (65·3 per cent.) of the total admissions were under 5 years or over 45 years of age.

STREPTOCOCCAL INFECTIONS.

The statistics for these diseases, which remain of exceedingly mild character appear below :—

	1954	1953
Scarlet Fever	845	1,286
Erysipelas	97	100
Puerperal Fever	—	—

No comment need be made on these figures apart from the reflection that they constitute a satisfactory record. Obviously infections due to *Str. pyogenes* have lost their sting now that the modern antibiotics can bring them so effectively under control. There was only one death, a patient of 55 years with a severe erysipelas.

DIPHTHERIA.

Only 16 cases of this infection, less than half the number in the previous year, occurred in the city, and there were no deaths. The report presented by Dr. A. L. K. Rankin on the cases admitted to Belvidere Hospital provides evidence of the variety of conditions to which the diagnostic label of diphtheria is attached by the general practitioner. This is satisfactory, for in these days when the disease has almost become a rarity it is important that the practitioners should feel no restraint in securing admission for what he considers a doubtful case.

Of 116 patients admitted to the diphtheria wards, 4 were finally diagnosed as suffering from diphtheria. This must be the smallest number of diphtheria patients ever treated in Belvidere Hospital. Of the remainder, 2 were "carriers" and 110 were found to be suffering from diseases other than diphtheria. Various forms of tonsillitis and other septic and ulcerative conditions of the throat and mouth accounted for 47 cases; catarrh, laryngitis, bronchitis or pneumonia, were present in 48. Amongst the 15 remaining cases the following diseases were noted:—measles 6; glandular fever 3; pertussis 1; epidemic parotitis 1; sonne dysentery 1; flexner dysentery 1; moniliasis 1; dyspepsia 1. There was no deaths.

BIOLOGICAL TYPES AND CLINICAL SEVERITY OF DIPHTHERIA CASES.

Sex	Age	Immunisation State	Biological type of C.diphtheriae	Clinical Severity	Day of disease on admission	Antitoxin	Paralysis	Result
F.	15	actively immunised	intermedius	severe	8	40,000 units I.V.	—	Recovered
F.	8	actively immunised	gravis	severe	3	40,000 units I.V.	—	Recovered
M.	12	actively immunised	intermedius	mild	4	16,000 units I.M.	—	Recovered
M.	4	non-immunised	gravis	mild	2	32,000 units I.M.	—	Recovered

Two diphtheria faucial "carriers" were harbouring *intermedius* strains.

LARYNGEAL DIPHTHERIA.

The diagnosis was not confirmed in 49 cases admitted to the hospital notified as suffering from laryngeal diphtheria. Acute obstructive catarrhal laryngitis and obstructive laryngotracheitis accounted for 31 cases. Acute obstructive laryngotracheobronchitis was present in 10. Of the remaining 8 cases, measles was present in 4, primary broncho-pneumonia in 2, and pertussis and bronchitis in 1 each. Of 10 cases of acute obstructive laryngotracheobronchitis, 3 were severe,

3 of moderate severity and 4 mild infections. Tracheotomy was performed in 1 case. There were no deaths.

INFECTIONS OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION.

There were 82 confirmed cases of this infection in the city during the year, with a mortality rate of 13·6 per cent., all of the deaths occurring in children under school age, 7 of the 12 being in infants of less than one year.

Dr. J. H. Lawson has analysed the 61 cases treated in Ruchill Hospital, and draws attention to the rapidly fatal course which is often a feature of this illness, in that during 1954 there was a notable increase in the incidence of the acute fulminating septicaemic forms of the infection; accordingly it is proposed to deal firstly with meningococcal meningitis and to conclude with some observations on acute septicaemia.

Meningococcal Meningitis.—47 patients were treated, of whom 2 died, representing a fatality rate of 4·3 per cent. All produced an opalescent or turbid cerebro-spinal fluid which yielded meningococci in 74 per cent. of cases (35 out of 47). The failure to find the organism could be ascribed to chemotherapy prior to admission to hospital.

Age Group (years)	Males		Females		Total
	Recovered	Died	Recovered	Died	
0-	4	—	1	1	6
6/12-	10	1	5	—	16
1-	6	—	4	—	10
2-	5	—	2	—	7
5-	2	—	2	—	4
10-	—	—	1	—	1
20-40	—	—	3	—	3
	27	1	18	1	47

The age of the patients ranged from 6 weeks to 40 years; 39 (83 per cent.) were under the age of 5 years. A petechial haemorrhagic rash was observed in 34 per cent. The 2 fatal cases occurred in infants aged 4 months and 8 months respectively; in both, deaths followed convulsions within 24 hours of admission to hospital.

Acute Fulminating Septicaemia.—14 cases were recorded of acute septicaemia and of these 7 died. In 5 the diagnosis was confirmed bacteriologically, the remainder on clinical and pathological findings. All presented with a widespread haemorrhagic skin eruption in the form of petechiae, purpura or ecchymosis. With the exception of 3 patients too ill to have a diagnostic lumbar puncture, all produced a clear cerebro-spinal fluid on admission. The age of the patients ranged from 4 months to 5 years.

Age Group (Years)			Recovered	Died	Total
0-	...	...	1	2	3
6/12-	...	...	—	2	2
1-	...	...	—	1	1
2-	...	...	5	1	6
5	...	...	1	1	2
			7	7	14

Of the recoveries, one child was admitted in a moribund condition and with extreme peripheral circulatory failure, while the remaining 6 patients were regarded as severely but not critically ill. One of the latter group developed meningitis.

All of the 7 fatal cases were in a critical condition. Five died within 12 hours and the other 2 within 24 hours of admission to hospital. The immediate cause of death was acute peripheral circulatory failure associated in all but one patient with extensive frank purpura. Post mortem findings revealed four instances of haemorrhage into the suprarenal glands (Waterhouse-Friderichsen syndrome).

The increased incidence of acute fulminating septicaemia is responsible this year for the high fatality rate of 14·7 per cent. in meningococcal infections.

TUBERCULOUS MENINGITIS.

The records of the cases treated in Belvidere Hospital during the year have been examined by Dr. Peter Hay, and these are presented as typical of the results obtained at the present time.

During 1954 there were 35 cases of tuberculous meningitis under treatment; 27 were admitted during the year and 8 were continued from 1953.

			0-3 years			4-16 years			17-25 years			26 years +			All Cases		
			Alive	Dead	% M.	Alive	Dead	% M.	Alive	Dead	% M.	Alive	Dead	% M.	Alive	Dead	% M.
1954	...	...	—	—	—	17	—	—	3	—	—	5	2	29	25	2	4
1953	...	...	3	3	50	13	1	7	5	1	16	3	4	57	24	9	27
1952	...	...	3	1	25	11	2	15	1	1	50	4	1	20	19	5	21
1951	...	...	2	3	60	17	3	15	4	1	25	1	2	66.6	24	8	25
Total	...	...	8	7	47	58	6	9	13	3	19	13	9	41	92	24	21

This table shows the distribution of patients by age groups, and the number of patients alive at 30th June, 1955. The figures are corrected for previous years, and the mortality of each age-group and each year is expressed as a percentage. One of the 1954 admissions was a relapsed case, previously treated in 1953, who again made a satisfactory recovery.

The mortality rate has continued to decrease, but the figure for 1954 is exceptionally low, and having regard to the possibility of late deaths, may require correction at a later date. The recovery of every patient admitted in the 4-25 age group is a very satisfactory feature of the results.

The two deaths occurred in the old age groups, one a patient aged 54 years, the other 39 years. Both had advanced pulmonary tuberculosis.

The following table shows the number of patients recovered during the past five and a half years :—

—12 mths.	—18 mths.	—2 yrs.	2 yrs.+	—3 yrs.	3 yrs.+	—4 yrs.	4 yrs.+	—5 yrs.	5 yrs.+
15	10	8	16	6	13	14	10	9	10
TOTAL 111									

As has been stated in previous reports a controlled trial of the various treatments available for tuberculous meningitis has been carried out in the three Glasgow units, along with other centres in Scotland. It is hoped that the results obtained along with the follow-up results will give an accurate over all picture of what can be expected in the treatment of this disease. It would appear that the incorporation of iso-nicotinic acid hydrazide (I.N.A.H.) in the treatment schedule is of major importance. The uncorrected figures for patients in Belvidere show that of 68 patients who were treated with I.N.A.H. and various courses of streptomycin, 62 are alive. This is a mortality rate of 9 per cent.

The future holds a choice of treatment for the individual patient depending on the stage of the illness when treatment commences, or on the presence of a complicating factor such as pulmonary tuberculosis.

ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS.

This infection was fortunately not epidemic during the year and only 60 patients were diagnosed. This continues to be the most feared infection so far as the public mind is concerned and it is a matter for satisfaction that the virus laboratory has expanded its staff especially to study the disease. Work was started during the year on the two units, one at Belvidere and the other at Ruchill, for the specialist treatment of the most severe varieties of poliomyelitis in which the power of breathing is affected.

RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS.

Dr. J. B. Landsman has supplied the following analysis.

Of the total 1,649 admissions over the age of 45 years, no less than 781 (47 per cent.) had a dismissal diagnosis of pneumonia. A further 541 patients were included in the category of 'non-infectious disease'. In the age-group under 2 years, there were 3,318 admissions, and of these 397, or almost 12 per cent., had pneumonia. That respiratory infections are one of the principal interests in the infectious diseases hospitals needs no emphasis. Most of the admissions are at the two extremes of life, in which of course respiratory infection is most severe.

The detailed age distribution of the cases and deaths appears below :—

	—1	—2	—5	—10	—15	—20	—25	—35	—45	—55	—65	65	Total
Cases—													
M. ...	146	86	108	63	23	35	29	73	108	165	179	197	1,212
F. ...	110	55	68	46	32	18	14	32	62	66	72	102	683
Total ...	256	141	176	109	55	53	43	105	170	231	251	299	1,895

Deaths—													
M. ...	18	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	5	16	20	52	115
F. ...	16	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	5	5	24	58
Total ...	34	4	—	—	—	2	—	2	8	21	26	76	173

It is interesting to compare the mortality rates at the two extremes of age, in the light of present-day therapy and facilities. In these patients in the first year of life in whom a diagnosis of pneumonia was confirmed, 34, or 13·2 per cent. of the total of 256, died. In patients of the age of 65 or more years, of whom there were 299 admitted during the year, no less than 75 per cent. made a complete recovery. This is an excellent indication of the adequacy of chemotherapy. No longer can pneumonia be considered 'the old man's friend'. Unfortunately in some recovery is slow and may only be partial, so that the adult pneumonia wards throw up many geriatric problems.

It is clear that considerable progress remains to be made in the youngest age group for, of course, recovery at this age is more likely to be permanent. It is worth drawing attention to the fact that there is considerable fluctuation in the infant mortality rate from pneumonia. Thus in the year 1952 the number of cases in the first year of life was 490, of which 32 died, giving a mortality rate of only 6·1 per cent. The present year's fatality rate of 13·2 per cent. among a much smaller total (256) is disappointing and not easily explained because there was no serious influenza virus outbreak in the city.

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

Although the severity of these two infections is much less than in previous years, their incidence remains high. Measles admissions totalled 533, and there were 3 deaths, one in an infant and two in the age group 2-5 years. The figures show some improvement from the previous year (502 cases with 5 deaths).

Whooping cough accounted for 280 admissions, and of these one-third were in their first year of life. Deaths from this infection numbered 6, three of them in infancy. The occurrence of whooping cough in one middle-aged woman was noted.

INFECTIONS OF THE BOWEL.

DYSENTERY.

A further increase in admissions must be recorded, the number of cases dealt with being more than twice that of the previous year. This disease accounted for the highest 'Total Days' Residence among all the infectious diseases, despite the fact that a progressive reduction in hospital stay has been secured as a result of modern therapy. The average duration of stay in 1954 for those patients who recovered was

14 days as compared with 17 days in 1953. This quite unimportant infection receives an exaggerated amount of attention largely because in the past it was one of the 'killers'. It is a question whether the amount of money spent on its hospital care—which does nothing towards the reduction of the total number of cases—is at all justified.

Dr. Rankin has prepared the following analysis of the patients specially studied in Belvidere Hospital :—

During the year there were 1,304 patients admitted to the hospital notified as suffering from Bacillary dysentery. The diagnosis was confirmed in 1,012 patients. In addition there were 21 cases of *Sonne* dysentery admitted under the following diagnoses :—gastro-enteritis 8, broncho-pneumonia 4, scarlet fever 2, cerebro-spinal meningitis 1, food poisoning 1, whooping cough and pneumonia 1, lobar pneumonia 1, enteric fever 1, continued fever 1 and pyrexia of unknown origin 1. Twenty-three cases of *Flexner* dysentery were admitted as :—gastro-enteritis 10, broncho pneumonia 6, scarlet fever 2, food poisoning 2, acute anterior poliomyelitis 1, tuberculous meningitis 1, and convulsions 1. Four clinical cases of Bacillary dysentery were admitted as :—gastro-enteritis 2, food poisoning 1, and pyrexia of unknown origin 1. The addition of these 48 cases brings the dysentery total to 1,060.

Amongst the 292 cases notified as dysentery in which the diagnosis was not confirmed, the following diseases were noted :—enteritis (non-specific) 215, gastro-enteritis or dietetic upset 26, food poisoning 10, primary broncho pneumonia 6, dyspepsia 4, giardiasis 3, moniliasis 3, upper respiratory tract infection 3, measles 2, carcinoma of intestine 2, pyelonephritis 2, appendicitis and pelvic abscess 2, tonsillitis 2, no disease 2, pulmonary tuberculosis 1, chickenpox 1, ulcerative colitis 1, coeliac disease 1, mucous colitis 1, periostitis 1, urticaria 1, teething 1, anaemia 1, renal colic 1.

There were no deaths ascribed to *Shigella* dysentery. One small undernourished boy aged $2\frac{1}{2}$ years with anaemia and suffering from *Flexner* dysentery died 6 days after admission from a fulminating gastroenterocolitis (*Staphylococcus aureus*) following a 5-day course of Aureomycin 100 mgm. 6 hourly. One female patient aged 62 years admitted from a general hospital as a *Sonne* "Carrier" died 4 days after admission from hypertension and left ventricular failure.

No complications or sequelae occurred. The cases were mild and there was little or no toxæmia or dehydration. In only 6 cases were intravenous 'drips' required for salt and water deficiency.

Fifty-five of the dysentery patients were suffering from various intercurrent conditions namely :—broncho-pneumonia 20, giardiasis 9, tonsillitis 5, otitis media 4, measles 3, chickenpox 3, impetigo contagiosa 2, moniliasis 2, appendix abscess 2, primary tuberculosis 1, whooping-cough and otitis media 1, scabies 1, bronchitis 1, and vaginitis 1.

TABLE SHOWING AGE OF SHIGELLA DYSENTERY PATIENTS.

Age-Period in years	0-1	1+	2+	3+	4+	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+	Total
Sonne	59	97	79	66	43	89	16	9	11	17	11	6	6	3	512
Flexner	34	79	73	62	47	78	12	10	19	9	5	4	7	2	441
Clinical	14	28	11	8	8	25	2	—	3	2	4	2	—	—	107
Total	107	204	163	136	98	192	30	19	33	28	20	12	13	5	1,060

RESULTS OF TREATMENT, 1954.

	Sonne Dysentery			Flexner Dysentery			Clinical Dysentery		
	Total	Success	Failure	Total	Success	Failure	Total	Success	Failure
Sulphadimidine	140	64	76 (54·3%)	110	13	97 (88·2%)	4	4	—
Streptomycin	148	119	29 (19·6%)	109	88	2 (19·3%)	24	24	—
Aureomycin	93	91	2 (2·2%)	88	86	2 (2·3%)	55	55	—
Chloramphenicol	86	85	1 (1·2%)	62	57	5 (8·1%)	10	10	—
" Guanimycin "	17	12	5 (29·4%)	17	10	7 (41·2%)	3	3	—
Terramycin	2	2	—	8	8	—	9	9	—
" Chlorstreptin "	10	10	—	34	34	—	1	1	—
Streptomycin and Sulphadimidine ...	8	5	3	7	5	2	1	1	—
Sulphadiazine	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Succinyl Sulphathiazole	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	—
No treatment	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Irregular dismissal	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Died from intercurrent condition before treatment completed ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Died from Enterocolitis (Staph. aureus)	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	512	392	118	441	304	135	107	107	—

Courses of treatment were limited to five complete days. At least one day elapsed between the end of treatment and the taking of clearance cultures. Vitamin B. syrup was given to all patients.

By arrangement with the Medical Officer of Health, 37 *Sonne* "Carriers" who were fit and well were discharged after a minimum period of 11 days in hospital and before the necessary criteria of freedom from infection were obtained. 37 Carriers unsuccessfully treated with Sulphadimidine were discharged during the year.

The disturbing feature of the results of treatment during the year (see Table) is the poor results obtained with sulphonamide—a chemical previously used very successfully. This suggests that a sulphonamide-resistant organism is prevalent in the community.

RESULTS AND TREATMENT OF "FAILED" CASES WITH SECOND COURSE OF TREATMENT.

FLEXNER DYSENTERY.

			Failures	Success (2nd Course)
97 Sulphadimidine ...	...	{	62	Terramycin
			22	Chloramphenicol
			12	Streptomycin
			1	Succinyl Sulphathiazole
21 Streptomycin ...	...	{	14	Chloramphenicol
			4	Terramycin
			3	Aureomycin
2 Aureomycin ...	...	{	1	Terramycin
			1	Chloramphenicol
5 Chloramphenicol ...	...	{	3	Terramycin
			2	Aureomycin
7 Guanimycin ...	...	{	3	Streptomycin
			2	Aureomycin
			1	Chloramphenicol
			1	Terramycin
2 Streptomycin ...	...	{	1	Aureomycin
and Sulphadimidine ...	...	{	1	Chloramphenicol
1 Succinyl ...	...	{	1	Terramycin
Sulphathiazole ...	...	{	

FOOD POISONING—SALMONELLOSIS.

This diagnosis was reached in 73 instances, a decrease of 118 on the previous year's figure. These figures, it is well known, bear no relationship to the total amount of *Salmonella* food poisoning occurring in the city. It is a curious anomaly that dysentery is so often admitted to hospital simply because bacteriological examination in childhood is more commonly practised. The adult who suffers from food poisoning is often not examined bacteriologically and in consequence hospital admission is not sought. Yet Salmonellosis is probably a more serious problem.

GASTRO-ENTERITIS.

No serious outbreak of this infection was recorded, and clinically the illness remained mild. Fourteen deaths occurred, a fatality rate of 3.2 per cent. The total cases have fallen by about half since 1953, and the mortality rate shows little change from the figure of 2.8 per cent. recorded then. It is to be hoped that the reduction in cases reflects an improvement in maternal care among a small proportion of the community, for there is no doubt that in the majority of cases no infection is present and the condition arises from faulty feeding and lack of knowledge of mothercraft.

MISCELLANEOUS CONDITIONS.

Last year a short note was added on conditions studied in the Infectious Diseases Hospital not of an infectious character, and it is hoped to include a section of this nature each year. The following report by Dr. P. McKenzie draws attention to a rare but none the less important condition in which he has taken a special interest.

ACUTE PORPHYRIA.

The work of the infectious diseases hospital is in no way limited to the 'conventional acute infectious diseases and much interest is derived from other acute illnesses admitted as notifiable infections.

Acute porphyria is a hereditary disease and is defined as a 'rare inborn error of metabolism'. It presents with so many different clinical manifestations, that cases can, and have been admitted to every hospital department—indeed it has been well named the 'little simulator'. However the commonest forms of mimicry are those of an acute abdominal emergency (especially acute appendicitis) and acute affections of the central nervous system (polyneuritis and poliomyelitis). These

patients excrete abnormal pigments in their urine and the diagnosis is established by the detection of these substances therein. Sometimes other members of the families (in which these acute cases occur) also excrete abnormal porphyrins without accompanying symptomatology—these are known as *latent* cases.

M.W., aged 16 years, was admitted to Belvidere Hospital on 30th November, 1951, notified as a case of clinical dysentery. She had colicky abdominal pains accompanied by retention of urine. This urine (obtained by catheterisation) was found to contain large quantities of abnormal porphyrin pigments. Thereafter the clinical course was classical of acute porphyria, initially with symptoms of abdominal crisis, thereafter having all the symptomatology of acute polyneuritis with mental changes as of acute hysteria. After a very severe illness requiring intravenous therapy for 6 days, she eventually recovered—although still excreting abnormal porphyrins in large amounts. Since that time she has been treated seven times for relapse in Professor Davis' unit in the Glasgow Royal Infirmary. Four days prior to dismissal of this case from Belvidere, her brother aged 15 years had acute abdominal symptoms. In view of the diagnosis of acute porphyria having been made on the sister, his doctor suspected that this illness might be of the same order. The diagnosis was confirmed. He recovered from this illness but died in relapse one year later.

The urine of the other members of the family in Glasgow were examined, and two nephews of the cases were found to be 'latent' cases. The father and mother of the original cases had no abnormality in their urine. However they both came from a town in the northern part of the Republic of Ireland, and both had brothers and sisters with their families living in and around this town. Accordingly, a visit was made to Ireland and with the help of the Medical Officer of Health, the urines of the members of twelve families were examined. In all 61 people were investigated and no less than 8 latent cases were discovered.

Large family groups have been investigated previously in Scandinavia—where the condition is thought to have originated—but this is by far the biggest family group previously examined for porphyria in Great Britain and the Republic of Ireland. Certain drugs—barbiturates in particular—can precipitate acute attacks and transform 'latent' to acute cases. The knowledge of the presence of latent porphyria can prevent these precipitating drugs being exhibited and the occurrence of an 'acute abdomen' can be treated with due circumspection. Further investigation is being carried out to attempt to trace

if the family in question has its origins in Scandinavia and another visit has recently been made to Ireland with this aim in view. So far this search has been quite unrewarded.

1954 REPORT ON VIRUS LABORATORY.

The following report has been prepared by Dr. N. R. Grist of the Department of Bacteriology, Glasgow University, who is in charge of the Virus Laboratory at Ruchill Hospital.

During 1954, a total of 2,435 specimens were examined in the Virus Laboratory. Increasing use of the laboratory service was made from sources outside of Ruchill Hospital; 85 specimens were received from other Glasgow Hospitals, 54 from hospitals outside Glasgow, 54 from general practitioners, 7 from Glasgow Health and Welfare Department, and 1,313 animal sera from Glasgow Veterinary School and from the Bacteriological Laboratory of Glasgow Corporation.

Q FEVER IN THE WEST OF SCOTLAND.

Most of the animal sera were examined in an investigation of Q Fever in the Glasgow area. One human case of Q Fever, the first recognized in Scotland, was detected and evidence of infection was found in sheep, cattle, and a few samples of unpasteurized milk. Probably because of intensive pasteurization, Q Fever was found to be rare in Glasgow, though similar studies have shown that it is relatively common in some areas of England. The main data of the Glasgow study are tabulated below:—

SEROLOGICAL TESTS FOR Q FEVER.

Category				Number Tested	Number Positive
Adult pneumonia	...	...	...	377	1 (previous infection)
Baby pneumonia	...	...	...	123	1 (previous infection)
? " Virus pneumonia "	...	...	...	62	1 (rising titre; current infection)
Undiagnosed fever	...	...	...	64	—
Sheep	...	...	...	427	3 (0.7%)
Cattle	...	...	...	502	4 (0.8%)
Milk-inoculated guinea-pigs	...	...	...	471	8 (1.7%)

VIRUS INFLUENZA.

During the spring, outbreaks of influenza types A and C were detected. Two strains of Scandinavian subtype A virus were isolated. During winter 1954-55 the laboratory collaborated with the Medical Research Council in a field trial of influenza vaccine. Six general practitioners took part in the scheme by sending specimens for diagnosis and type B influenza infections were first detected in December, 1954.

OTHER VIRUS ACTIVITIES.

Positive serological diagnoses were also made in cases of ornithosis, lymphogranuloma venereum, herpes simplex, and vaccinia infection. Seven cases of suspected smallpox were examined with negative results. Virus isolations included 8 strains of herpes simplex, 7 of vaccinia and 1 of ectromelia. Herpes simplex was identified as the cause of an outbreak of Kaposi's Varicelliform Eruption in another Glasgow hospital.

STAFF INCREASE.

In April, 1954, the University approved the appointment of Miss L. G. MacGregor, B.Sc., to the research staff of the laboratory, and a start was made to the development of the new tissue-culture techniques which are so greatly increasing the scope of virus work, notably in the field of poliomyelitis.

FEVER HOSPITALS—STATEMENT OF CASES TREATED ACCORDING TO SEX, ETC., BASED ON DISMISSALS AND DEATHS
FOR YEAR 1954.

	Admitted		Dismissed		Died		Mortality per cent.	Average Residence		Ruchill		Belvidere		Knightswood		Total Days' Residence	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Dis- missals	Deaths	Dis- missals	Deaths	Dis- missals	Deaths	Dis- missals	Deaths	Dis- missals	Deaths
Typhus Fever	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	30	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	90	—
Enteric Fever	13	14	10	12	—	—	—	46	—	12	—	9	—	1	—	1,009	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	143	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	286	—
Continued and Undefined Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	8	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	427	411	436	409	—	—	—	11	—	367	—	416	—	62	—	9,480	—
Scarlet Fever	9	5	11	5	—	—	—	39	—	7	—	8	—	1	—	625	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	39	55	39	57	—	1	1-1	13	8	91	1	1	—	4	—	1,272	8
Erysipelas	49	39	41	29	7	5	13-6	22	1	57	11	12	—	1	1	1,569	15
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trachoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polioencephalitis	30	23	31	27	1	1	3-8	22	15	45	1	10	—	3	—	1,287	29
Acute Poliomyelitis	1,208	693	1,097	625	115	58	9-1	24	15	600	34	716	87	406	52	41,929	2,548
Acute Primary Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	26	—
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	18	1	18	1	—	—	—	7	—	13	—	3	—	3	—	130	—
Malaria	1,899	1,669	1,905	1,673	—	—	—	14	11	1,935	3	1,172	—	471	—	48,885	45
Dysentery	133	73	142	88	12	3	7-3	79	20	110	8	106	5	14	2	18,184	294
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	42	49	46	57	9	8	18-7	169	142	57	10	27	7	19	—	17,428	2,410
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	316	270	290	245	1	2	0-5	12	2	323	—	175	3	37	—	6,371	5
Measles	26	13	25	12	—	—	—	6	—	30	—	3	—	4	—	225	—
German Measles	124	151	128	146	3	3	2-2	33	6	138	1	116	4	20	1	9,129	40
Whooping Cough	167	106	167	106	—	—	0-4	15	1	28	—	230	—	15	—	4,213	1
Chickenpox	48	26	45	23	—	—	—	11	—	50	—	14	—	4	—	749	—
Mumps	44	31	44	32	1	—	1-3	56	9	33	—	43	1	—	—	4,273	9
Veneral Diseases	9	9	9	9	—	—	—	9	—	13	—	3	—	2	—	157	—
Influenza	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	71	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	212	—
Leprosy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Jaundice	256	183	238	183	8	6	3-2	30	9	210	7	116	7	95	—	12,531	126
Gastro Enteritis	37	36	37	36	—	1	1-4	22	5	47	—	20	1	6	—	1,644	5
Food Poisoning	4	6	4	5	—	—	—	12	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	109	—
Babies with Mothers	—	15	—	19	—	—	—	53	—	10	—	4	—	5	—	1,011	—
Unclassified (Staff)	75	89	75	90	—	—	—	7	—	127	—	32	—	—	—	1,230	—
No Apparent Disease	1,461	1,127	1,437	1,069	71	60	5-1	14	20	1,393	73	955	44	158	14	36,110	2,571
Others	14	4	13	3	—	—	—	12	—	12	—	3	—	1	—	187	—
Impetigo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	6,451	5,103	6,293	4,966	230	151	3-6	20	21	5,724	149	4,196	162	1,339	70	220,359	8,106
Pthiasis	684	555	582	538	62	21	6-7	139	109	753	64	248	14	119	5	155,616	9,048

APPENDIX B.—TABLE II.

FEVER HOSPITALS. DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES, ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE, FOR THE YEAR 1954.

Diseases	MALES													FEMALES												
	-1	-2	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	65+	Total	-1	-2	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	65+	Total
Cerebro-spinal Fever	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Infective Jaundice ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poli- encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	18	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	5	16	20	52	115	16	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	5	6	24	58
Influenzal Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	4	2	3	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
Other Forms of Tuber- culosis ...	1	—	2	2	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	9	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	2
Measles ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Whooping Cough ...	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Chickenpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Influenza ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Veneral Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others ...	7	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	3	14	19	23	71	5	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	5	6	15	24	60
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6
Gastro Enteritis	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	42	5	4	4	2	3	4	1	9	34	42	80	230	30	7	6	3	1	4	—	6	9	12	23	50	151
Phthisis ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	11	7	21	15	5	62	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	21

FEVER HOSPITALS. DISMISSALS AND DEATHS ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE, FOR THE YEAR 1954.

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	MALES													FEMALES												
	-1	-2	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-35	45	55	65	65+	Total	-1	-2	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-35	45	55	65	65+	Total
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Continued and Undefined Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	5	26	152	185	51	9	3	4	—	—	1	—	436	—	20	130	186	58	7	3	4	1	—	—	—	409
Diphtheria and Membranous Group	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	1	4	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Cerebro-spinal Fever	18	12	11	1	1	—	—	—	7	9	7	9	39	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	7	8	13	15	12	58
Trachoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	48	12	8	7	2	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	34
Necephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	4	6	5	8	5	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	32	1	6	9	—	2	—	2	6	2	—	—	—	28
Acute Primary Pneumonia	146	86	108	63	23	35	29	73	108	165	179	197	1,212	110	55	68	46	32	18	14	38	62	66	72	102	683
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	204	359	643	425	110	18	16	36	34	27	18	17	1,907	171	257	534	348	77	41	46	76	39	36	26	24	1,675
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	4	13	18	17	22	10	12	14	17	17	7	154	2	9	14	5	6	20	9	14	4	2	2	4	91
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	3	2	15	15	4	4	5	5	—	2	—	—	55	2	2	9	14	5	22	5	3	2	—	—	—	65
Measles	36	67	121	61	2	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	291	32	50	114	42	1	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	247
German Measles	2	2	8	9	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	2	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Whooping Cough	44	29	39	18	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	131	52	26	52	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	149
Chickenpox	5	20	69	62	2	2	2	1	2	—	1	—	167	8	16	38	28	4	9	2	2	1	—	—	—	107
Mumps	—	—	16	20	2	2	4	1	2	—	—	—	45	—	2	9	7	4	4	5	3	3	8	2	—	23
Veneral Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	13	11	2	6	5	45	—	—	—	1	1	9	3	2	1	—	—	—	32
Influenza	—	—	—	3	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	1	—	—	—	9
Leprosy	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Jaundice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastro Enteritis	237	6	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	246	175	9	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	189
Food Poisoning	6	5	5	4	5	—	2	—	4	3	1	2	37	5	7	6	3	2	2	1	1	3	5	2	—	37
Babies with Mothers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unclassified (Staff)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No Apparent Disease	25	8	11	9	7	2	2	3	6	—	—	2	75	27	7	11	10	7	5	8	2	4	—	—	—	19
Others	371	167	242	138	73	50	30	73	61	109	85	109	1,508	205	116	157	127	54	60	40	81	51	65	75	98	1,129
Impetigo	—	2	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Total	1,116	803	1,471	1,047	310	151	133	237	251	338	340	326	6,523	808	591	1,167	842	258	213	147	259	187	200	199	246	5,117
Phthisis	4	7	11	17	13	55	79	151	90	112	80	25	644	3	2	19	9	19	113	114	151	86	27	8	8	559

